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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

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HENRY VIII.

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PREFACE.

Henry's position was now becoming desperate. For eight years he had been endeavouring to maintain in the face of the world that Katharine was not his wife; and the world would not agree with him. For two years he had been labouring with very indifferent success to have Anne Boleyn acknowledged and respected as his Queen. He had made himself head of the Church in England; he had obtained from a subservient archbishop a formal sentence of divorce and formal recognition of his second marriage; he had got Acts of Parliament to ratify the new settlement and determine the succession accordingly. He had put the statutes passed to please himself in operation with remorseless persistency, and the heads of the Carthusian martyrs, of Fisher and of Sir Thomas More, had paid the penalty. But the very extremity of his proceedings at home had raised up a new danger from abroad. The Pope was taking steps to procure the aid of Christian princes in depriving Henry of his kingdom; and diplomacy was taxed to the utmost to keep even Francis true to his alliance with England.

Under these circumstances, as we have already seen, Henry had been urging his most confidential councillors to find some means by the time Parliament met again to relieve him "from the trouble, fear, and suspense "that he had so long endured on account of the Queen "and Princess"* — or, as he would, of course, have called them, the Lady Dowager and the Lady Mary.

* Chapuys to Charles V., 6 Nov. 1535. Vol. IX., No. 776. *See also* 861.

His own perplexity with regard to them was aggravated by the jealousy and the terror of Anne Boleyn, who could not but feel her position and that of her daughter insecure as long as either of these ladies still lived to attract sympathy. And though the King could not have shared the intensity of her feeling,—and might indeed, as an alternative policy, have contemplated getting rid of Anne herself,—yet having done so much for her sake hitherto, his self-esteem would not permit him to do otherwise than still maintain the justice of all his acts in the face of popes, emperors and kings, and whoever might seek to impugn them.

Early in December Katharine had a fit of illness which was believed by Cromwell to be rather serious; but her physician wrote to Chapuys that unless worse symptoms appeared it was not a case for anxiety.* About Christmas, however, the physician wrote again, a letter which Chapuys received on Wednesday the 29th December, saying that she had had a relapse and wished particularly to see him as she was worse than before. Chapuys immediately went to Court to obtain the necessary leave, and just before setting out for Kimbolton received a message from the King by the Duke of Suffolk that she was dying and that he was not likely to see her alive.† The King added, as if for the satisfaction of the Imperial ambassador, that her decease would remove all diplomatic difficulties between the Emperor and England. Chapuys, however, was not anxious to look at the matter in this light. From what the physician had reported he still trusted that the Queen's danger was not imminent; but he immediately took horse and rode with all possible haste to Kimbolton, where he arrived before dinner on Sunday

* Vol. IX., 964.

† Ib., No. 1036.

the 2nd January.* The Queen desired that he might be admitted at once, and wisely directed at the same time that a friend of Cromwell's whom the King had appointed to accompany him upon the journey (though he was evidently intended as a spy,) should witness their first interview, along with the chamberlain and steward of her household (her gaolers as they might be called,) who had not seen her for more than a year.†

She had been troubled with sickness and a pain in the stomach, which had made it impossible for her for some days to eat or to retain her food;‡ and when the ambassador came she had not slept two hours during the previous six days. She was so wasted and worn out that she could neither stand nor sit in bed. But the ambassador's arrival seems to have acted upon her like medicine; and during the four days he staid with her, though he often desired to shorten the interviews for fear of wearying her, not only did she listen to his conversation for about two hours each day, but she slept and ate better than she had done before. In fact she was so much better that her physician considered her out of immediate danger, and agreed with Katharine herself in thinking it advisable Chapuys should return to London, "so as not to abuse the licence the King had given him."§

It was certainly a very special privilege, for Chapuys had not been able to obtain the like even for the Princess Mary to visit her own mother.‖ Nor was Katharine's old Spanish servant, Doña Maria de Salinas, now known as Lady Willoughby, one whit more successful. In spite of old promises from Cromwell to be allowed to see her mistress whenever she should be

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* No. 28. † No. 59. ‡ Vol. IX., Nos. 1037, 1050.
§ Nos. 59, 60. ‖ Vol. IX., No. 1036.

in danger, she applied in vain for the requisite permission;* till at last, taking the matter into her own hands, she rode to Kimbolton and obtained admittance by stratagem the night before Chapuys arrived there. Who could refuse shelter on a winter night to a person of her condition, fatigued and ill at ease, after a long journey? Her licence would be forthcoming by and by, but she was at present suffering from a fall from her horse (had she managed to do it on purpose?) and it was out of the question to keep her at the door till every formality was gone through when she had ridden so hard in the hope of seeing her mistress alive. So Lady Willoughby was admitted to Katharine's chamber, where she remained with her old mistress, and the keepers of the house saw no more either of her or of her licence.†

On Wednesday the 5th January Chapuys started on his return to London. Although her physician seemed hopeful, he rode slowly in case he should be overtaken by further tidings, which, if serious, the physician promised that he would send with all possible despatch. He reached London, however, without being called back on his journey; and on Sunday following (the 9th January) sent a message to Cromwell to know when he might have an audience of the King. In reply Cromwell sent him word that news had arrived of Katharine's death on the preceding Friday, little more than forty-eight hours after Chapuys had left Kimbolton.‡ The end had indeed come very suddenly. The improvement in her health appeared to have been maintained not only on the day of Chapuys' departure, but also on the day after, and in the evening she combed and dressed her own hair without assistance. But an hour

* Vol. IX., No. 1040. † No. 28. ‡ No. 59.

after midnight she began to make inquiries what o'clock it was, and whether it was near day, her object, as it appeared, being to take the Sacrament. Her Spanish confessor, the Bishop of Llandaff, was ready to say mass for her before four o'clock, but she would not allow him to depart from the prescribed times on her account, and she received the Sacrament at day-break; after which she continued to repeat some beautiful orisons, and finally received extreme unction.* A little before two o'clock in the afternoon she breathed her last.†

The circumstances struck Chapuys as suspicious. The King and Anne Boleyn, he said, impatient of longer delay, especially in view of the proceedings taken at Rome, had determined to make an end of the Queen's process. It must have been very convenient for them, he observed, that she died before her daughter, as it was at her suit that the proceedings were taken at Rome, and there was much less chance of bringing over her than her daughter, to a recognition of the invalidity of her marriage.‡ Taking this into consideration, the suddenness of her death, and some things which took place immediately after, were certainly open to a very ugly interpretation. Within eight hours the body was opened, with a view to being embalmed, by a fellow engaged for the purpose, in presence only of the chandler of the house and one servant, not even her physician being allowed to witness what was done. The man employed was not inexperienced in the work, but he was no surgeon, and was destitute even of such poor scientific, or rather technical, knowledge as the times possessed; and the appearance presented by the internal organs seemed to him suspicious in the extreme. All looked

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* No. 141. † Nos. 37, 59, 141. ‡ Page 47.

healthy except the heart, which was perfectly black, and did not change color after it had been three times washed. When cut through the middle, the interior presented the same unnatural appearance, and a black, round object adhered closely to the outside. This information the man who conducted the *post mortem* imparted with the utmost secrecy, as a thing which, if known, would cost him his life, to the Bishop of Llandaff; and on his report Katharine's physician said it was too clear she had died by poison, a thing which, indeed, was apparent to him, even from the course and circumstances of her illness.*

It is clear, however, that in this case the physician's opinion was not worth much more than that of anybody else. It was not a scientific opinion, and all that we are told with regard to the appearance of the heart and organs, even taken in connection with the previous symptoms of Katharine's illness, is considered to be perfectly compatible with a theory of natural death. Suspicious, moreover, as the circumstances were, no plausible theory could be formed how the poison had been administered. Some suggested that the drug had been sent from Italy, and that one, Goron, or Gurone, a servant of Sir Gregory Casale, had brought it with him from England.† The physician suspected that it had been administered in some Welsh beer; but said that it must have been a slow and subtle poison, as he could never detect the appearance of ordinary poisoning while she was alive.‡ Perhaps the most difficult thing to explain, if a murder there

* Page 51.

† No. 200. Gurone, we know, was despatched by Sir Gregory from Bologna, on the 12 September, and probably arrived in England in October. *See* Vol. IX., No. 492.

‡ No. 59 (p. 22).

actually was, is how the suspicion of such a thing should have abated so completely as to have become generally discredited and almost forgotten by historians until recent investigations in the Archives of Vienna brought it once more to light.

A very different story, which rests upon the authority of Polydore Vergil,* must certainly be dismissed as fabulous. Katharine, it is said, shortly before her death, wrote a tender letter to Henry, which drew tears into his eyes when he perused it. The facts ascertained by Chapuys at the time will unhappily not permit us to relieve Henry's memory even to this extent of the characteristic brutality of which we have seen so much. When he heard of Katharine's death he and the Boleyns at once gave vent to a most indecent joy. "God be praised," he exclaimed, "we are now free from all fear of war!" Next day he clothed himself in yellow† from head to foot, with a white feather in his yellow bonnet, danced with the ladies as if mad with delight, and exhibited the infant Elizabeth in his arms to all the Court; whose title as his legitimate daughter he seemed now to think fully established. He was relieved at last from an embarrassing situation, and while he himself took no pains to conceal his satisfaction, the father and mother of Anne Boleyn did not refrain from saying that it was a pity the Princess Mary had not kept her mother company.‡

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* It is given at the end of the additional chapter in the edition of his history, published at Basle in 1556, p. 690. It is given also in Harpsfield's History of the Divorce, and in Sanders' History of the Anglican Schism.

† Hall, who takes care never to see anything discreditable in the King's conduct, writes as if it was only Anne Boleyn who was guilty of this indecency. "Queen Anne," he says, "wore yellow for the mourning."

‡ Page 51.

But outside the Court the whole world was shocked and indignant. Fears, too, were naturally entertained more than ever for the safety of the Princess Mary, for whose escape from England Chapuys was anxiously endeavouring to arrange some feasible plan, as he had been authorised to do by letters from the Emperor himself, written from Naples on the 13th December. The enterprise, of course, was one of very serious difficulty, but Chapuys seems to have thought it not impracticable before Katharine's death. A plan for carrying it out had actually been drawn up by the Sieur de Roeulx in the Netherlands; but after Katharine's death not only was Mary more carefully guarded,* but, just when everything had been arranged for her escape she was removed to a place much less convenient, and Chapuys wrote with regret that he feared the opportunity had gone by. The special messenger sent by de Roeulx upon the business arrived just four days after the Princess had changed her lodging; and though Chapuys contrived to inform her that he had come, he had little hope of the success of the project. She, for her part, undervalued difficulties, and was so anxious to escape that she believed if she could only drug the women about her the most formidable obstacle would have been overcome. She was ready, Chapuys said, to cross the Channel in a sieve if he advised her; but it was possible, for one thing, that she was more closely guarded than she was aware of. Besides, she was forty miles from Gravesend, fifteen further than where she had been before, and she could not safely embark further up the river; moreover, she would have to pass through several large villages where she might easily be detained. So

* Page 47.

it seemed that the project must be deferred at least till after Easter, when the Princess expected to be removed once more, perhaps to the same house that she had occupied before.*

It was not Mary, however, who had most cause to be anxious at this time. Her insubordination in persistently refusing to acknowledge the Statute of Succession might be a source of danger to herself; but it was still more a source of danger to Anne Boleyn, who was now beginning to feel her position insecure from other causes as well. She was too well aware that she had lost her hold over the King; and reports which Chapuys at first found great difficulty in believing became more full and particular every day. Soon after her first transports of joy at the death of Katharine, she was frequently seen to weep, "fearing," as Chapuys was informed, "that they might do with her as with the good Queen." For several weeks the King had hardly spoken to her;† and he was now heard to say—though he said it in the strictest confidence—that he had married her under the influence of witchcraft and sorcery; for which reason he considered the marriage null.

Of this awful secret the ambassador was informed on the 29th Jan., the day of Katharine's funeral, and probably the very day on which it was first uttered; for on that day, though Chapuys seems not to have been aware of it when he wrote, Anne Boleyn had had a miscarriage; and the fact must have given greater point to the reason advanced by the King in

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* Nos. 199, 200, 282, 307.

† Writing on the 25 Feb., Chapuys says he had learned from several persons that Henry had not spoken ten times to her for more than three months. No. 351.

proof of his contention. "For God," he said, "did "not permit them to have any male issue; and he "believed that he might take another wife, which he "gave to understand that he had some wish to do."*

Not very long before this Anne had made overtures to the Princess Mary, which, considering the bitter jealousy which she had previously expressed, must have been a desperate effort to win her confidence. She desired Lady Shelton to inform her that if she would give up her obstinacy and obey her father, she would be the best friend to her in the world—in fact she would be a new mother to her and procure for her everything she could ask; and if she wished to come to Court she would have her released from the duty of holding her train — nay, she should walk by her side,† and be treated with all possible consideration. To these offers Mary, as might have been expected, turned a deaf ear. She replied that she would die a hundred times rather than change her opinion or do anything against her honor or her conscience; and the Queen in a rage wrote to Lady Shelton not to attempt any longer to control her wilfulness, indicating that she would very soon have to repent it. "What I have done," wrote the Queen, "has been more for charity than for anything the "King or I care what way she takes; for if I have a "son, as I hope shortly to have, I know what will "happen to her." The letter was, either accidentally or on purpose, dropped in Mary's oratory; it was carefully transcribed by the Princess, and replaced where

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* No. 199.

† Page 48. The unintelligible word "cause," in the quotation, is read "coste" by Mr. Friedmann, which is doubtless the true reading. Friedmann's "Anne Boleyn," ii. 107, n. 1.

it was found; but if it was intended to terrify her, it wholly failed in its object.*

It was weak enough as a menace, if intended to meet the Princess's eye, to hint that there was anything conditional about the vengeance she was likely to incur. But the words "if I have a son" tell a pitiful tale of the one last hope that Anne Boleyn had of regaining her former influence. Painful in the extreme must have been her disappointment when this last hope ended in a miscarriage. Unpopular as her marriage had been all along, she was now aware that she had lost the King's affection, and that he was daily paying considerable attention to a lady named Jane Seymour. People, too, had begun to whisper that she was incapable of bearing any more children; and there was only too much fear of the report that the King might take another wife becoming more common than it ought to be. Anne chafed and fretted under her misfortune, blaming (most unreasonably) her uncle the Duke of Norfolk for having precipitated it by the way in which he told her of an accident that had happened to the King five days before, when Henry and his horse fell together at the lists, but he escaped unhurt.†

But whatever might be the case with Anne Boleyn, Henry at least was relieved from a great embarrassment by Katharine's death. "Thank God, we are now free from all fear of war!" was his unfeeling remark, and he had calculated truly. The Emperor had long been preparing to strike whenever he could strike with safety;—not that he wished to quarrel with England, but the dishonor shown to his aunt reflected on himself. The Pope and the Consistory had at length

* Nos. 199, 307. † Nos. 200, 282.

passed the bull of privation, but its publication was deferred till the Emperor's arrival at Rome.* Francis alone stood aloof, and said he would not countenance its execution; but Francis himself was so cool towards England in other things that his support was not worth much in this matter. All the English ships at Bordeaux had been arrested at Michaelmas, and restitution was denied to the merchants in spite of repeated remonstrances.† They were still detained in January, and were only given up at length on an assurance that the King would revoke in Parliament the prohibition to import French wines before Candlemas, of which the Bordeaux merchants complained.‡ Francis, moreover, had repeatedly declared that he would not defend the King of England's conduct in matters relating to the Church;§ and it was clear that if Henry wished his support against the Emperor he would have to pay for it what price it pleased Francis to ask.

But the death of Katharine at once put Henry at his ease, and he saw how to turn it to advantage diplomatically in more quarters than one. The day after the news was known in London Cromwell wrote to Gardiner and Wallop, the English ambassadors in France, to communicate it to the French king at their own discretion. But before sending off the despatch, the King commanded him to add a postscript bidding them point out to the French admiral (the least tractable of the French king's ministers) how by this event every cause of difference between the King and the Emperor was removed, and that it would be well for the French to come to an understanding with England before the King was pressed with overtures

* Nos. 70, 72, 82, 107, 123, 168–9.

† Vol. IX., Nos. 714, 848, 861, App. 8, 9.

‡ Nos. 25, 235, 410. § No. 35.

for an Imperial alliance.* That was the light in which he hoped the event would be regarded by Francis; and in truth the way it was viewed by the Emperor himself almost justified the insinuation. Not that Charles, when he heard the news, was really anxious to make overtures to Henry,—a line of policy, which, as he observed, would be injurious to the Princess Mary; but he thought his ambassador might suggest, as if on his own responsibility, that perhaps a renewal of amity, such as the English had suggested, might be more easily effected now than during the Queen's life, and the need of a general council might therefore be dispensed with. This would probably abate the insolence of Francis, who was showing every indication of a desire to make war upon the Emperor for Milan, —especially if a match for the Princess Mary formed a part of the suggested arrangement; in which case Francis might possibly in his indignation at the King of England, find himself compelled to treat with Charles in her behalf.†

It was just the sort of cautious policy that might have been expected of the Emperor;—not a spark of indignation at his aunt's death (though he certainly believed her to have been murdered) any more than he had shown hitherto at her long ill-usage, against which he had mildly remonstrated. He wrote to the Empress that he would not on any account have it said, as if the report came from him, that Katharine had been poisoned; but that the popular opinion, of course, could not be suppressed.‡ Indignation on his

* No. 54.

† No. 373. *See* the original despatch in Lanz, as the abstract here is a little inaccurate.

‡ No. 230. That evil rumours were spread about Katharine's death is mentioned by Harvel at Venice. No. 264.

part would really have done no good; it would only have deprived him of the power of doing anything to mitigate Mary's lot, while it would of course have disposed Henry to support Francis in his unreasonable demands. His calmness, on the contrary, assisted in loosening the bonds of the old alliance between France and England, which were at this time felt to be not a little uncomfortable on both sides. Henry felt he was being trifled with in the flimsy apologies put forth for the arrest of his ships at Bordeaux, and told his ambassadors to make no agreement with the French till he heard how "other parties" would be disposed to meet him in consequence of Katharine's death.* He had already written to Francis rejoicing at the event, and desiring him to rejoice at it along with him, as he might thereby obtain better terms from the Emperor than he had done before.† But Francis, though he still paraded Henry's friendship as necessary to his own interests, and excused it for that reason to the Pope, did not see in the matter anything to his advantage. He finally declined to do anything more for Henry's sake against the Pope and the Holy See, and told the English ambassadors that now that Katharine was dead the agreement between them was at an end.‡

Francis, indeed, frequently assured the papal nuncio at his Court of his entire disapproval, and even abhorrence, of the conduct of Henry towards the Church and the Holy See. His alliance with England, he said, was merely due to political considerations; he had no confidence in Henry, who was the most unstable man in all the world, but he could not afford to desert him, while the Emperor was seeking to injure France and

* No. 235. † No. 261. ‡ No. 315.

make himself the sole ruler of Christendom.* And there can be no doubt these were his real sentiments; he did not love Henry, and had no reason for cultivating his friendship except for mutual support against the Emperor. But it was clear that after the death of Katharine, Henry, for his part, was not quite so dependent on France. He was not in fear of the Emperor any longer; and he was in still less fear of the Pope. The bull of privation which had been so long delayed, though it had been fully sanctioned, printed,† and prepared for publication, was now practically laid aside. Executorials indeed were obtained by the Imperial ambassador at Rome on the very day that the news of Katharine's death became generally known; and the Imperial ambassador, who had earlier information, congratulated himself on having obtained them before the fact had got wind.‡ But as it no longer suited the Emperor's policy to give practical effect to the bull, Henry was relieved of all apprehension on that score.

There was no reason, therefore, why Henry should commit himself to take part with Francis against the Emperor, even by a contribution towards the expenses of the coming war, which the Bishop of Tarbes was instructed to solicit at the English Court. Henry told the ambassador point blank that the Emperor had always been his friend and had of late gone so far as even to forbid the Pope to pass sentence against him; and though the statement was not literally true, the fact virtually amounted to much the same thing.§ Henry

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* Nos. 35, 190, 228, 279. † *See* Nos. 82, 107. ‡ No. 229.

§ The Emperor not only after Katharine's death caused publication of the bull to be suspended, but instructed his ambassador sometime afterwards (in order to prevent Henry siding with Francis against him in the war), to show him that others (*i.e.*, the French) had solicited its publication for their own profit. *See* No. 887.

further objected that the sum demanded of him by Francis was more than he could afford, especially considering the expense he was likely to incur in the reduction of Ireland; and that he had reason to believe if it were granted it would only help Francis to make his own terms with the Emperor. In fact, he had every reason to remain neutral, seeing that Francis refused to take his side against the Pope, while the Emperor had shown himself so friendly.*

Henry, in fact, was merely seeking to balance himself between the two continental powers and to profit by their differences Francis told the Bishop of Faenza that though the King of England held aloof for the moment, he was only anxious to see the war begin, and would contribute handsomely to the expenses.† He probably had not received at that time contrary information from the Bishop of Tarbes, whose despatch containing Henry's refusal to contribute was written just seven days before; but he must have been very sanguine if he believed the latter part of his own statement. The first part, that Henry was anxious to see the war begin, was certainly far more credible, for Chapuys in England was much of the same opinion. The English, he thought, were afraid of some agreement taking place between the Emperor and Francis, and believed, at the time he wrote, that such a thing was not unlikely.‡ The French, indeed, were greatly dissatisfied with Henry's refusal to aid them in the war.§ But by and by these clouds passed away, and it was noted in France that there was something like a renewal of confidence with England,‖ just as the breach between Francis and the Emperor was becoming more and more pronounced.

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* No. 410. † No. 450. ‡ No. 494.
§ No. 575. ‖ No. 570.

The first rumblings of the coming storm were heard in January when Francis was preparing to attack Savoy.* In February he had already gained possession of Bresse,† and by the end of the month there was a general alarm on the borders of France and Flanders, people removing their goods on both sides in expectation of war being declared.‡ By the middle of March Francis was already master of all Savoy,§ and by the beginning of April nearly the whole of Piedmont had submitted to him without resistance.‖ Still, there was no positive rupture between him and the Emperor when the latter came to Rome on the 5th April, and the question of European peace still hung in the balance. On the 17th Charles delivered his celebrated speech in the Consistory, declaring how Francis had rejected every reasonable proposal for the arrangement of their differences.¶ And though he still professed his desire for a peaceful settlement—with the alternative of a single combat between him and Francis to avoid general bloodshed,—there could be little doubt now what way events were tending.

All this, of course, was carefully noted in England, and by none more carefully than by the King, who, as we shall presently find, kept his own counsel in the matter entirely to himself. In February Cromwell, at his instigation, pressed upon the Imperial ambassador the great advantage it would be alike to the Emperor and England if they could form a new and closer alliance; for if foreign princes were only convinced of their entire and perfect union, no one would venture to disturb the peace of Europe. Cromwell added that he for his own part had invariably opposed every project of negociation with Francis, who was continually soliciting

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* Nos. 177, 221. † No. 368. ‡ Nos. 401, 407.
§ No. 534. ‖ No. 659. ¶ Nos. 673, 684, 689.

his master to join him in an invasion of Flanders; and though Chapuys might be assured the King would never listen to such a proposal, it was a great pity that the mutual good will of England and the Emperor, of which the latter had shown some evidence by restraining the publication of the papal censures, should not be made manifest to all the world.* The ambassador, as a matter of course, reported these conversations to the Emperor, who, though by no means blind to their real drift, thought it better (as he had reason to believe that the English would not actively aid France) to keep Henry in good humor, so as possibly to obtain some influence over him hereafter.† And it would seem that when just on the point of entering Rome the Emperor himself wrote to Henry a letter which the latter was able to represent to the French ambassador as an appeal to him for sympathy, if not support, against the threatened aggression of Francis.‡ The sympathy, at least, and not unlikely the support also, would have been given if it had depended on Henry's councillors; for everybody about him, not even excepting Anne Boleyn, blamed severely the French invasion of Savoy, and desired more cordial relations with the Emperor. But when Chapuys came to touch upon these points with Henry, who had given him a patient and courteous hearing upon other matters, he, to the astonishment of all the Council, and to the deep mortification especially of Cromwell, interrupted the ambassador by asserting that Milan belonged rightfully to France, and angrily reproached the Emperor with great acts of ingratitude to himself.§

He went on to contradict Chapuys in other matters, justifying the conduct of Francis also about Savoy, and

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* Page 132. † Nos. 575, 576. ‡ No. 688. § Pp. 291–3.

while acknowledging that he himself had certain duties under existing treaties (which he said he would fulfil better than some others discharged theirs towards him), made a very haughty answer to the conditions proposed as the terms of the new alliance. The ambassador then asked what terms he himself would propose, and he actually suggested (as a pleasant mode of initiating a new amity) that the Emperor should write to him beseeching him not to remember past ingratitude. Chapuys of course remonstrated against this, and he so far modified the demand as to insist only on a letter requesting him to say no more of the past; but a letter from the Emperor to that effect was absolutely necessary. Chapuys met this by saying that it was what he himself requested in the Emperor's name, that Henry would harp no more upon bygone things; and by degrees he conquered the King's ill-humor, so that Henry at last promised to examine the treaties along with the Chancellor and Cromwell, and inform him afterwards of their determination.*

Thus did the King utterly stultify the earnest efforts made by Cromwell two months before (and not made without authority, although professedly originating from himself) to get the Emperor to propose a new alliance. Cromwell afterwards felt compelled to tell Chapuys in self defence (what indeed was sufficiently manifest, though it was unusual to unmask these diplomatic fictions in private) that though he had always pretended what he said to be his own suggestion he had really neither said nor done anything without the King's express command. He at the same time informed Chapuys that he had now told the King he would never again treat with ambassadors without having a

* Ib.

colleague present; for if he had known what was to be the result of his diplomacy in this matter he would never have engaged in it.* He was in truth sick at heart at the King's perversity, and took to his bed for very sorrow.†

But the King knew quite well what he was about; for on the very next day he reported to the French ambassador his conversations with Chapuys, and told him, what he also reported to Gardiner and Wallop in France for the information of the French king, that Charles had solicited his alliance, offering to be a mediator for his reconciliation to the See of Rome if he would only for his part assist the Emperor against Francis and the Turks. He took care also that Francis should know of the haughty answer he had returned, that notwithstanding the Emperor's ingratitude (which he could forgive if the Emperor wrote to him) he would be glad to renew the old amity, but he declined any reconciliation with Rome, being fully satisfied of the justice of all that he had done, and he could not discuss the question of aid against the French until the amity was settled.‡ Nor did he forbear from writing the very same thing on the very same day to Pate, his ambassador at the Imperial Court, dwelling particularly on the Emperor's ingratitude as a ground why the overture for a renewal of amity should proceed from him, and why his Majesty should "by his express writings" desire the King to forget his unkindness. Pate, however, was not to act upon this information as if commissioned to say or do anything in the King's behalf. He was to profess only a general knowledge of the overtures made by Chapuys and defend the King's position by the King's argu-

* Page 293. † No. 700. ‡ No. 725.

ments, as if they were his own, to see what they would say to them.*

In short, Henry knew quite well that his alliance or even neutrality at this time was of so much consequence to the Emperor that the latter could afford to pass by the most provoking taunts, and even the most studied rudeness,† rather than incur the risk of his open enmity; while he made his profit at the same time of the overtures submitted to him by Chapuys by reporting them to the agents of Francis along with the answer which he had returned. He was carefully balancing in his own mind the chances of events, helping to embroil the Emperor and Francis I., but resolved not to commit himself to either side beyond the bounds of prudence.‡ He was also playing a similar game as to religion, not having been quite sure for some years past what doctrines he should order to be upheld or denounced from the various pulpits, except that the preachers were of course to denounce the authority of the See of Rome. Purgatory had been put in suspense ever since Whitsuntide 1534;§ and in February of the present year the King gave contrary orders against and in favor of certain doctrines within the brief space of four days.‖

Religious and political questions were certainly mixed up together when Henry considered his position in view of a papal sentence. He had sought to make common cause with the Protestants of Germany,¶ but the conditions offered by the German princes were

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* No. 726.

† That Henry had not miscalculated in this matter will be seen by the Emperor's answer to his ambassador in No. 887.

‡ No. 760.

§ *See* Vol. VII., page 324. Vol. IX., No. 704.

‖ No. 308.

¶ Vol. IX., No. 1016.

scarcely such as he could altogether wisely accept; and the cautious Gardiner, to whom they were referred, had no difficulty in pointing out these dangers.* It is not to be supposed that the King undervalued the warning; still he was not deterred from continuing the negociation and agreeing provisionally to various points which it would have been extremely impolitic to accept without reserve.† He stipulated, however, for material aid in case he were invaded, and (what seems rather strange at the first blush) that the German princes would promise to maintain an opinion given by their own divines on the subject of his marriage.‡ He certainly would not have liked their view, when stated on the subject of his divorce; but it seems some old opinion had been obtained from them as to the unlawfulness of marriage with a brother's widow, and this was sufficient for his purpose, if he could do no better.

Luther and his followers had been clear from the first that marriage with a brother's widow was a wrong thing in itself; but if it had once been allowed to take place, they held that the marriage was valid. As yet, however, they had pronounced no formal opinion on the latter subject, and the King had some hopes of converting them to his own view when he

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* No. 256. † No. 457.

‡ "That the said confederates will take upon them in all councils here-
" after to promote and defend the opinion of the reverend fathers, Dr.
" Martin [Luther], Justus Jonas, Cruciger, Pomeran, and Melancthon,
" in the cause of his Grace's marriage." (Burnet, vi. 161). The Latin text printed in the Corpus Reformatorum is here more explicit upon one point, which is not without significance. It was not simply "the opinion
" of the reverend fathers" that Henry desired to be maintained, but "eam
" sententiam quam reverendi patres . . . . . in causa matrimonii Ser.
" Regiæ Majestatis *jampridem* tulerant." Probably it was an opinion obtained by Paget in 1532.

sent Foxe and Heath over to Germany in the autumn of 1535. Barnes and the two ambassadors were to discuss the matter with the German theologians, and Luther, while wondering that they felt so sure of the justice of the King's cause, declared himself very willing to hear what they had to say.* He accordingly advised the Duke of Saxony, who would rather have refused the application, to allow Melancthon to proceed to Wittenberg for the disputation; and thither the latter repaired accordingly in the middle of January for the purpose.† But Luther who had hoped that the discussion would have been concluded in three days, was already disgusted on the 25th Jan. that there was no prospect of the ambassadors soon taking their departure.‡ There they remained disputing all through the month of February, with the exception of a brief interval when Melancthon retired to Jena, and they for a time to Nuremberg.§ And they still remained disputing during the most part of April‖ till it was finally and manifestly hopeless to bring over the German divines to the King's side. Bishop Foxe even accompanied or followed the doctors to the diet at Frankfort.¶ But he and his colleagues were dismissed with the reply that their King had doubtless been moved by very weighty reasons (*maximis et gravissimis causis*), and nobody could deny that the marriage was against natural and moral law; but in the matter of his divorce the divines were not satisfied that he had acted rightly.**

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* Vol. IX., No. 355. † Nos. 63, 112. ‡ No. 180.

§ Nos. 265–6, 289, 290, 379. ‖ Nos. 447–8, 584, 677.

¶ Nos. 847, 860, 954. The "perhaps" in the footnote at p. 350 is quite superfluous. The diet, according to Sleidan, met at Frankfort on the 24th April, and lasted till the 10th May.

** No. 771 (2). It seems they even went so far as to add that they held a dispensation to be admissible in such a case; but the passage is not found in the copy printed by Burnet. *See* Seckendorff, iii. 112.

It was practically needless, except for the satisfaction of the King's *amour propre*, to have persisted in seeking a justification of his past acts by the judgment of foreign divines. His own Parliament had ratified what he had done, and he required no additional weight of authority,—at least from a mere constitutional point of view. But no King was ever so anxious as Henry to obtain for his policy the moral support of men who might be considered capable and unprejudiced judges; and his failure in this matter, though it must have been long foreseen, was probably one among a multitude of concurrent causes which led to the startling and unexpected catastrophe that was now impending.

It was in January that the King had said he had been led to marry Anne Boleyn by witchcraft, and hinted that he might possibly take another wife. As soon as Chapuys heard of the suggestion he wrote to inform the Emperor, who was by no means anxious to see the thing actually done. If Anne Boleyn were divorced, it was clear the King might have an heir male by a new marriage, which would be to the prejudice of Mary's interests in the succession. If, however, he was really bent on such a project, Chapuys was not to oppose it.* The ambassador, however, hardly required instructions upon this point; for at the very time the Emperor's despatch was written the talk of some new marriage for the King had so far got abroad that Chapuys felt justified in alluding to it in his conversations with Cromwell, who was now well-known to be on bad terms with Anne Boleyn. If it was true, Chapuys said, he thought the thing might be of great advantage to the King, and he heartily wished Cromwell a more gracious mistress, for he had himself formerly

* No. 575 (pp. 225–6).

told Chapuys that she would like to see his head cut off. And it was clear from Cromwell's answer that though he affected to disbelieve the current rumors, the fall of Anne Boleyn was really not very remote. Indeed, the minister had to put his hand to his mouth to avoid laughing when he told the ambassador that he believed, notwithstanding the King's readiness to pay little attentions to the ladies, he would henceforth lead a chaste life with his present Queen, and never think of leaving her.*

So far had the rumor gone that towards the end of April Stokesley, Bishop of London, who had been one great agent (much to his own regret) in procuring the divorce with Katharine, was asked at the dinner table if the King might not lawfully abandon Anne Boleyn. He warily replied that he would give his opinion on that point to no one but the King himself, and that before he did so, even to him, he would like to know the King's own inclination.† And he was wise, for Henry might still have maintained Anne Boleyn in her position if it had in any way appeared that he could do so with honor and safety to himself. On Easter Tuesday morning (18 April) when Chapuys went to Court by appointment, Cromwell asked him whether he would not pay a visit to Anne Boleyn and kiss her to gratify the King. He said he was at the King's command in most things, but thought this inexpedient, for reasons which he would afterwards explain to the King himself; and Cromwell having reported this to his master came back to assure him that it was taken in good part.‡

But, while Chapuys and others were expecting to hear of a divorce, Anne Boleyn was arrested and sent to

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* No. 601. † No. 752. ‡ Page 290.

the Tower on the 2nd May. Her supposed accomplices, Mark Smeaton, Norris, and Lord Rochford were also arrested and sent thither at different times the same day. It is unnecessary here to dwell on facts so well known; and there are no details now to be added to a picture which is sufficiently vivid in our histories. The blow which Anne had so long dreaded had descended at length; but it put an end to an entirely false condition of things, which had become intolerable even to herself. She made up her mind to die, and even looked upon violent death as a welcome friend. "I have seen many men, and also women, executed," wrote her gaoler Kingston to Cromwell, "and all they have been in great "sorrow; but to my knowledge this lady has much joy "and pleasure in death."* She indeed firmly maintained her innocence of the acts of infidelity imputed to her, asked sadly if she was to die without justice, and at one time cherished a faint hope of life, expecting that the King might be satisfied with sending her to a nunnery.† During the painful seventeen days between her arrest and her execution she was often hysterical and sometimes superstitious. She laughed, as well she might, at the insinuation that she would have a fair trial.‡ At another time she said there would be no rain till she was delivered out of the Tower.§ But after her condemnation she was disappointed at a delay of one day in her execution beyond the date originally fixed, and she laughed as she measured with her hands her own diminutive neck and thought how easily it

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* No. 910.

† Nos. 793, 797, 799, 890. The account given in the poem printed by Crapelet of the way she maintained her innocence even at her trial is very striking. *See* p. 430.

‡ No. 797. § No. 798.

would be severed.* An executioner from Calais, or, as it appears by other evidence, from St. Omer, was called in to perform the task, which it seems a foreigner could do more deftly than an English headsman.†

Her chief regret was that other innocent persons were involved along with her; and to add to the bitterness of her lot she was made to witness their execution two days before it was her own turn to die.‡ A fate so cruel, and so patiently or rather joyfully endured on her part, might have atoned in public estimation for much that was amiss in the past. And, doubtless, there were some who sympathised, or would have done so, had they known as much of her latter days as Sir William Kingston did. But to the world at large she seemed only the chief cause of all the cruel tyranny and oppression of the last three years; and the general sentiment was one of joy at her death.§ The thought, however, would occur, here and there, to some people, especially to those who knew the circumstances best, that she had been hurried to her doom on insufficient evidence. Long before she was even tried, Sir Edward Baynton was of opinion that it "touched the King's honor" that none of the prisoners would confess anything but Mark Smeaton;‖ and, as Smeaton was arrested before any of the others, it did not require much

* No. 910. Her readiness for death and her regret at the delay of her execution are also mentioned by Chapuys. *See* No. 908, p. 380; and likewise in the poem above referred to. *See* p. 431.

† Nos. 902, 910, 965.

‡ *See* pp. 378–9 in Chapuys' letter.

§ *See* p. 377. It is remarkable that Lord Lisle's servant Husee, who evidently believed to the full extent in her alleged depravity (No. 866) has some compassion for her supposed paramours, especially Norris (No. 952), but none for her. Even her end, as compared with theirs, seemed to him a bad one. They died "charitably"; she died "boldly." (Nos. 919, 920).

‖ No. 799.

explanation in those days how he had been brought to confess. The torture, perhaps, may not have been actually applied to him, as the report ran that it was; the mere dread of it may have been sufficient.*

Hence we find it remarked by Chapuys, even before the sentence was carried into effect, that although every one rejoiced at Anne Boleyn's execution, there were some who murmured at the mode of procedure, and reflections were made upon the King's conduct, which the writer believed would have been made even more freely if the world had known as much as he did of what was then taking place between His Majesty and Mrs. Jane Seymour.† For Chapuys was quite aware even then that he had spoken to this lady about future marriage;‡ and when that marriage actually did take place so soon after Anne Boleyn's execution, we are not surprised to find it observed at the time, even by those least friendly to Anne, that "as none but the organist "confessed, nor herself either, people think he invented "this device to get rid of her."§ Such was the opinion reported to Mary of Hungary, in the Netherlands, who not unnaturally remarked upon it, "that wives would hardly be content if such customs became general." But we have direct English testimony to the same effect. "I promise you," said George Constantyne,

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* *See* Constantyne's statement in Archæologia, xxiii. 64. The information in this paper with regard not only to Smeaton, but also to Norris, is highly significant. It seems that the King rode away from the jousts at Greenwich in company with the latter, and offered him his pardon if he would confess to criminal intercouse with Anne Boleyn; which Norris refusing to do, he was committed to the Tower. "And by the way," adds Constantyne, "as his chaplain told me, he confessed; but he said at his "arraigning, when his own confession was laid before him, that he was "deceived to do the same by the Earl of Hampton that now is" (*i.e.* by Fitzwilliam, who was created Earl of Southampton in 1537.

† Page 378. ‡ Page 377. § No. 965.

three years later, "there was much muttering of Queen Anne's death."* There was enough, indeed, to scandalise those who knew nothing yet about his relations with Jane Seymour, when, at the very time Anne was lying under sentence of death, the King, who pretended to have been so deeply injured by her misconduct, went about feasting with ladies, showing himself beyond measure happy, and returning by the river from midnight dissipations, accompanied by singers and musicians.† "You never saw prince or man," remarks Chapuys, "who made greater show of his horns, or bore them "more pleasantly."‡

That Henry had fully determined, some time before Anne Boleyn's arrest, by one means or another, to get rid of her, cannot be doubted by the attentive student of Chapuys' correspondence; and it is curious that in the end he was not content with one means, but actually made use of two, either of which might have sufficed alone. Chapuys, as we have seen, had expected a divorce; and even after a criminal prosecution was resorted to a divorce was procured as well. Doubts and controversies have been raised as to the grounds on which this was procured; and the new testimony here collected does not absolutely settle the matter. From what Chapuys says at the moment of Anne Boleyn's arrest, it would seem that the pre-contract with the Earl of Northumberland was intended to serve as the pretext for pronouncing the marriage to have been null and void from the first.§ And that this was the pretext actually adopted is the natural inference from a passage in Wriothesley's Chronicle.‖ But after the sentence had been pronounced,

* *See* Archæologia, xxiii. 64.

† Page 378.

‡ No. 909.

§ Nos. 782, 784.

‖ Recently edited for the Camden Society by W. D. Hamilton, vol. i., p. 41.

Chapuys reports that he had heard from some persons that it was based upon the King's previous connexion with Anne Boleyn's sister.* The ground which it was proposed to take may have been altered in consequence of the very solemn denial of Northumberland that any such pre-contract had existed.† But, without accusing the Earl of perjury, we may remark that it was a question, not so much of fact as of construction, whether his old love passages with Anne had culminated in a pre-contract. Chapuys himself does not treat the rumors he had heard about the sentence as much to be relied on.‡

The news of Anne Boleyn's fall was received abroad with feelings of astonishment, which soon gave way to speculation as to its ultimate results. The fact of her guilt was everywhere taken for granted, and the papal legate in France thought her fall "a great judgment

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* No. 909.

† No. 864. The sentence was passed four days later. *See* No. 896.

‡ Northumberland's denial, though justifiable in the letter, must have been greatly influenced by fear. He had long been an invalid (*see* Vol. VIII., 166), and he was reported to have died about the same time as Anne Boleyn (No. 919). He actually died about a year later. Perhaps the grounds of a decision by a tribunal so little entitled to respect for its independence are scarcely worth enquiring. The chief evidence on the subject, however, is the Act of Parliament, 28 Hen. VIII., c. 7, for altering the previous statutory settlement of the succession. It declares that "certain just, true, and lawful impediments unknown at the making "of the said (previous) Acts" had been recently brought to light, and had been confessed by Anne Boleyn herself before the Archbishop of Canterbury, "sitting judicially for the same;" so that it appeared that the marriage "was never good nor consonant to the laws, but utterly void, and of none effect." Anne certainly did not confess these impediments before the Archbishop "sitting judicially" at Lambeth, as she was then a prisoner in the Tower; but no doubt some confession that could be made use of was got from her in prison, where Cranmer visited her the very day before (No. 890); and it was not her part to confess an act which was not her own, viz., the connection of the King with her sister.

of God." He believed that the alliance of England and France would now work good instead of mischief, and that Francis had it in his power to bring back Henry to the bosom of the Church.* The Emperor, then in the North of Italy, was chiefly apprehensive lest Henry, having got rid of his second wife, should embrace some new proposal of marriage suggested in France, and he immediately instructed Chapuys if the King did not decide the matter otherwise by marrying Jane Seymour to offer him the Infanta of Portugal.† His sister, Mary of Hungary, thought that with the removal of Anne Boleyn, England would no longer lean to France;‡ and the Pope, if we may believe Sir Gregory Casale, was anxious to convey to the King of England his strong desire, now that Henry's magnanimous nature was delivered from a malign influence and an unequal yoke, to act with him in restraining the two great continental powers from going to war with each other.§

It is stated in all histories that Henry married Jane Seymour the day after Anne Boleyn's execution. This is not quite true, according to the language of the present day; but the exact truth does not greatly alter the complexion of the matter. A dispensation for the new marriage was procured from Cranmer on the very day that Anne was beheaded,‖ and next day the King and Jane Seymour were not married but betrothed to each other in private.¶ The marriage really took place ten days later "in the Queen's closet at York Place;"**

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* No. 838. † No. 888. ‡ No. 965.

§ No. 977. Casale positively represents the Pope as so anxious to be reconciled to Henry that he gave several reasons to excuse his own conduct in having made Fisher a cardinal,—just as if it was Henry's part to forgive him, not his to absolve Henry for Fisher's murder!

‖ No. 915. ¶ No. 926. ** No. 1000.

but betrothal was frequently spoken of in those days as if it made the parties actual husband and wife.*

Of Henry's previous acquaintance with his new Queen our own records and State papers tell us little. They show us merely that he visited Wolfhall in Wiltshire, the seat of the Seymour family, in his Western progress in September 1535,† and that he proposed in October to pay Sir Edward Seymour another visit at his house at Elvetham, in Hampshire.‡ It is from Chapuys' letters — the great fund of information on domestic matters—that we know anything more than this; and from them we find that even in the beginning of February 1536 the King's regard for Jane Seymour had become a matter of observation at Court.§ He had even then begun to make presents to her. But about the end of March the young lady herself appears to have been uncomfortable about the nature of his advances, and declined a purse full of sovereigns, falling down on her knees before the messenger who brought it and desiring him to entreat the King on her behalf to have regard to her honor, and reserve any present he might wish to make her until she had found an honorable match. The King's passion was all the more inflamed by her modest answer. To put her at her ease, he declared that he would not afterwards speak with her except in the presence of her relations; and he caused Cromwell to dislodge from a chamber to which he himself had access by secret galleries and

* Hence the frequency of divorces on the plea of pre-contract, *i.e.*, that one or other party had been betrothed to some one else before the marriage took place, and that therefore the marriage was invalid.

† Vol. IX., Nos. 326, 504 (2, 3, 6, 10), &c.

‡ Vol. IX., Nos. 619, 620.

§ No. 282.

gave it to her brother, Sir Edward Seymour, to occupy, that he might bring his sister there to converse with him. Her friends were at no loss to see that she might be a very effectual lever to accomplish the fall of Anne Boleyn, and they were careful to give the King every opportunity of legitimate intercourse, while cautioning Jane herself by no means to yield to him on any terms, except marriage. In this, as Chapuys said, she was quite firm. And so strong grew her ascendancy over him that her relations actually advised her to tell the King his marriage with Anne Boleyn was detested by the people, and that none considered it lawful; which it was arranged that she should say when there were present none but titled persons who had a right to speak upon affairs of State, and who promised that if they were appealed to they would say the same.*

That a lady who had shown herself so solicitous about her own honor should have consented to play a part like this with a King whom she knew to be licentious would hardly be consistent with the notions of female modesty which prevail at the present day. And the account given of her a few weeks later by Chapuys (just before she became Queen) will not do much to increase respect for her. "She is of middle stature," he writes, "and no great beauty; so fair "that one would call her rather pale than otherwise. "She is over five and twenty years old. I leave "you to judge whether, being English, and having "long frequented the Court, she is likely to have "had any scruples about anticipating the knowledge "of what matrimony means. Perhaps this King will "only be too glad . . . . . ; besides, he may make

* Page 245.

" a condition in the marriage that she be a virgin, " and when he has a mind to divorce her he will " find witnesses enough."* It may be that Chapuys' suspicions went just a little too far; but it is clear that real modesty at the Court of Henry VIII. was utterly out of the question.†

The general joy at Anne Boleyn's fall was greatly due to a belief that much injustice would now be redressed, especially the cruel injustice so long done to the Princess Mary;‡ and a rumor actually got abroad that the King had sent for her and shown her kindness.§ A rumor indeed was circulated even in London that she was coming up to town to be received into favor; and so great was the excitement in the city in consequence that the King, to prevent disturbance, caused a message to be conveyed to the people thanking them for their good will both to him and to his daughter, and intimating that their hopes of seeing her would in time be gratified.‖ It would be interesting to know the exact day of this occurrence, of the truth of which there is no reason to doubt;

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* No. 901.

† It would almost seem that Henry preferred a wife, who, whether pure or not as regards her own person, was accustomed to the licentious atmosphere of the English Court. After the marriage with Jane Seymour had taken place, Cromwell had a conversation with Chapuys, in which he told him that the Bailly of Troyes, recently sent over from France, had proposed the French King's eldest daughter as a new match for Henry; "but that " it was labor lost, for this King would never marry out of his kingdom." Chapuys asked why, and Cromwell made him a very strange and unsatisfactory reply, viz., " that if a foreign queen of great connections miscon- " ducted herself as to her person, she could not be punished and got rid " of like the last." (Page 442.) A very singular kind of foresightedness! Yet the discovery, five years later, of Katharine Howard's misconduct seems to have been really unexpected by the King, and to have caused him deep mortification.

‡ Pp. 377, 429. § No. 973. ‖ Pp. 429, 430.

for though the chief authority is a French poem, it is a poem written in London at the very time, and dated 2nd June 1536. The fact, moreover, got abroad, and was reported to Rome by the papal nuncio in France.* But of the time we can only say that it must have occurred during the month of May, and probably about the middle of the month. This, however, we do know, that on the 24th May Chapuys was informed by Cromwell, in confidence, as a matter not to be divulged, that the King, knowing the good will borne by everybody to the Princess Mary, had resolved to declare her his heir. But when Cromwell went on to explain that certain conditions must be observed which he appeared to treat merely as a matter of course, Chapuys was inclined to doubt the sincerity of this intention. For he not only begged the ambassador not to make any application to the King in her behalf, and especially not to speak of her as Princess, but he said it was of the utmost importance that Mary herself should take the first step by writing a letter to her father after a draft that Cromwell had drawn up. He added that he had sent a confidential lady to her (whom we can identify otherwise as Lady Kingston) to induce her to follow this course; but for more effectual persuasion he said the King would like Chapuys to write to her, that she might have no hesitation in doing so. Chapuys said he hoped there was nothing in the draft letter derogatory to the honor either of Mary herself or of her deceased mother; but Cromwell reassured him on this point, telling him he would have it translated into Latin and shown to Chapuys for his satisfaction. He accordingly gave him the translation next day at Court; but when

* No. 1212.

Chapuys had perused it, he saw clearly, to use his own expression, that there was some bird-catching attempted, and he resolved, as far as possible, to do nothing till he was better assured of the King's intentions.*

Mary, however, was actually induced—such was the success of Lady Kingston's mission—to write, on the 26th May, not to her father, but to Cromwell, desiring his mediation with her father. She wrote that she had had nobody to speak for her as long as Anne Boleyn lived (whom she prayed God of His mercy to forgive), and she begged him, for the love of God, to do his best for her now.† The bird-catching had begun, and the poor flutterer was already in a fair way of being entrapped. On the 30th May she wrote to Cromwell to thank him for having obtained for her her father's blessing and leave for her to write to him, the two greatest comforts that ever came to her; and she begged him to continue his efforts in her behalf.‡ On the 1st June she wrote to her father in a tone which might have been supposed humble enough to satisfy even such a king as Henry. She entreated him to forgive all her past offences, and promised to submit to him for the future in all things next to God.§ But six days passed and she received no reply. Then she wrote to Cromwell again, on the 7th June, and seems to have received a so far encouraging answer that she ventured, on the 8th, to write again to the King, saying that though she understood he had forgiven her, she longed to come to his presence.‖ At this point, however, the hopes which had been raised were rudely checked. Her letter was not considered satisfactory,

* No. 1069. † No. 968. ‡ No. 991.
§ No. 1022. ‖ Nos. 1079, 1083.

and Cromwell told her she must write again in a different style. On the 10th she accordingly wrote another letter to her father, only *trusting* that she had obtained forgiveness, and hoping for some token of reconciliation; and this was accompanied by a letter to Cromwell, begging him not to press her further, for she had gone as far as her conscience would allow.* From Cromwell she received a reply declaring her to be "the most obstinate woman that ever was," and that he declined to intercede for her any further if she did not show herself more dutiful.†

For further particulars of this sudden change we must anticipate the publication of a letter of Chapuys, dated the 1st July, which will appear in the next volume of this Calendar. "When the Princess," he writes, "having "written several good letters to the King her father "and to this Queen (Jane Seymour), expected to be "out of trouble, trusting to the hope held out to her, "she found herself in the most extreme perplexity and "danger she had ever been in; and not only herself, "but all her principal friends. The King, seven or "eight days after the departure of the man‡ whom I "sent to Your Majesty, took a fancy to insist that the "Princess should consent to his statutes, or he would "proceed by rigor of law against her; and, to induce "her to yield, sent to her the Duke of Norfolk, the "Earl of Sussex, the Bishop of Chester" (Chichester is meant), "and certain others, whom she confounded by "her wise and prudent answers, till they, seeing that "they could not conquer her in argument, told her "that since she was so unnatural as to oppose the "King's will so obstinately, they could scarcely believe

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* Nos. 1108–9. † No. 1110.

‡ Chapuys' last despatch was dated the 6th June.

" she was his bastard, and if she was their daughter " they would beat her and knock her head against the " wall and make it as soft as baked apples." This incredible barbarity was followed up by an order to her *gouvernante* to keep watch over her day and night, and allow no one to speak to her. Nevertheless, she contrived somehow to communicate with Chapuys, who perceiving the extremity to which she was reduced, advised her, if she could do no better, to consent to her father's will, in order to save her life, her honor and conscience being saved by protests which she should make apart, and by the manifest danger to which she was exposed.

Under these circumstances it was that on Thursday, apparently the 15th June, she wrote to her father a more abject letter than she had yet done, acknowledging that she had "so extremely offended him that her heavy " and sorrowful heart dared not presume to call him " father." She expressly admitted that she had refused obedience to his "just laws," an offence a thousand times more grievous in her than in any other. She declared she would never ask his compassion if she afterwards varied from what she then wrote, and she left it entirely to her father to appoint how she should live in future.* Her power of resistance was completely gone, and all that now remained was to extract from her a formal act of submission, acknowledging, first, her subjection to the King's laws; secondly, his supremacy over the Church of England; and thirdly, (most painful acknowledgment of all,) that the marriage between her father and mother had been "by God's law and man's law incestuous and unlawful."†

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* No. 1136. † No. 1137.

But this triumph of despotism was not obtained without considerable difficulty, as the following further extracts from Chapuys' unpublished despatch will show:—

"The King, on hearing the report of the above Commissioners and the prudent answer of the Princess, grew desperate with anger, which was for two reasons—first, for the refusal of the said Princess, and second, because he suspected that several of her attendants had advised her so to do. He accordingly made the most strict inquiries, and the Chancellor and Cromwell visited certain ladies at their houses, who, with others, were called before the Council, and compelled to swear to the Statutes. One of them, the wife of her Chamberlain,* a lady of a great house, and one of the most virtuous in England, was taken to the Tower, where she is at present. The chief servant of the Princess, who knows all her secrets, was kept two days in Cromwell's house, and during six or seven days they were in Council at Court from morning to evening, which was the reason why I could not have audience during that time either of the King or Cromwell, as I greatly wished. As I suspected even then, it was not opportune because the King was too angry; and Cromwell, for having communicated with me upon the affairs of the Princess, and for showing himself rather favourable, was not free from suspicion, or without danger of being put to death. He has since told me that for four or five days he considered himself a lost man and dead. At the same time the Marquis and the Treasurer,† as suspected persons, were excluded from the Council; and the matter went so far that, in spite of the prayers of this Queen, which he rudely repulsed, the King called the judges to proceed according to law to the inquest and first sentence, which is given in the absence of the parties.‡ I have been informed, from more than one source, that the King had sworn in a great passion that not only the Princess should suffer, but also the Marquis, Cromwell, and several others.

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* Lord Husee was chamberlain to the Princess; so it appears that "the examination of the lady Anne Husee" (Vol. VII., No. 1036), inaccurately placed in the year 1534, took place on the 3 August 1536.

† Exeter and Fitzwilliam.

‡ The indictment, of course, is what Chapuys means, with which judges as such had nothing to do; but the King wished their sanction to the proceeding.

Now, I hear that the judges, in spite of threats, refused to decide, and advised that a writing should be sent to the Princess, and that if she refused to sign it they should proceed against her. The Princess, being informed from various quarters how matters stood, signed the document without reading it."

This extract throws considerable light on the examinations of Sir Anthony Brown and others in No. 1134.

It is time, however, that we should turn from the personal history of the King himself, his Queen, and his daughter to other subjects of scarcely inferior consequence, and especially to the beginnings of that great revolution in the social and religious life of the nation which was now at hand—the suppression of the monasteries.

Of the proceedings of Cromwell's visitors in reference to these houses I have already spoken in the Preface to the last volume of this Calendar; and it will be remembered that at first, assuming that the country was to be parcelled out among different commissaries, Dr. Layton had asked for a commission for himself and Dr. Legh, to do the visitation in the North of England. It seems that they had both special acquaintance with the country, and that there was hardly a religious house in those parts but they could learn something about its condition from friends of their own living within ten or twelve miles of it.* The diocese of York had not been visited since Wolsey's time; and Layton had no doubt he could bring to light many irregularities there, while his colleague Legh took in hand the diocese of Chester (Coventry and Lichfield), with the counties of Huntingdon and Lincolnshire.† It was thought fit, however, that their services should be first engaged in the visitation of the Southern monasteries, with what results we have partly seen already.

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* Vol. VIII., No. 822. † Ib., No. 955.

The South of England must have been almost completely visited during the latter half of the year 1535. Next came the visitation of the Northern monasteries, which was also entrusted to Legh and Layton, according to the desire the latter had expressed in June, only they went about in company, instead of taking each a separate portion of the country. The two seem to have met at Lichfield about Christmas,* and doubtless visited that diocese together first. On the 13th January they were together at York, making the Archbishop give a strict account of himself, and examining the inmates of the great abbey of St. Mary's.† On their way they had already visited several Yorkshire abbeys, and found more degrading practices to prevail than even in the South. By the end of February they had visited the whole of the Northern province, and had drawn up reports unmatched for filth and obscenity of the result of their inquiries.‡

That laxity of discipline in some monasteries had led to great demoralisation was doubtless pretty well known, but the extent of the evil had never been fully ascertained, or at all events made public. Each order was responsible in the last resort to its own superiors, and during the interval between one visitation and another all depended on the firmness and integrity of the heads of houses. The royal visitors probably pursued the old methods of inquiry at these visitations, and the only thing that was new was that the result was now reported to the King. But this made a very material difference, the effect of which must not be forgotten in estimating the results obtained; for, although an acknowledgment of

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* Vol. IX., No. 1005, is evidently dated Lichfield by mistake, for the contents of the letter show that Layton was then at Leicester, but just on the start for Lichfield.

† Nos. 91–93. ‡ Nos. 363, 364.

royal supremacy had been extorted from every house, it is not to be supposed that abbots and convents generally submitted quietly to a new authority intent on promoting offensive investigations as a pretext for their own destruction. Many of the principal houses, it is clear, would have nothing to say to the visitors; and it is quite possible that the monks in many cases refused even to exculpate themselves before men for whose characters and commission they had very little respect.

Considering the rapidity with which the work was done the investigations could hardly have been very judicially conducted. Special reports, called *compendia compertorum*, had been transmitted to Cromwell by the visitors at different stages of their progress; and even in the last volume we have a specimen of their quality in the *comperta* of Chertsey Abbey.* These were taken in September, and sent by Dr. Legh to Cromwell on Michaelmas Day. On the 11th November, when Legh and Ap Rice had reached Westacre, in Norfolk, they despatched to him another "abridgment of the comperts from the last ye had unto Crabhouse" (evidently the third paper in No. 364 of the present volume). Again, on the 17th December, Bedyll informs Cromwell, "Master Layton has written certain comperts unto you."† By the end of February apparently the whole work was completed, as far as Legh and Layton were concerned, for the North and South of England; and Dr. Adam Becansaw and Dr. John Vaughan had meanwhile been holding a similar visitation in Wales, which, not being confined to the monasteries, extended over a somewhat longer period.‡

Still, it remains a question how far the filthy scandals revealed in these *comperta* were really based upon fact.

* Vol. IX., No. 472. † Ib., No. 986.

‡ Ib., Nos. 35, 244, 697–8, 806, 1164. Vol. X., Nos. 393, 481, 746.

We have no reason indeed to think highly of the character of Cromwell's visitors; and the letters of Layton show that he really gloated over the obscenities that he unearthed. But while in some cases even the terms of the accusation may be more or less deceptive,* there are others in which the charges are unmistakeable and very serious. Thus when opposite the name of a nun we read the word *peperit*, we cannot reasonably doubt the truth of an accusation, which, if false, would have been a very impudent libel. Yet even here we may draw a false inference as to the impurity of convents; for the occurrence may have taken place before the lady was received into the community. A convent was undoubtedly in many cases a convenient refuge for a lady of good family who had disgraced herself—a case which we have reason to know was by no means very uncommon.†

As to the monks, we can well believe that reports first originated in some cases from the malice of neighbouring proprietors, between whom and them, as monastic chronicles show, there were apt to be frequent disputes. Thus Edward Bestney writes to Cromwell about a "little religious house named Bygyn in the town of Fordham" with only two inmates, a prior and a canon, one of whom was old and like to die. Cromwell, it seems, had encouraged Bestney "to spy out," he does not say

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* The term "incest," for instance, was applied to the crime of having sexual intercourse with a nun; and "sodomy," in very many, doubtless in most, cases, signified only self-abuse.

† For this suggestion I am indebted to Dr. Jessopp, who has made himself familiar with the records of some previous monastic visitations, which he is going to edit for the Camden Society. In one case of the kind, at Shuldham, it is actually stated by the visitors that the sin was committed before the lady's reception into the convent (*see* p. 143). Anne Boleyn's expectation of being sent to a nunnery (No. 890) is a further illustration of this point.

what, but apparently anything that might be for his own advantage; and he accordingly insinuates that the house was likely to fall into the King's hands for the "enormities" of its two inmates, and adds that the house and lands both lay so conveniently adjoining to his own lands that he should very much like to have the farm.* Was it after a full and judicial inquiry that the visitors found some minor form of impurity established against both the dwellers in this house,† one of them by report being an old man on the verge of the grave?

The visitors certainly proceeded with greater rigor than some had done before them.‡ Bishop Gardiner along with Fitzwilliam had visited Chertsey Abbey by the King's command shortly before the general visitation, and found nothing wrong; but Legh succeeded in unveiling things as foul in that establishment as any that were detected elsewhere.§ Perhaps even Gardiner was met by an obstacle of which Legh and Layton complain in some of their letters. The great houses did not like even episcopal visitations; but they were so "confederate" against the Royal Commission that the visitors frequently could get no "compertes." That was found to be the case at Bury St. Edmunds and at Ixworth, in Suffolk, at the principal monasteries in Norfolk, and at Leicester.||

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* Vol. IX., No. 761. † *See* p. 144 of the present volume.

‡ The mode of procedure adopted is curiously illustrated in the case of Leicester, where neither the abbot (whom Layton himself believed to be an honest man) nor his canons would confess anything. Layton tells Cromwell that he proposes to accuse some of the latter, first of the grossest vices, and afterwards of less heinous crimes by degrees, till he had extorted some confession. No. 1005. If this method were put in practice generally, how much would have been taken for confession? Perhaps silence in some cases.

§ Vol. IX., No. 472. || Ib., Nos. 808, 1005. Vol. X., p. 144.

Nevertheless, persevering inquiry in two of these cases at least, and probably in the others also, was rewarded with a more or less plentiful crop of scandals. At the same time there were many monasteries named in these reports against which nothing is said; and there were many more in the dioceses reported on which are not named at all.* So that it may be presumed, in the opinion of the visitors of themselves, not a few of the monastic houses were pure and well governed.

The whole work of the visitation was accomplished with extraordinary despatch. There was doubtless an object in having it completed in February. In that month Parliament had re-assembled; and it had been determined to confiscate the lesser monasteries to the Crown. The *comperta* of the visitors—or the substance at least of what was contained in them—was read aloud in justification of the intended measure; and as we know from a sermon of Latimer's there was a cry of "Down with them!"† The Act accordingly declared that, "forasmuch as manifest sin, vicious, carnal, and abominable "living is daily used and committed among the little "and small abbeys, priories, and other religious houses "of monks, canons, and nuns, where the congregation "of such religious persons is under the number of "12 persons,"—and as the King found "by the compertes‡ of his late visitations" that things were getting worse and worse notwithstanding the continual visitations

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* Of 155 monasteries named in the three lists contained in No. 364, there are 43 against which nothing worse is alleged than superstition; and to judge by the proportion in Yorkshire, the visitors examined only about four out of ten houses.

† Latimer's Sermons, i. 123 (Parker Soc.).

‡ This word is misprinted "compte" in the authorised edition of the Statutes, and has been misunderstood as accounts.

that had taken place for more than 200 years, there was no remedy but to take into the King's hands all houses not having a revenue of 200*l.* a year.*

Commissions were accordingly sent out on the 24th April† to some of the leading men in each county to make a new survey of the monasteries (though they had already been valued with other benefices the year before, for the King's tenths and first fruits), to inquire minutely the clear yearly value of each, and the number of the monks, with their lives and conversations, how many were priests and how many desired capacities; also the condition of the buildings as to repair, what sums might be realised from the bells, lead, and other fixtures, the moveable goods, stock, and stores, the debts owing to and by the houses, and the amount of woods, parks, forests, &c. belonging to each.‡ Returns of the Commissioners for a certain number of the monasteries in five several counties are given in this volume, and it is remarkable that in these the characters given of the inmates are almost uniformly good. More remarkable still, in the return for Leicestershire, we find the inmates of Garadon and Gracedieu—two of the houses against which some of the worst "compertes" were found—reported to be of good and virtuous conversation. The country gentlemen who sat on the commission somehow came to a very different conclusion from that of Drs. Layton and Legh.

The limits of this Preface will but allow us now to glance at, or barely mention a few other subjects of high interest, both foreign and domestic, which we must leave to the reader. The correspondence relating to

* Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28. The idea that the small monasteries rather than the large were particular abodes of vice is not borne out by the *comperta*.

† No. 721. ‡ No. 1191.

Pole's book on the Unity of the Church, which he sent to Henry from Italy in compliance with the King's own demand,* is particularly interesting. The Irish papers tell of the first acts of the administration of Lord Leonard Grey, as successor to Skeffington, who died on the 31st December 1535, among which the capture of the five brothers of the late Earl of Kildare was one of the most telling. The Scotch correspondence chiefly relates to the fruitless mission of Lord William Howard and William Barlow (the latter rewarded for his zealous services by a Welsh bishopric, which was immediately exchanged for another in the same country), the object of which mission was to get James to take Henry's side against the Pope and to keep him true to his promise to meet Henry in England. Of foreign matters the chief subject which has not yet been referred to in this Preface is the final collapse of Henry's Scandinavian policy, of the failure of which mention was made in our last volume. The Duke of Holstein's title as King of Denmark was confirmed in January by a German diet, and peace made between him and Lubeck.† Henry's confederates, Wollenwever and Sir Marcus Meyer, had each to be left to his fate, and each in turn to reveal under torture the intrigues of the King of England. Dr. Pack also fell into the hands of the Imperialists,‡ and after a momentary protest from Cromwell, which was afterwards withdrawn as uncalled for, he too was in like manner abandoned.§ But King Christian used his victory with moderation, and while refusing to receive letters not addressed to him as King, seemed ready enough to accept explanations as

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* Nos. 217, 398, 420, 426, 441, 600, 619, 974–5. † No. 24.

‡ He was the companion of Derick mentioned in Nos. 492–3, 524, 540–1, 718.

§ See pages 244, 289.

to the past and to offer mutual aid to Henry against the Pope.*

It remains for me to repeat the acknowledgments made in former volumes of the cordial assistance given me in this work by Mr. Trice Martin and Mr. Brodie.

* Nos. 285, 303-4, 343, 400, 469, 490, 1116.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1536.

[Jan.] **1.** JOHN WHALLEY to [CROMWELL].
R. O. There have been 380 persons at work in Dover all the Christmas holydays; a month's pay will be due to them on Saturday next, since he "made even" with them on Saturday, 18 Dec. The master of the Maisondewe had them to work in the holydays "to be assurede that the bache shulde not come over." Has no money, and if the work is abandoned at this stage, it will run risk of being lost. "The bache as I do thinke ys stopte for ever; wherefore Sir I beseche you that thiese pore men that ys there may be payde; yt were tyme that either I or the master of the Maisondewe were gone." Had letters from Dover yesternight, no "vytelles" to be had for them for 15 days, if it lasts much longer they must needs depart.
Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1 Jan. **2.** THOS. WYNTER to CROMWELL.
R. O. As my fortunes are very small, as you know, I venture to send you a little present for a new year's gift. As you are much engaged, I do not trouble you with longer letters. London, cal. Jan.
Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* A Secretis.

[1 Jan.] **3.** WILLIAM MORICE to CROMWELL.
R. O. This bearer, my brother, is healed of his fever. Please let him know when he shall be admitted to your service. I send you a token in remembrance of the new year. Your kindness showed to my brother, lately robbed at sea, demands my thanks. Jesu send you many good new years.
Signed.
Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

1 Jan. **4.** THE CHAPTER OF EXETER CATHEDRAL to CROMWELL.
R. O. Whereas we have hitherto granted without fee to Sir Will. Courtney our good friend the stewardship of our lands lying upon the sea side near his manor of Powderham, whereby he might have many good mariners and tall men to serve the King; on being reminded by Mr. Tregonwell that such small office would be a treasure to you, we have granted you not only the high stewardship in question, but that of all our lands in Devonshire, with a yearly fee of 100*s.* Exeter, 1 Jan. 1535.
We send you the 100*s.* by Mr. Tregonwell.
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1536.

1 Jan. **5.** HUGH LATHAM to THOMAS LATHAM.

R. O. I desire you to call on your brother that he may speak to Mr. Richard Cromwell for me, for I am belied by a wretch who showed the abbot of Woburn that I should say, "it and other more should down or Twelfthtide." I never spoke so. I am kept in hold for a trial. Speak to Mr. Howcroft for me, and desire him to go with you to Mr. Cromwell. My fellow lies sick and may not come to you. I have gear for you from your father-in-law, for I thought to have been with you or my Lord had come to Colam. 1 Jan.

Hol., in his clerk's hand. P. 1. *Add.:* Cousin, at Gray's Inn. *Endd.*

6. HUGH LATHAM to GILBERT LATHAM, Master of St. Katharine's.

R. O. Kinsman, I beseech your help or else I am like to be sore troubled. As I was coming to Colam with my fellows, I said nothing but that houses of religion were like to be suppressed in this country as well as in ours. Your mother is in good health and all your friends in our country. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master of St. Katharine's. *Endd.*

1 Jan. **7.** REGINALD POLE to GASPAR CARDINAL CONTARINI.

Poli Epp. I. 428. Received his letters on Christmas Day, and is glad that the Pope was pleased with his (Pole's) letter. Congratulates him on his leisure, but the Church will soon require the services of him and others in a high position. Will write to Campensis as he desires. Is glad that the Cardinal has obtained from the Pope permission for the English to trade at Ancona, and they will go as soon as the permit arrives. Has received from England a book called "De Obedientia," published in the name of the bishop of Winchester, to prove, like Sampson's book, that the King is the supreme head of the Church of England, and that the Pope has no special authority. This authority is most impugned by those sworn to defend it. The books were sent to educate him in the opinions which the King wishes him to follow, and whatever his opinion may be, he is not permitted to be silent. Bears this necessity of writing the more willingly, as even if they bid him be silent, in the present state of things he does not know whether he should comply. There is nothing in their books to deter even a man of moderate understanding from replying, as the Cardinal will easily see by the book of bishop Stephen, which Pole sends to him. Venice, kal. Jan.

Lat.

1 Jan. **8.** MELANCHTHON to JUSTUS JONAS.

Corpus Reform. III. 5. Found a packet of his letters on returning from the diet at Smalcald. Will tell him when they meet about what was done there. Was so tortured in consequence of it, that he prepared a reply to the Nuncio. (*Ego ex eo tantum cruciatus fui, ut adornarem responsionem ad Nuncium Pontificium de concilio.*) Asks Jonas to support him in the case of Antonius Musa. The university detains him here, especially as many others are absent. Hopes to return shortly with others who are here, but does not think it fit to hurry on account of the English discussion. [Jena], kal. Jan.

Recommendations to Dr. Martin (Luther).

Lat.

[Jan.] **9.** MELANCHTHON to HIER. BAUMGARTNER.

Corpus Reform. III. 9. Is not sorry that his journey to France is hindered, although his friends know how pressing were the letters of invitation; for what was fair could not be obtained. Many considerations deter him from England.

Lat.

1536.

1 Jan. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 109. B. M.

10. DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.*

Wrote last on Dec. 16, and has since received her letter of 4 Dec. The ambassador in England writes of the incredible cruelties prepared in Parliament. The King has twice said that the Queen and Princess are traitors, and despise the statutes, and that though he lose his crown they shall suffer the same penalty as others. The ambassador declares most seriously that they are in great danger.

The Carthusians remaining in London are constant, and prepared for martyrdom. It is more certain that the earl of Kildare, who is in the Tower, will inherit his father's death, than his estates. The King ordered troops to be sent against some persons in Ireland who resist him.

When the French king was ill, a public procession was celebrated in England for his recovery. (A leaf is probably lost here).

Has asked the Pope to grant seven years and seven Lents of pardon to those who say three paternosters in memory of the death of Christ, at 3 p.m. the hour of His death, which he granted. On St. John's day, requested him to offer all the prayers that were thus said in Spain, for the benefit of the Queen and Princess, and others expecting martyrdom in England. There is no need for the people to know this. It is enough that His Holiness intends this object, in the presence of God. Asks the Empress to cause this prayer to be commended by the prelates in Spain, and the bell to be three times rung, as is done for the Ave Maria. Rome, 1 Jan. 1536.

Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy.*

[Jan.] Add. MS. 28,588, f. 149. B. M.

11. DR. ORTIZ to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Has received her letter of 13 Dec. Reflections on the warfare in which she is engaged against the enemies of the faith. Sends a notification of the seven years and seven Lents of pardon granted by the Pope to all those in Spain who say three paternosters in memory of Christ's death, when the bell rings at 3 p.m. The intention of the Pope is that all these prayers shall be offered for the Queen and Princess, and the Saints who are fighting for the faith in England.

Sp., pp 23. *Modern copy.*

2 Jan.

12. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, one of the Clerks of the Signet.

To be coroner and attorney in the King's Bench on the first vacancy, —those offices having been granted to Thos. Fermour by patent 1 June, 1 Hen. VIII. *Signed Bill* (*among Exch. documents*).

Endorsed as despatched at Eltham, 2 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. [Enrolled 4 Jan. *See* GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 2].

2 Jan. R. O.

13. THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, Canterbury, to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for restoring the writer's brother, Dr. Thornedon, to the office of warden of their manors. John Antony shall have the fee of what was promised him. Will receive into their house two religious men of the priory of Dover, according to the King's command, signified by Cromwell. Sends him 20 ryalles for a poor token. The convent has granted Cromwell an annuity of 10*l.* If the grant is not in the form Cromwell wishes it, will alter it at his pleasure. Canterbury, Sunday, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* "A S. M. La Reina."

1536.

2 Jan. R. O. **14.** William Wyllyngton and Thos. Holte to Cromwell.

On Thursday in these Christmas holidays next before New Year's day, certain parishioners of a town called Oxshulf, here in Warwickshire, showed us that they heard in divers churches the King declared supreme head of the Church, and that the bishop of Rome was a usurper, and that they heard other curates command their parishioners to teach their children and their servants the same, but not their curate, except once, when the ordinary sent the same to be declared in every church. They further say that they did not so fully understand it, because their curate did not declare it unto them. The next morning, which was New Year's eve, we repaired to the said church to see that it was ordered as the King commanded, and whether the books of the church were reformed or not. We found there the parish priest, and on searching the mass books, legyans (legends), portues, processioners, and other books, we found none reformed but one mass book, which was reformed in the beginning by the dean, who ordered that all should be reformed; which was not done till we ourselves reformed them. On our inquiring the reason for this neglect, he said he would have declared the ordinary's commandment if his master would have suffered him; but that at the first time his master declared it himself, and then took it away, and would not allow him to have it. We examined him whether he used the collect for the King and the Queen to be said daily on pain of excommunication, and he said he did never say it until the week before Christmas, as his master never showed it him, nor knew of it till he heard of it from a priest at Pyllarton. Not being able to find it, we caused our clerks to write out the collect in every mass book of the Church. He could not tell us whether his master used it or not; on which we sent for him and for his portues that he daily carried, to see if it were better reformed than the books of the church. But he had locked it up and had gone away, as his parishioners reported, because he would not speak with us. According to the King's letters directed to us as justices of the peace we send you this account. The bearer shall tell you more of the demeanour of the parson, whose name is Sir Thos. Burley. Barcheston, Warw., 2 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 Jan. R. O. St. P. II. 297. **15.** Earl of Ossory, Lord Leonard Gray, and Others, to Cromwell.

Are assembled to hear causes in Carlogh, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, to inquire about the King's revenues, to be present at the election of knights of the shire for Parliament, and to practise with the Irish in Leinster. Unless the Byrnes, Tholes, and Kavenaghes are reformed, the King will never be secure. Write their opinion, in the absence of the deputy and treasurer. It will be difficult to banish the said nations, and a better way will be to build fortresses among them and get them to submit.

The Deputy* and Council should direct all their minds to attaining the hostages of the Geraldines and others in Munster, and the breaking of O'Brienes bridge, and then reform Leinster, and practise against Manus O'Donell, who purposes to marry a sister of the earl of Kildare's. Some agreement should be made between him and his son. The King should advise the Deputy to take pledges of the Borderers of the Englishry, and especially O'Rayley; and to cause Neile More to depart out of Uriell. If these things are remitted to Mr. Treasurer, they will not be long delayed. The Deputy should be ordered to furnish Lord Leonard with ordnance and

* Written in ignorance of Skeffington's death on the 31 Dec. at Kilmainham.

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gunners. Lord Leonard offers to take Maynothe on lease. Desire an answer by the bearer, Martin Pellis. From Clomell, departing to Yoghill, 2 Jan. *Signed:* P. Oss'—Leonard Gray—James Butler—Gerald Aylmer, Justice—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Jan. **16.** CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 118. B. M.

By the bearer, Mr. Wallop's servant, he will receive an answer to his letter of the 25 Dec. Is to use diligence for the delivery of the ships detained at Bordeaux. Will pay Peter Lark to-morrow. Eltham, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* "To my lord of Winchester, the King's ambassador in France." *Endd.*

3 Jan. **17.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have received your letters by my brother, treasurer of York, requiring me to institute him to the hospital of the Horsfayer. Each of the parties, Eglesfeld and Evers, has taken a *quare impedit* against me, so I cannot admit either. I have written to old Sir Raufe Evers to be content *cum patronatu terciæ vicis* which Eglesfeld offers; if this does not answer, you might write to him to put it to the determination of two learned men. "I ame yet in lashe bicause, in my absence, Doctor Strangwaies did admytte the clerc of the tone parte, the controversie hanging and not determined." Cawod, 3 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

3 Jan. **18.** EDWARD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Wishes to know whether the convocation, which is prorogued to the 3rd Feb., shall be prorogued further, and if so to what date, or dissolved; also whether the King wishes any particular thing done in the said convocation.

Has heard, from the master of Savoy, how good Cromwell was to him against his "froward tenants of Beverlaye." Cawod, 3 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

3 Jan. **19.** JOHN BARLO, Clerk, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Knowing his zeal in the reformation of many things, which has appeared lately, confesses he has offended, being sometime a fautor of the Papistical sect, and in compensation for his error, is willing to suppress them by all the means he can devise. Thinks that no little danger will ensue from them in Wales, and specially in the diocese of St. David's, as his brother, the prior of Haverford West, can inform Cromwell. They are supported by the bishop and head priests of St. David's, and labor with the gentlemen in the Commons, there to stick with them in their old *mumpsimus*. Some think that they assisted in the late rebellion in Ireland, and were not abashed to say openly they trusted to see this world alter and change again. Although there be no likelihood of that in Wales, thinks it ought to be avoided, and the chief fautors, as named by his brother, be sent for; the rest reformed by a commission, in which he offers his service. Westbury upon Trym, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1, *large sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

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3 Jan. R. O. **20.** SIR ROBERT DORMER to RICHARD CROMWELL.

I thank you for your kindness to me and mine. As I have heard you say that my master, your uncle, would have a pasture wherein I dwell for the provision of his household, I hear there is one called Brill Closez, which the abbot of Notley is inclined to let. I have spoken to him in your uncle's name, stating his desire to have it. The abbot said he had promised it to two simple persons of the country. I desired him to entreat them for the same. He made me only a light answer. This ground is as well mounded as a park. There is no way through it, and it is the best for beast and horse that I know. Will keep about four score of them and 400 sheep in winter and summer. The rent 12*l.* a year. If you will obtain your uncle's letter to the abbot, and a credence for me, I doubt not I shall obtain a convenient lease. Let me have a speedy answer. Jesu send you a good new year, and a many. Etheropp, 3 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

3 Jan. R. O. **21.** [LORD LISLE to DU BIES (?).]

I have received the copy of the complaint you have presented to the Admiral,* which appears to me somewhat strange. I have made inquiry of the old people of Marke and neighbourhood who say that the passage of which you complain was never used for horsemen or carts except some time ago when Sir Rob. Wingfield dried the marsh to the prejudice of the King and his subjects. I cannot allow the King's rights to be impaired, but you may be assured I would not allow Englishmen to do anything to the prejudice of the King your master. Calais, 3 Jan.

Fr., corrected draft, p. 1.

3 Jan. Add. MS. 11,041, f. 2. B. M. **22.** SHENE PRIORY.

Receipt by Henry Man, prior of the house of Jesus of Bethlem at Shene, for 46*s.* 8*d.* from John Skydmore, Esq., farmer of the parsonage of Bridstowe. 3 Jan., 27 Hen. VIII.

Signed.

3 Jan. R. O. **23.** DAN RAUFF LYMEY to DAN EDW. MANCHESTER, Scholar of Whalley.

On Sunday evening last between 7 and 9 my chamber at Haldleys was broken and two silver pieces taken. I will be glad to know how to discover the thieves, and will send the names of the suspected to you. Whalley, the 3rd day of the New Year.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

[3 Jan.]† Nero. B. III. 94. B. M. Wegener, Aarsberetninger, IV. 34. **24.** LUBECK, DENMARK, and SWEDEN.

Instructions sent by Edmund Boner, Ric. Candish, and Bernard a Mela, to the King, and delivered to Adam Paceus, who is to treat with His Highness in accordance with them.

1. He is to express their duty to the King and present their letters. 2. To declare in full all the proceedings in the last and in other diets here, viz.:—

1. He shall show who were the mediators in this last diet, viz., the prince of Luneburg, the ambassadors of the elector of Saxony and the landgrave

* Brion.

† *See* the document headed: "Denmark and Lubeck," 14 Feb. following.

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of Hesse, of the cities of Bremen, Hamburg, Luneburg, Magdeburg, Brunswick, and Hildesheim, who since a week from Twelfth-day (*ab octavo die Trium Regum*) have been endeavouring to make peace between the prince of Holstein, lately elected king of Denmark, and the people of Lubeck.

2. He shall explain the reasons of the said princes and states making the said duke of Holstein king of Denmark; viz., to procure peace and keep out the Burgundians. Peace has been publicly made between the said elected king of Denmark and the Lubeckers, on the terms that the [duke] of Holstein is to remain king of Denmark and Norway, and that damages suffered by both sides are to be borne. The compromise made in the camp before Lubeck last year is annulled. The Lubeckers are to persuade Albert, prince and count of Oldenborg, either by words or money, to make peace and leave Denmark, in return for which they shall have the island of Borneholme for 100 years, and 15,000 gold pieces from the arbitrators. The prince of Prussia and the people of Ditmarsh (*Dytmarienses*) are included in this treaty. The dispute between the king of Sweden and the Lubeckers is to be heard by the king of Denmark and settled before Michaelmas. There are other articles of no moment. Other cities friendly to Lubeck as Sunda, Rostock, and Wismar, have received similar articles which their rulers will discuss and answer in six weeks.

3. The reason why the ambassadors of prince Albert, count Christopher and Koppenhagen and Elbogen refused to agree to the treaty and went away before the end of the diet, was that they had a special mandate only for two articles, which they could not exceed. The first was that king Christiern should be released from his captivity and be restored to his kingdom, and, on his death, another King might be elected. The second, that if they would not do this, they ought at least to hand over Christiern to friendly princes or states and hold another diet to examine the right of both parties, and give a sentence which of these two Christierns should remain King. As the Holsatians would not accept this, saying that they had a great army which they could not dismiss or feed any longer, the Danish ambassadors left. Meanwhile the Lubeckers tried in their name to obtain a ratification, and will send as soon as possible ambassadors to Denmark to persuade prince Albert and his party to enter the treaty.

4. As the Emperor and the Burgundians wish to have an interest in Denmark, and have written terrible letters both into Denmark and to Lubeck warning them not to make peace with the [duke] of Holstein, the King must be told their reasons. Their thirst for rule has been alluded to. Seeing the state of the kingdom, they wish to find an opportunity of introducing themselves, and first proposed to the prince of Bavaria to attempt it in the name of his wife. This did not promise to be successful, for how could a daughter, who is not the heir, claim a kingdom? And Denmark is an elective, not an hereditary kingdom; nor could she succeed in her father's life. They then adopted another pretext, the liberation of Christiern from prison, and letters and embassies were sent in the name of the Emperor, Ferdinand and the Palatine asking for his case to be determined by law, and on refusal, threatening to avenge his injuries and set him free. On this pretext he wishes to seize the Baltic kingdoms, whence he can injure all his neighbours and principally overcome Germany.

5. As they cannot discover the truth about George Wollewever, who is being tried as a criminal, nor see a copy of his confession, it is not safe to inform the King merely of the common report, but the archbishop of Bremen writes that he will send the King a copy of the said confession. Are not sure whether the charges against him are true, as those who examined him were not altogether favourable to him. When the King's letters and those of Boner and Candish were first given to the bishop of Bremen, he sent a copy to the prince of Luneberg and the ambassadors at Hamburg, presumably in contempt of the King. Besides, the envoys of Bremen said openly that the

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King's letters to the bishop and town were forged by Boner and Candishe, with the intent either of making the King hated by the Germans or making the King angry with his ambassadors. In either case they acted very shamelessly.

The state of Sweden is as follows: When I, Bernard, was in England, I showed the King articles why I proposed to occupy the kingdom of Sweden, which articles were again sent by us to the King. If Bernard had acted in accordance with them, with the King's help, every one thinks the kingdom would have been in the King's hands. Now that it is commonly reported that the pretended king of Sweden is killed, the affair must be managed in another way, and if he be dead, and the kingdom is settled, it will be very difficult. If he has been put to death by the common consent of the kingdom, and they have chosen a head or a viceroy, and are united, it cannot be lightly attacked, for it has never been conquered, except during a civil war. While king Gustofius was alive, all men hated him, and prayed Bernard to come, offering him the castles and strongholds. Now things are different, and if the King be dead, it is to be feared that the minds of the inhabitants are altered, and the project must be carefully considered. Proposes to send John, bp. of Scaren (*Scharensem*), and Wulfgang Geysler, formerly the King's chief secretary, whom the nobles sent to Bernard a year ago beseeching him to deliver them from the tyrant, as ambassadors in the name of the exiles in Germany, the archbp.,* the bp. of Lincoping,† and the count of Hoya, in the name of his dead brother's sons, Swante Stur and other nobles, of whom many are in Germany, to warn the Senate against rashly putting themselves into the hands of any King or people, or making any treaties until they have elected a King; especially not to enter into any treaties with the Palatine or the Burgundians, nor to elect the king of Denmark, Prince Albert, or any other as King. It is said the Palatine and the others have already sent their ambassadors to Sweden. They should remind the Senate how tyrannically the Burgundians treat their subjects, and should promise them, in the name of Bernard and the others, help and advice how to protect themselves and keep the kingdom quiet. Then when they see the Senate and the people eager for quiet, they should gradually instil into their ears the advantage of electing a foreign king, and by commending the virtues of the king of England to the electors, procure his unanimous election. They should promise that, if there was agreement (although it was to be feared that the King might refuse), Bernard would do his best to persuade him, and if he were asked with proper reverence, by an embassy of the whole kingdom, he would not despise them, but comply with their prayers. If any proposed the Palatine as a foreign prince, it may be answered that he has no power of himself, and receiving him is receiving the Emperor and all the Burgundians, and losing ancient liberty. Will also send spies to find out whether the King is really dead, and other particulars. If they find him alive they will return and warn the ambassadors not to go. Will then act on his previous plan, if the King approves. If they find that he is dead, they shall inform the ambassadors, and present letters from the bps., the count of Hoya, &c., to their chief friends in the kingdom, asking for the restoration of their churches, castles, and possessions taken by the late King. They shall ask for advice and an answer, and meanwhile get information about the state of the kingdom. If the King is dead, and the Senate wish Bernard and the other exiles to return as friends and consult about choosing a new King, and other matters, it would not be well to return without an army, for two reasons,

* John a Vesa, or Vesalius, abp. of Lunden.
† John Braske.

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because there are probably certain nobles who desire the kingdom, and would fear and hate us, so that we should run the risk of being taken or killed, and should not be safe without an army. Secondly, because Sweden has never been quiet, except when foreign kings have ruled, for when nobles rule, as has been the case for a long time, there is always strife and war. Their nature is such that they cannot bear the rule of an equal. If, therefore, we came alone, even if we had nothing to fear and recovered our possessions, still we should not have a just King and a quiet kingdom. For if the exiles in Germany agreed on a King, there are only six of them who are senators and have a voice in the election, while there are more than 20 in the kingdom, so that the greater number may conquer the better, and choose some inexperienced nobleman, and the kingdom would not have a good King, nor would we effect what we wish, much less keep our promise. We must, therefore, take an army, even if we are invited in a friendly spirit. If the senators refuse to admit us or restore our property, or if they elect a new tyrant, then the end must be gained by war, but not before sedition has commenced in the kingdom. In short, in any case, an army is necessary, which we cannot get together without money. D. Adamus must therefore humbly beg the King to advance a sum to Bernard and the exiles. If successful (and they will make no attempt unless sure of success), they will assign the kingdom. Further delay will be injurious. The spies will return before Easter, and war should be begun in the beginning of April. Money is wanted to enlist soldiers, and at once, lest the country fall into the hands of the Burgundians, and to provide ships and food. If we do not write to the King for money till the spies have returned in the beginning of April, then it will be June or July before the army is got together, and the whole year will be lost. Bernard therefore begs the King to send 100,000 angelots, if possible, about Easter, with a copy of an obligation to which he and all the captains will swear. No money is to be paid till this is done, and till it has been discovered that there will be no human impediment to success. Everything should be so arranged that the King will feel that there is advantage and honour to be derived, not loss and deceit.

In the treaty made at Hamburg there is an article that the king elect of Denmark is to be arbiter of the controversies between the King and kingdom of Sweden, the count [of Hoya], Bernard, Swante Stur, and the Lubeckers before Michaelmas. We have not yet consented to this, and delay has been granted for their consent till Easter. Beg, therefore, that they may know the King's will by Adam. If the King thinks there ought to be delay, are willing to postpone their claims on Sweden for one or more years; but if he intends to give it up entirely, wish to know by Adam, at Easter, if possible. Bernard, however, is willing to serve the interests of the king of England, even if he never contribute any money, and will protect, as far as he can, the princes and states of Germany who are friendly with him, and *vice versâ*. He will do all in his power to spread the King's fame everywhere. If the King intends to join the Evangelical League of the German princes he should not trust any money to them, but have his own sworn officers to collect his army. This would be much cheaper and better for many reasons.

The king elect of Denmark is raising nearly 12,000 men, prince Albert and the Count at least 6,000, and there is a constant report and other proofs that the Burgundians wish to help prince Albert and the Danes, which they cannot do without an army and navy. It is therefore to be feared that there will be more than 50,000 soldiers in Denmark next summer. Therefore lest any of the King's friends or servants should be in danger, it would be well for the King to send 10,000 gold pieces or so to the ambassadors at Hamburg, which they can employ through Bernard, and induce all the captains, both Danes and Burgundians, to swear to promote the King's

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honour. The King will by this means know what is being done, and after the war have both armies in his hands. Dr. Adam can answer the King's inquiries about anything else. Are sure of his zeal for the King, the more so as the King's enemies hate him. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 9.

4 Jan. Add MS. 25,114, f. 119. B. M.

25. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Has seen their letters of the 25th Dec., written to Thomas Cromwell, principal secretary, containing their discourse with the Admiral and Secretary Bushtett, touching the ships which the French refused to deliver unless the King will consent that his own act shall be dissolved in the next session of Parliament. Thanks Wallop for his conduct at the conference with the Admiral, where he both demanded the King's money, and entered communication touching their affairs; in which as to the first the Admiral made but a slender answer, and would have made none had they allowed, "but with a smiling and a shrinking of his shoulders have passed from you, and to the second, with a jolly face and countenance, declared that they would in no wise enter war without our aid," pretending to have no great necessity, although they are raising Almains, conveying artillery to Lyons, &c. Has examined the words of the statute, which some think contain more than the old act, viz., in the addition touching the French wines, and in the deputation and order concerning the price. They are to tell the Admiral and the King that Henry is grieved at this treatment, and that the treaties between them ratify all former ordinances touching traffic. It is a very old enactment that no Gascon wines or Toulouse woad be brought into England in strange bottoms, and nothing which has been done affects them but was devised to restrain the folly of English merchants who ventured to Bordeaux at unseasonable times, and the restraint from Michaelmas to Candlemas, by avoiding dangerous times, will rather augment the traffic. However, if they will immediately deliver the said ships and cease to molest the English merchants, the said acts shall be abrogated in the next session of Parliament. Instructs them what answer they are to make if they object that the clause only refers to Gascon and not French wines, and the regulation as to prices to prevent conspiracy. Merchants strive to make all states in the world pay unreasonable prices at their own arbitrament, and to usurp all laws. Hitherto Henry has stopped his ears against all complaints from such parties, as judging that municipal laws and ordinances made for the intercourse of nations ought not to be interrupted for a light matter.

Wallop is to communicate again with the Admiral for payment of the King's money, promised last November, on the King's part, *par la foi du gentilhomme.* Yesterday the ambassador of France was with the King at Eltham, with whom this argument was discussed, and specially the words of the Admiral, spoken to Wallop, "that they would not be now led as they were in the Cardinal's time." The King told him that the amity of the two kingdoms was necessary, "and that we be of no less but much greater authority to direct France in all their proceedings than we or our progenitors have been." Being king of England, of no small puissance, Henry cannot, led by friendship, "give place to the directions of France, and much less than to the brave advertisements or rather checks of such a fellow as the Admiral of France." He must pay proper respect to the King's honor and "make no more of his painted sheath than needeth, ne flatter himself more than wisdom would require." Eltham, 4 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. and endd.*

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[4] Jan. **26.** PETER BRADSHAWE to SIR HUMPHREY RATCLIFF.†

R. O. My brother Alexander, my lord your father's servant, wrote to me that you were content to pay the 30*s.*, saving 9*d.* at Michaelmas. I could not attend upon you before, but if you would send it now by the bearer, Robt. Agas, groom of my lord of Norfolk's chamber, it could never come in better time. My brother says this sum is due to him from you, and it is but a parcel of what he owes me. Kenyngall, Tuesday after New Year's day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At the Court. *Endd.*

4 Jan. **27.** JAMES V. to [the EARL of CUMBERLAND].

R. O. Desires that he will deliver to the warden of the West Marches a rebel named Alex. Murray, convicted of divers crimes, who has fled to England. Stirling, 4 Jan. 23 James V.

P. 1. *Headed:* Copy of the king of Scots' letter. *Begins:* Right trusty and well beloved cousin.

5 Jan. **28.** SIR EDMUND BEDY[NGFIELD] to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. x. 215. B. M. The Emperor's ambassador came to Kymbalt[on] on Sunday, Jan. 2, before dinner, after which he came in to the Princess Dowa[ger's] chamber, where he remained scarce a quarter of an hour, at which time both Mr. Chamb[erlain] and I were commanded to be present. He saluted her in Spanish, which I do not understand, but Mr. Vaghan, who was present, can declare to your Mastership the effect of their communication. About 5 p.m. [she] sent the doctor of physic for him, and none entered but the ambassador and his steward and the doctor. They stayed about half an hour. Next night, about seven o'clock, he was with her nearly an hour. We can find out nothing about these two later times, for no one was present except the persons mentioned and her old trusty women, who, I think, do not understand Spanish, or if the matters were of importance we should get [some manner] of knowledge by them. We do not know how long he will remain. "Furth[ermore, I advertise] you, my lady Willoghby came to us upon New [Year's Day],‡ about six of the clock at night; with whom b[oth Mr.] Chamberlyn and I did meet, she being ill a[t ease by] reason of a fall from her horse with in a my[le] . . . . . and as she appeared to us in countenance . . . . . saying she thought never to have seen the Prin[cess again] by reason of such tidings as she had he[ard of her;] at which time we demanded a sigh[t of her licence] hither to repair for our discharge; w[hereunto she made] answer that it was ready to be sch[owed] . . . . . would not otherwise presume, pray . . . . . suffer her being in such case . . . . . her relief, saying th * * * princess, and since that time we never saw her, neither any letters of her licence hither to repair."

We hear from her doctor of physic that she hath somewhat taken comfort upon the coming of these folks, and somewhat falleth to more rest in the night, but he fears it will be a long continual sickness or she recover. Kymbalton, [Wednesday], 5 Jan. *Signed.*

P.S.—Asks for some relief of money by Master Gostwyk.

5 Jan. **29.** CATESBY.

R. O. Receipt by Christian Golde, of Welton, Northt., of 3*s.* 4*d.* from Ric. Catisby, squire, of Lapworth, Warw., 5 Jan., 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Small slip. Sealed.*

† Third son of Robert earl of Sussex.

‡ *See* Strype's Memorial, I. i. 372, showing the information obtained from this document before the fire.

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5 Jan. **30.** THOS. DACRE to CROMWELL.

R. O. At the arrival of Lord Leonard Gray, high marshal of the army, was committed to ward for eight days, and has been misreported to the King and Cromwell. Is always ready to adventure his life in the King's service. Being appointed through Cromwell, to be a captain of northern spears, asks him to mediate for him to the King. His kinsman, Richard Dakers, was in ward by Lord Leonard's orders 7 weeks, with irons on his arms and legs for 14 days, as Agard, who took them off, can inform Cromwell. The Council can lay nothing to his charge, as far as he knows. He has done good service. Asks leave to come to Cromwell to clear himself. Dublin, 5 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd. erroneously:* A letter from the Lord Dacre.

6 Jan. **31.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Send me that great rebel and outlaw David Lloyd or Place and his fellow John ap Richard Hokulton, now in Westminster, where they fled out of Wales at my persecution, and I shall end the maliciousness of these parts. If he will challenge sanctuary, he shall have the same according to the King's laws, but I trust to prove he has had sanctuary before, and has since stolen, burned, and killed without mercy. Help me now as ye love me. On his examination, by the advice of Mr. Vernon, I trust to hang 20 resetters, whereby the field is won. Let me have the thief that killed the man at Monmouth, Richard ap Howell, *alias* Sumner. Thank John Edwards for espying the said thieves. I marvel not a little that Mr. Kingston would send a commission to inquire of the conversation of Thos. ap Griffith, contrary to his trial here. He has been a great resetter, and his two cousins are in the wood, and he has been admonished by me and the Council to bring in the thieves, his kinsmen. If the laws are to be stopped on the bare assertion of other thieves who are his kin, that he is a true man, when there is not a true man in that country, it will be folly in me to attempt reformation. Ludlow, Twelfth day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Jan. **32.** WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favour for the bearer Mr. Augustine and his preferment to the King's service. He says you are his special good master. He has done a great cure upon me, else I had not troubled you. He is cunning in the science of physic, and has seen much, and with your old good mastership towards him, I beg he may have a determinate end in these his suits. There is a man who sometimes attends on you who does not use me well, and has slandered me. I trust you will have this reformed. At the Vine, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

6 Jan. **33.** SIR BRIAN TUKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I received lately a letter from you with a bill of certain passages made with Sir John Walop's servants and of some other messages sent to England and Flanders from Calais, from May Anno 26 to Dec. last, which bill your Lordship has subscribed and desires me to pay. I have no warrant to pay it as treasurer of the King's chamber, and it has nothing to do with my charge as master of the posts. It is true I have paid passage money for the King's ordinary posts, but not for special men without special warrant. I sent word of this to Wallop both by Barnabe and by Nich. Alexander, and I bade Thos. Twichet at his going hence also to inform you.

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Apart from this I should have been compelled to write to your Lordship of your own matter. During the seven years and more that I have been treasurer of the King's chamber, I have not received a penny of your debts to the King. I hope you take me for your friend, but being the King's debt if I do not receive it or tell the King, what shall I do? Or how would you esteem a servant that served you so? The debt is great, and I hoped when the King was at Calais you would have taken an end with him. I have since urged you to make friends with my lord of Norfolk or write to Mr. Secretary. Afterwards it was said you would come hither yourself. I have prevented suits against you and retained privy seals in my hands without speaking about it to anyone. But I must discharge myself somehow London, 6 Jan. 1535.

Pp. 3, *great part in Tuke's own hand. Add. Endd.*

6 Jan. **34.** Cochlæus to Henry VIII.

Misled by a false rumour of Henry's reconciliation to his wife, desired to confirm him in his good intentions by a book which he has addressed to Paul III. on the subject of the King's marriage. Does not regret his labor, though Henry will not thank him for it. Will not betray the truth which Henry's bribed supporters in France and Italy have assailed and in England have persecuted with so much cruelty. Is encouraged by the constancy of Fisher and More, whom Henry has put to death. Enlarges on the crimes into which the King has been led by his lawless passion. "Ex Misna Civitate, viii. idus Januarii 1536."

Lat.

*** The above letter is printed at signature Q iij. of a tract published by Cochlæus at Leipzig in 1536, entitled "Antiqua et insignis Epistola Nicolai Pape I. ad Michaelem Imperatorem Augustum ante annos DC data . . . , ejusdem Nicolai PP. Decreta ex grandi Decretorum volumine in compendium redacta . . . . , Brevis historiarum illius temporis commemoratio ex Reginone vetusto Chronographo ad Regem Angliæ Henricum viij, Defensio Joannis Episcopi Roffensis et Thome Mori, adversus Richardum Samsonem Anglum. Per Joannem Cochleum. Fragmenta quarundam Tho. Mori Epistolarum ad Erasmum Rot. et ad Joannem Coc[hleum]."

6 Jan. **35.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

Vatican Archives.

* * * Francis said to him with great warmth, "Tell His Holiness that I have perfect faith in him, and let him remember he has in me a most obedient son," adding that he had 50,000 men ready to serve him at a beck, and that the Pope should remember what he and his ancestors had done for the Church. As to England, he did not approve that King's acts, nor would defend him against the Church, but if the Emperor sought to ruin that King, with a view to attaining the monarchy, he was deceived. His eyes were now open to this, and moreover, if His Holiness did not do against England his manifest duty the Emperor and not France will be the cause; for the former gives little reason for believing in his love of peace and unity while he goes on occupying first one post and then another. Vindicated the Pope, who, he assured Francis, would show his impartiality before all the world and also do his duty against England. Pressed Francis to come to the point about the Council, specifying Mantua as a convenient place, in which he acquiesced. Fears, however, if the Emperor left Rome without a conclusion the French would oppose anything he did; indeed the Admiral said so as plainly as could be. The Admiral expressed much pleasure at His Holiness's good opinion of him, and said if a council met and declared itself against England, Francis would not let any prince be before him in vindicating the honor of God, for he only looked on Henry as a

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35. Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio—*cont.*

heretic and malefactor; but he would say plainly that if the Emperor meant to keep what belonged to the sons of his King, and so make himself master of the world, he might be sure Francis would defend England against anything he proposed to do against it, indicating that they had delayed till now coming to other conclusions with England only out of respect for His Holiness, waiting to see what he would do at Rome. From a village by Tornus, 6 Jan. 1536.

Ital., from a modern copy, pp. 5. *The original is a decipher. A modern copy of the whole letter is in Add. MS.* 8715, *f.* 174, *B.M.*

7 Jan. **36.** Bishopric of St. Asaph's.

See Grants in January, No 4.

7 Jan. R. O. St. P. I. 452. **37.** Sir Edw. Chamberleyn and Sir Edm. Bedyngfeld to Cromwell.

This 7th Jan., about 10 a.m., the Lady Dowager was annealed with the Holy ointment, Chamberleyn and Bedyngfeld being summoned, and before 2 p.m. she died. Wishes* to know the King's pleasure concerning the house, servants, and other things. The groom of the Chamber here can cere her. Will send for a plumber to close the body in lead.

Has no money. Kymboltun, about 3 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

[Jan.] R. O. **38.** [Katharine of Arragon?]

Provision to be made for bowelling, cering, and enclosing the corpse in lead. For lights and other things about the corpse, in the house, or the next church or chapel, and who shall execute exequies and ceremonies. Proportions for all manner of lights, and for blacks to be distributed. What personages, and how many personages, women, to be appointed as principal mourners. How many chariots shall follow the corpse, and what apparel shall be appointed for them. Where the body shall be interred. How many prelates shall be present at the interment. What dole shall be dealt in every place, and in pence, halfgroats, or groats, or in all after the diversity of the place.

Letters to be made for the appointment of such personages of honour as shall be at the same.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

[Jan.] R. O. Arch. XVI. 23. **39.** Burial of Katharine of Arragon.

"A remembrance for thenterrement of the right excellent and noble Princesse the Lady Catherin, Doughter to the right highe and mighty Prince Ferdinand, late King of Castle, and late Wief to the noble and excellent prince Arthur, Brother to our Soveraign Lorde King Henry the viijth."

Directions as to the corpse being "sered, tramayled, leded, and chested with spices, &c.;" for a hearse "with five principalles and lights" to be set in the church or chapel where the body shall first remain, and another "with nine principalls or lights" in the church where it shall be buried; for staff torches to be borne by yeomen and long torches in great towns as the body shall

* The letter, though signed by two, is written throughout in the first person singular,—apparently by Bedingfield, who was steward of Katharine's household, though he signs second.

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pass; for wax; for double barriers about the principal hearse, the inner for ladies and the outer for lords. At the removal the body is to be attended by three mutes; divers noblemen and four knights to bear a canopy over it, six knights to bear the body and six barons to assist. The chief mourner and eight others to accompany the corpse. Arrangements for nightly watch, chariot to convey the corpse, with pall and puffed image of a Princess; four gentlemen to bear at the four corners, &c. "The chief mourner on horseback, her horse trapped with black velvet to follow immediately the corpse," with eight ladies after her on palfreys trapped in black cloth. Two other chariots to follow.

ii. "The painter's charge;" for the supply of banners and scutcheons.

iii. "The charges of the wardrobe." To provide cloth for 30 ladies and gentlemen mourners, and for the noblemen present, and for her officers.

iv. "The rate of the liveries" for dukes or duchesses, earls, &c., cloth for themselves and for a number of servants according to their degrees.

v. "To be also remembered." To appoint prelates to execute for the time she shall be unburied, &c.; also touching doles and various other matters; among others what place the body shall be interred in.

"The 25th day of this present month of January, it is commanded that all such stuff as is committed to the doings of the chandler, the painter, the saddler, and all other having anything to be done touching the interment, shall be ready and bestowed in such places as be to them appointed for the same."

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8.

40. Will of Katharine of Arragon.

Otho. C. x. 216. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. pt. II. 252.

Desires the King to let her have the goods she holds of him in gold and silver and the money due to her in time past; that her body may be buried in a convent of Observant Friars; that 500 masses be said for her soul; that some personage go to our Lady of Walsingham on pilgrimage and distribute 20 nobles on the way. Bequests: to Mrs. Darel 200*l.* for her marriage. To my daughter, the collar of gold which I brought out of Spain. To Mrs. Blanche 100*l.* To Mrs. Margery and Mrs. [Whyller] 40*l.* each. To Mrs. Mary, my physicians [wife, and] Mrs. Isabel, daughter to Mr. Ma[rguerite], 40*l.* each. To my physician the year's coming [wages]. To Francisco Philippo all that I owe him, and 40*l.* besides. To Master John, my apothecary, [a year's wages] and all that is due to him besides. That Mr. Whiller be paid expenses about the making of my gown, and 20*l.* besides. To Philip, Anthony, and Bastian, 20*l.* each. To the little maidens 10*l.* each. That my goldsmith be paid his wages for the year coming and all that is due to him besides. That my lavander be paid what is due to her and her wages for the year coming. To Isabel of Vergas 20*l.* To my ghostly father his wages for the year coming. That ornaments be made of my gowns for the convent where I shall be [buried] "and the furs of the same I give to my daughter."

Pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

Ibid. f. 216*b.* ii. The following is written in Cromwell's hand on a separate slip, not as Strype says, at the end of the will:—"Tawnton; Downton; Hendon. Richard Polerd,* William Portma[n], Thomas Powlet, William Peter, Tho. Lee, Raffe Sadeler."

Otho. C. x. 217. 2. French translation of the above.
Pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

* Misprinted "Richard Molend" in Strype.

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Jan. **41.** [Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld] to Cromwell.

Otho. C. x. 219*b*. B. M.

The bowelling and cering is already done in the best manner. The leading and chesting is prepared for, and shall be finished with all speed. We are glad of the coming of the Comptroller hither by the King's commandment to order all things for the interring, which is directed to be at Peterborough.

To the best of our power we have commanded the safe custody of the gates so that nothing can issue. The persons who had the custo[dy of her] jewels, plate, and apparel, have given us a just and plain declaration, containing much more than [we could] see or know before. Will do all we can for the entertainment of such personages of honour as repair hither by commandment. [We have] declared to the servants how good and [gracious] master you have been in obtaining the King's favour towa[rds them. They are] greatly comforted with his gracious pro[mise]. "Further[more as for] the preparation of the house, it shall be d[one] . . . . . and likewise the prelates and priests s . . . . . repair for the execution of all manner c[eremonies ap]pertaining for the funerals and a . . . . . [acco]rding to your mastership's command."

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

42. Hieronymus Novatus to Paul III.

M.S. Vat. 5639. *in init.*

Transmitting the subjoined letters which will explain why the little treatise* in reply to the eight universities has remained unpublished five years after it was printed.

Lat. Modern copy in R. O., pp. 3.

43. Hieronymus Novatus to Nich. Pernotti sieur de Granvelle.[1]

Vat. MS. 5,639, f. c.

Transmitting a treatise, dedicated to the Emperor in defence of the queen of England's cause, which he had begun in the days of Pope Clement, and showed to that pope and the Imperial ambassador the Count de Consentaiina (Cifuentes?), but deferred sending to Granvelle till the merits of the principal cause had been adjudged, not wishing to say too much, seeing that the king of England was undefended, and the case was so ably managed by Dr. Peter Ortiz. Maintains the justice of the papal sentence in opposition to the opinions of eight universities, printed at London.

Lat. Modern copy in R. O., pp. 3.

44. The Same to Charles V.

Ib. f. e.

On the same subject.

Lat. Modern copy in R. O., pp. 4.

7 Jan. **45.** Henry VIII. to the Bishop of Llandaff.

R. O.

Regrets that the bishop whom he considers "dedicate and addict to honesty and to the observation of our precepts," and other ministers chosen to instruct the people have not endeavoured to stop the mouths of preachers who sow sedition and disseminate false doctrine. Warns him to consider the persons authorised by him to preach and revoke the commissions of those noted for want of judgment. Eltham, 7 Jan. *Signed with a stamp.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

* *See* Vol. V., No. 1099.

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7 Jan. **46.** CROMWELL to [the BP. OF LLANDAFF].

Cleopatra, E. IV. 7. B. M. Burnet, IV., 394.

You will receive herewith the King's letters to remind you of your duty touching orders to be taken for preaching that the people may be taught the truth, and not charged at first with overmany novelties, calculated to engender division rather than to remove out of their hearts the corrupt teaching of the bishop of Rome. Doubts not he will execute this commission; but as Cromwell is the King's chief minister in matters touching the clergy, has thought it right to put in a word of exhortation to avoid contrariety of preaching.

From the Rolls, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. In the margin is the following note in a hand of the 17th cent.:— "To the Bisshop of Landaffe from Cromwell when he was vicar generall."

47. JOHN ABBOT OF WHITBY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have received your letter stating that I intend to resign my place to Will. Newton, one of my monks, and you require me to remain, which doth very much comfort me, as you are so sinistrously and untruly informed. The said feigned information was invented for a crafty purpose, as Newton is my near kinsman, and nearest me in trust. Supposing me to be weary of worldly tribulation, and being in boldness of such favour as he supposed I bore him, and putting me in fear of worldly trouble, he and his carnal brethren have confederated together, and urging me to promise to resign to him, to which my conscience would never consent, as he is of age and qualities fully unmeet for it. He now brags and threatens to bring me to London, and reports that you said "that he was more worthier for my room than I was, and that I was a natural fool;" and he says further that you promised him my room, intending to put me to great trouble. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls and Secretary. *Endd.*

48. JOHN ABBOT OF WHITBY to SIR FRAS. BIGOT.

R. O.

I am glad to hear you have come from London. I hear that my brother monk dan Will. [Ne]wton had made sinistrous information to you, and obtained from Mr. Secretary a letter to me, by which I perceive that the said William has told him I was content to resign my office to him. Mr. Secretary has written to me to continue, as I will do. To avoid such slanders I thought it right to let you know my mind.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

7 Jan. **49.** SIR FRANCIS BIGOD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Begs he will read these letters, although somewhat long, because they touch the King, and partly his own matter with the abbot of Whitby. Since he left London and went to York, he sent his charity to the prisoners in the castle there, among whom was a monk, a priest, and Anthony Heron, who desired to speak with him. They are in prison for disobeying the King's title of supremacy. After I came to the monk and the priest sitting in strong fetters they prayed me to help them with you, saying they would be obedient servants. One of them denied he had ever used any traitorous words against the King in favor of the bishop of Rome, but was laid there by the false accusation of one of his enemies, and as for the man of Rome, he would no more regard him than one of the prisoners there tied with him. The priest said his offence arose through ignorance before the statute, and he trusted the King would have compassion upon him, which they both beseech with weeping eyes. Anthony Heron walked without in the yard; "and so there I talked longer with him because of the air." He is now very well and says he was deceived, and thanked God and the King for his

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49. Sir Francis Bigod to Cromwell—*cont.*

correction. They said this before I spoke, and then I opened to them all such places of Scripture as I could do to establish their allegiance. They are in extreme misery and like to die for want of sustentation.

For the abbot of Whitby he is in great fear of Gregory Conyers, and has denied all such messages as the monk and I told you concerning the resignation, and has sent me letters made by Conyers without the sign manual or writing of the abbot, which I send. Yet, notwithstanding his denial before Conyers and the monks, he confesses to the young man alone that he desires to have him abbot; of which the monk says he has good witness. Conyers and others have caused him to feign sickness, and to say that if your mastership send for him to London he must die. The monks watch him like crows about a carrion, and will not suffer me or the monk to speak with him alone. Is this man fit to be an abbot, who will damn his conscience rather than displease them? Any letters that the abbot sends now are but the device of Gregory Conyers. I pray you to send for him, giving him strict orders not to speak with Conyers till you have spoken with him yourself, the monk, his records and me face to face, else you will suspect the monk and I made it of our own heads. He once set his hand and convent seal to a false bill of complaint against me, when I could not get him up to your mastership, else he and Conyers would have been proved dishonest. The monks crack that they shall well stay your mastership, but I have no fear that you will be corrupt with meed; "for if I suspecte any such thing I would not let so to do, and likewise will do rather than I should take shame at any of their hands, as ye shall know further by this bearer, if it please you hear him speak." Begs he will stay Gresham from taking out any process against him: also Richard Lodge, dwelling at St. Anthony's, to whom this bearer will convey your letter. Trusts to content them all. Whitby, the morrow of the Epiphany.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

7 Jan. R. O. **50.** Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

Whereas I intended, I was prevented by badness of the way from visiting the Charterhouse in the Isle of Axholme.* I sent my servant, however, with letters persuading them to compromit the election of their head into your hands; to which they were willing, considering your goodness to religious houses. They have sent up their proctor with an instrument sealed with their convent seal for that purpose. They recommend their proctor as a religious man who will tender the King's matters. I beg you to prefer him to one Myghel Mekenes, for whom my lord of Canterbury wrote to me, who is of no learning, and too simple to govern a house. The house has signed the profession concerning the King. I shall visit it next spring. Monastery of Roche, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Jan. R. O. **51.** Roger Abbot of Furness to Cromwell.

I beg you to remember my case touching the wines of Master Daundy of Ipswich, which were brought to Furness in an outlandish vessel, and therefore forfeited and arrested by my servants to the King's use; but which, by your commands, I delivered again to Mr. Dawndy. For this Master Secton in his lifetime caused an information to be brought against me in the Exchequer, which is still pending, and puts me to great cost. My predecessor left our monastery in great debt to the executors of Sir Wm. Compton. Furnes, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add:* Secretary unto His Highness and our head visitor. *Endd.*

* Priory of Epworth.

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7 Jan. **52.** JOHN ELYOT and WILL. HAWKYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Will. Sommaster came to Plymouth four days before us and menaced the witnesses against Peter Grysling, saying they had accused him of treason, and, perceiving their fear, read them the article submitted to you and the council. They said they remembered no such words, and he said they could not be discharged, except they were sworn before him and the vicar to that effect. He took their depositions and sent forth subpœnas for them all. Was told this by William Bull. They cannot deny that Grysling called Jas. Horswell naughty heretic knave, and bade Bull go and tell him so. We took them for malicious and not treasonable words, spoken in his fury and in drink. Plymouth, 7 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Jan. **53.** BONER and CAUNDISH to the ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN.

Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, II. 209. Received on 5 Jan. letters from the King, expressing indignation at the imprisonment of George Wolwever, which is said to be by the Archbishop's order, as he has done nothing to deserve it; and bidding them urge the Archbishop to have him liberated. Remind the Archbishop that the King pardoned Herman von Holt, of Bremen, at his intercession. Suggest that a refusal will alienate the King from him, his subjects and friends. Request him, therefore, to set Wolwever at liberty, and give him a safe-conduct through his country. Cannot apply to the Archbishop in person, on account of the approaching diet. Hamburg, 7 Jan. 1536.

Lat. Add.

8 Jan. **54.** CROMWELL to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. M.S. 25,114, f. 126. B. M. Received letters yesterday of the death of the Princess Dowager, which they may mention to the French king if they see him before receiving other letters. But they must use the intelligence as they find expedient, "tempering your doings there in such matters as ye have now in treaty by the same." From the Rolls, 8 Jan. *Signed.*

P.S.—As the King had seen this letter he desired Cromwell to write somewhat more at length, viz.:—Considering the death of the Lady Dowager, and that as the Emperor has now no occasion of quarrel, he will seek the friendship of Henry, Gardiner is to keep himself more aloof and less ready for any modification of the King's requests, showing what advantages he may now have at the Emperor's hands, and tell the Admiral it will be good for them to hasten to an agreement before the King is pressed by the Emperor.

Pp. 3. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. and Endd.*

8 Jan. **55.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas the lordship of Landovery, late Lord Audley's, is come to the King, and has no officer; I recommend Rice ap Gwilliam, who has helped me in apprehending thieves. I beg credence for Mr. Popley, to whom I have written. Ludlow, 8 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Jan. **56.** HUGH BISHOP OF WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Latimer's Rem. 371. Whereas you tell me that the King is inclined through pity to restore the prior of Worcester* to his office, desiring, however, to have my opinion, I rejoice not a little that the King is moved to have pity of that simple man;

* Will. Moore.

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56. Hugh Bishop of Worcester to Cromwell—*cont.*

but there are divers degrees of pity, and if that great crime was proved against him, as you say it was, then to give him his life was great pity; to give him a competent living and one to wait on him is still greater. I wonder if his heart be so strong that such compassion cannot reconcile him sufficiently to the King. Whether, at his great age, to burden him with his office be to pity or trouble him, I cannot say; but in being pitiful to one man, the King must not be pitiless to many. If he is able to discharge that great cure, it were well that the King would extend his pity; if not it were pity to trouble him in his age with a charge he was not able to discharge in his youth. What ability is required for such an office, no man can better tell than the King. What ability this man has for it no man can tell better than my lord of Canterbury or Dr. Lee; and as I have heard you speak both of the house and of him, I think you yourself are not ignorant. If I have one to help me there I shall do more good; if not I shall "buggell" myself as well as I can. When I perceived that there was no hope to speak for this man, I named two, and the King preferred Coton, as I certified you, and the Queen has remembered you since. *Sabbato post Epiphaniam proximo.*

Hol. Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

[8 Jan.] **57.** John Seynt John to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas the King has appointed my poor wife to be one of the mourners for my Lady Princess Dowager, and she has been lately sick of breeding of young bones and not yet well recovered, "and besides this my being in service with my Lady Princess, having all such horses and servants with me, as my said poor wife should be furnished with all"; I trust you will obtain her excuse. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Jan. **58.** Anthoine de Helfault to Lord Lisle.

R. O. As you charged Rob. Apernaut (ap Reynold),* man-at-arms under your charge, to pay me the remainder of the price of a horse bought of me for 60 crowns, of which I have received 30; and you have agreed with me that I am not to have more than 10, to which I make no objection; I beg you will deliver the said 10 crowns to the bearer. St. Omer, 8 Jan.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

9 Jan. **59.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Just after having finished my last letter of 30 Dec. I mounted horse to go with all possible haste "selon la grande compagnie que menvoie" to see the Queen. On my arrival she called me at once, and that it might not be supposed her sickness was feigned and also because there was a friend of Cromwell's whom the King had sent to accompany me, or rather to spy and note all that was said and done, the Queen thought best, with my consent, that my conductor and the principal persons of the house, such as the chamberlain and steward, who had not seen her for more than a year, and several others, should be at our first interview. After I had kissed hands she took occasion to thank me for the numerous services I had done her hitherto and the trouble I had taken to come and see her, a thing that she had very ardently desired, thinking that my coming would be salutary for her, and, at all events, if it pleased God to take her, it would be a consolation to her to die under my guidance (*entre mes braz*) and not unprepared,

* *See* Vol. VIII. 668.

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like a beast. I gave her every hope, both of her health and otherwise, informing her of the offers the King had made me of what houses she would, and to cause her to be paid the remainder of certain arrears, adding, for her further consolation, that the King was very sorry for her illness; and on this I begged her to take heart and get well, if for no other consideration, because the union and peace of Christendom depended upon her life. To show this I used many arguments, as had been prearranged with another person between the Queen and me, in order that my conductor and some of the bystanders might make report of it, so that by this means they might have the greater care of her life. After some other conversation, the Queen bade me rest after the fatigue of the journey, and meanwhile she thought she could sleep a little, which she had not done for two hours altogether during the six days previous. Shortly afterwards she sent for me again, and I spent full two hours in conversation with her, and though I several times wished to leave her for fear of wearying her, I could not do so, she said it was so great a pleasure and consolation. I spent the same period of time with her every day of the four days I staid there. She inquired about the health of your Majesty and the state of your affairs, and regretted her misfortune and that of the Princess, and the delay of remedy by which all good men had suffered in person and in goods, and so many ladies were going to perdition. But, on my showing her that your Majesty could not have done better than you had done hitherto, considering the great affairs which had hindered you, and also that the delay had not been without advantages (for, besides there being some hope that the French, who formerly solicited the favour of this King, would now turn their backs, there was this, that the Pope, by reason of the death of the cardinal of Rochester, and other disorders, intended to seek a remedy in the name of the Holy See, and thus, preparations being made at the instance of the Holy See, the King could not blame her as the cause), she was quite satisfied and thought the delay had been for the best. And as to the heresies here [I said] she knew well that God said there must of necessity be heresies and slanders for the exaltation of the good and confusion of the wicked, and that she must consider that the heresies were not so rooted here that they would not soon be remedied, and that it was to be hoped that those who had been deluded would afterwards be the most firm, like St. Peter after he had tripped. Of these words she showed herself very glad, for she had previously had some scruple of conscience because [the heresies] had arisen from her affair.

Having staid there four days, and seeing that she began to take a little sleep, and also that her stomach retained her food, and that she was better than she had been, she thought, and her physician agreed with her (considering her out of danger), that I should return, so as not to abuse the licence the King had given me, and also to request the King to give her a more convenient house, as he had promised me at my departure. I therefore took leave of her on Tuesday evening, leaving her very cheerful; and that evening I saw her laugh two or three times, and about half an hour after I left her she desired to have some pastime (*soy recreer*) with one of my men "que' fait du plaisant." On Wednesday morning one of her chamber told me that she had slept better. Her physician confirmed to me again his good hope of her health, and said I need not fear to leave, for, if any new danger arose, he would inform me with all diligence. Thereupon I started, and took my journey at leisure, lest any further news should overtake me on the road; but none came. This morning I sent to Cromwell to know when I could have audience of the King his master to thank him for the good cheer he had caused to be shown me in my journey, and also to speak about the said house. He sent to inform me of the lamentable news of the death of the most virtuous Queen, which took place on Friday the morrow of the Kings, about 2 p.m. This has been the most cruel news that

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59. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

could come to me, especially as I fear the good Princess will die of grief, or that the concubine will hasten what she has long threatened to do, viz., to kill her; and it is to be feared that there is little help for it. I will do my best to comfort her, in which a letter from your Majesty would help greatly. I cannot relate in detail the circumstances of the Queen's decease, nor how she has disposed of her affairs, for none of her servants has yet come. I know not if they have been detained.

This evening, on sending to tell (*qu.* ask?) Cromwell what they had determined to do, that I might for my part do my duty, he told my man that just as he was entering the gate he had dispatched one of his own to inform me, on the part of the King and Council, that it was determined to give her a very solemn and honorable funeral both on account of her virtue and as having been wife of prince Arthur, and, moreover, for her lineage and relationship to your Majesty, and that, if I wished to be present, the King would send me some black cloth for myself and my servants, but that the time and place had not yet been arranged. I replied that, presuming that everything would be done duly, I agreed to be present, and that, as to the cloth, the King need not trouble himself about it, for I was provided. It is certain that they will not perform her exequies as Queen, but only as Princess, and for this reason I despatch in haste to Flanders one of my servants who will have time to go and come, that I may know how to conduct myself, for nothing will be done for 18 or 20 days. The Queen's illness began about five weeks ago, as I then wrote to your Majesty, and the attack was renewed on the morrow of Christmas day. It was a pain in the stomach, so violent that she could retain no food. I asked her physician several times if there was any suspicion of poison. He said he was afraid it was so, for after she had drunk some Welsh beer she had been worse, and that it must have been a slow and subtle poison * for he could not discover evidences of simple and pure poison; but on opening her, indications will be seen. London, 9 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

9 Jan. **60.** CHAPUYS to ORTIZ.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 114. B. M.

Received on the 29th ult. the Emperor's letter of the 3rd ult., and with them, the [account of the] receptions given to the Emperor in Micina and Naples.

Hearing that the Queen was very ill, went to ask the King for leave to visit her, which he obtained, with some trouble. Set off as soon as possible. Found that the Queen had been troubled with vomiting and pain in the stomach for a week, being unable to eat or sleep, except so little that it might be called nothing. She was so wasted that she could not support herself either on her feet or sitting in bed. During four days that he was with her she got better, and seemed to be much comforted by his visit. She did not cease to tell him that he had served her well, and shown the affection for her service, which she knew that he felt. She desired him to return and solicit her removal, in which the physician concurred, thinking her out of danger for the time. Returned as she wished, and to-day news came to the King that on the third day after his departure she had a relapse and died in twelve hours, which was the day before yesterday, Friday the 7th, at 2 p.m. Feels it deeply, and hopes the same fate will not happen to the Princess.

Will not now mention what her Highness said, and her last wishes. Refers to his letter to Cifuentes. London, 9 Jan. 1535.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

* "Poison aterminee (qu. *atermoiee?*) et artificieuse."

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9 Jan. R. O. **61.** JOHN SHIPMAN to CROMWELL.

This day I received your letter, by which I perceive it is the King's pleasure that all the writings I have received of Lord Audley and Wm. Owen now remaining in my custody shall be transferred to you. Yesterday Wm. Owen came to me and desired to have the said writings, for he had to go to London, and as he is retained by you, I delivered them to him before the mayor of Bristol. Bristol, 9 Jan. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

9 Jan. R. O. **62.** EDW. [FOXE] BISHOP OF HEREFORD to LORD LISLE.

Thanks for his good cheer at his last being at Calais. Finds the princes and noblemen here much more friendly to the King than was expected in England, so that you shall not be afraid of your neighbours. Wittenberg, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

9 Jan. Corpus Reform., III. 10. **63.** J. F. DUKE OF SAXONY to LUTHER.

Was informed yesterday by the prefect (*Landvogt*) of Saxony that the English embassy would like us to send Melancthon to Wittenberg to discuss the question of the king of England's marriage with you and our other learned men. We think this unnecessary, as he has already shown his opinion, and there is need for his presence at Jena, but would like to have your advice, which, in this matter, we are willing to follow. Lochau, Sunday after Epiphany, 1536.

German.

R. O. **64.** PRIMACY OF ST. PETER.

A dissertation apparently upon the sixth article of some theological treatise translated (from the Latin ?), the translator defending the doctrine against the author.

A fragment, pp. 16. *Begins:* "The Translator. As unto St. Hierom and Bede, we have showed you before their minds."

Ends: "Unto the authority of St. Augustine, which he allegeth upon John, but he telleth not where upon him, for he——."*

Signatures, C. 1, 2, 3, 4.

10 Jan. Halliwell's Letters, I. 352. **65.** HENRY VIII. to LADY BEDINGFIELD.

Has appointed her to be one of the principal mourners at the conveyance of the lady Katharine's corpse from Kimbolton to Peterborough. She is to be at Kimbolton on the 25th. Sends —— yards of black for herself, two gentlewomen, two gentlemen, and eight women. Will send an habiliment of linen for her head and face. Greenwich, 10 Jan.

10 Jan. Cleop. E. IV. 48*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 94. **66.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

The poor house of Newstede beside Stamford has been void since 29 Oct. by the resignation of the late prior. As there are but two canons in the house, my lord of Rutland, their founder, has nominated Sir John Blakytt, canon, thereunto, who seems to be an honest man, and has compounded for his first fruits. As Cromwell has commanded the Bishop not to meddle with any religious houses, refers the matter to his pleasure, but desires to know by bearer whether he shall give a mandate to the archdeacon for his installation. Wooborne, 10 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* The two last words "for he" are catchwords.

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10 Jan. R. O. **67.** The Mayor and Citizens of Winchester to Cromwell.

Since the expectation of our Sovereign at the ancient city of Winchester, they and the town of Southampton are pleased that they shall be no more burdened by the great exactions laid on the King's subjects by the unlawful court of Pavylyon. They are still more satisfied that the King has written to his Commissioners for due execution of the statutes of sewers, of which some part is exercised, and for other parts Master Pares, my lord of Winchester's treasurer, plainly told the Commissioners they should do what pleased them, but he would have no meddling therewith, on behalf of the Bishop. My lord of Bangor and the other Commissioners have been at Wood Mills, which you saw, and had a great part of it pulled down. Much of the waterworks yet stands to the hindrance of the stream, although a penalty of 100*l.* was laid upon Thos. Fyssher, farmer thereof, "for the doing thereof, which is not yet done." On Monday next the Commissioners are appointed to be there for further execution of the same. The streams are already greatly improved, and as far as they may run the lands of the abbot of Netley which were drowned are now perfectly dried, and the rivers are full of salmon kyppers. Many persons are therefore coming to inhabit the said city, and so a number of people will be employed. And though some of those who have executed the statute have been sore threatened by the great lords and their officers in these parts yet the King's commandment shall be fulfilled. Winchester, 10 Jan. Subscribed by Thos. Vyncent, Mayor, and William Hawles, Recorder.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 Jan. R. O. **68.** Sir John Bonde, Priest, to Lady Lisle.

I have received two letters by Ric. Harres, and another by Bremelcumb. I will send the readings of my books at Easter, by him that shall bring up your rents. I will do all I can about the paling of your park, "redyng" of trenches, &c. Very little fish was taken from Mich. to St. Andrew tide, the water was so great there. As to salmon, your ltttle "keve" is full and your great "keve" half full. As to the drawing down of your weir, Bremelcumbe showed your ladyship everything. The "lathys" I sent to Bedeforde (Bideford) before Whitsuntide last, and Degory Grenfylde promised I should have no more business with them. They shall go by next boat. Thos. Norys will require timber for 16,000 of "shyndell." I am sorry your ladyship "somewhat moved" about lying in your parlour. I lie sometimes in one chamber, sometimes in another, and move my bed once every six weeks. I know not what to say about Mrs. Jane Basset. Her sisters cannot please her. Your ladyship has ordered that she shall have such things as I judged necessary, but she is not satisfied. I have delivered her two feather beds and three pair of sheets. She has also two "kee" (cows), one horse, and other things; also a greyhound, which lies on one of the beds day and night, except when she holds him in her hands. Mr. Bassett's obit shall not be forgot. Womberleh, 10 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

10 Jan. R. O. **69.** [Thos. Seyntaubyn] to Lady Lisle.

Thanks for her kindness and the token she sent his wife by young Master Carewe, which, however, has not arrived, nor the heart of gold which she delivered to Richard Harris, who lost it and his money, by a subtle companion who left him at Chard, but he trusts to have tidings of it.

Has sent a firkin with a dozen puffins for her and lord Lisle, directed to the Red Lyon, in Southwark. Will do what he can for their profit at Carnkye and elsewhere. If Carnkye continues as it does since Christmas,

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it will be better profit this year than last. The mills at Tyhydye are not in so ill case as reported. At the last court, before cousin Dygorie, caused the tenants to see the mills, and certify defaults at the next court. Chywarton was desirous that it might be so. Dygorie has seen the paper for him and Harry, his son, signed by lady Lisle, and if he do not keep it tenantable he loses his holding. Richard Harris will begin the repairs at Tyhydie at the beginning of March. 10 Jan.

He and his wife desire to be recommended to Sir Ric. Graynfylde and his wife.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* At Calais.

10 Jan. **70.** Francesco Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII., 640.

Was commissioned by his brother to persuade the Pope not to publish the bull purposed against the King. His brother (Sir Gregory) is waiting for M. Gurone from England. Understands from the Secretary and M. Latino Juvenale that the Pope is resolved to proceed as far as he can against the King, and they asked when Gurone would return, and when he would see Sir Gregory, which shows they wish for an occasion of delay. The Pope has caused Ghinucci and Simonetta to give him the bull, so that Casale has not been able to get a copy, and was afraid the Pope would publish it without its being proposed in consistory, and order it to be affixed before he could send word to the King.

The Datary* assures him the bull is not yet sped. Its contents are as described in the previous letter. The kingdom is given to anyone who can take it, and the King's subjects absolved from their allegiance.

The Emperor will come to Rome when he has closed the Parliament at Naples, which may be at the end of January. The Emperor made much of the duke of Florence when he arrived, and told him to go and see his wife, the Emperor's bastard daughter. These words were contrary to the promises he made to the two Cardinals and other Florentine exiles.

Does not think that there are practices of any importance between the Pope and Emperor.

The Papal Nuncio who has returned from Germany has brought news that the Prothonotary is alive, but he thinks Andrea Corsino is dead. No one is allowed to speak to the Prothonotary. They say he will be liberated when peace is made between the king of the Romans and king John; but the writer can find out nothing about the negotiations. Thinks that the King, in consequence of Gritti's death, fears that if the Turk comes to Hungary he will fall into his hands. There are at Vienna two Hungarian bishops, servants of king John, one going to the Emperor, the other to the Pope. The king of the Romans does not wish them to pass. This poor prince deserves to be pitied, for being in the middle of his enemies he can have neither help nor favor from any one. Rome, 10 Jan. 1536. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretario, &c.

10 Jan. **71.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 181 b. B. M.

Account of a conversation with Francis about peace with the Emperor. The King and his lords wish for peace, if they can get Milan in any way, although they are arming. The English ambassadors have not come, and behave as if they were displeased. The King has been here two days, but they are 10 leagues off. It is said publicly that the Admiral will go to Rome, to conclude peace with the Emperor through the Pope.

Ital. Modern copy. Pp. 10.

Headed: Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio, da Macone, alli 10 Gennaro 1536.

* Barth. Guidiccioni, afterwards Cardinal.

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10 Jan. **72.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 116. B. M.

Has received her letter of 23 Dec. Thanks her for the commendation of the cause of the queen of England to God.

The draft and form of the privation of the king of England, which the Pope lately proposed to dispatch, with an admonition of two months, has been seen by each of the Cardinals. Does not know why the thing is not settled. It is done by the See Apostolic spontaneously (*de su propio officio*), and not at the instance of the Queen. The King cannot therefore regard the privation as a cause of new indignation against the Queen. Notice has been sent to the Emperor, whose coming is expected in February. Chapuis writes on Dec. 14 that the Queen had been ill, and he had sent a secretary to her. She took the opportunity of writing Ortiz a letter, of which he encloses a copy. Thanks God that she is still well, and the Princess also. A servant of Chapuis has come to the Emperor from the Queen. He passed here on his return to England on Dec. 22.

Sends a copy of a proclamation made in England for burning the books and writings of the holy martyr of Rochester, whom, with sacrilegious and infernal tongue, they call traitor, and also for burning bulls granted in times past for pardons, so that the name of the See Apostolic may be rooted out of the kingdom. Rome, 10 Jan. 1536.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

11 Jan. **73.** Henry VIII. to ——.

Harl. MS., 540, f. 51 b. B. M.

Orders him to attend at Kimbolton on 26 Jan., to accompany the corpse of the lady Catharine, widow of prince Arthur, to the place of burial at Peterborough. If he sends to London, Sir Wm. Pawlet will deliver to his servant mourning apparel. Greenwich, 11 Jan.

Copy by Stow. P. 1.

Harl. 6064, f. 7 b.

2. Another copy (not contemporary), misdated 11 Feb.

P. 1.

[11 Jan.] **74.** Chapuys to Henry VIII.

R. O.

Is prevented by indisposition from expressing in person his thanks for his good treatment at Quimolton. Desires credence for the bearer and a favorable answer. London, Tuesday.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Au Roy. *Endd.:* A l're in French to the Kynges hignes from ——

[Jan.] **75.** Cromwell's Remembrances.

R. O.

Item.—A commission for surveying all the King's ordnance, and books to be made thereof.

Item.—Who shall preach at the Dowager's interment. Item.—Specially for the palls to be seven in number, to be offered at the said interment.

In Cromwell's hand.

*** On the other side is a list of bishops, as follows, in a clerk's hand, the names in italics being added opposite to them by another hand:—

The archbishop of Canterbury,—*the bishop of Rochester.* The archbishop of York, the bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Lincoln,—*Adams, the messager.* The bishop of Bath,—*Thos. Clerk.* The bishops of Salisbury and Worcester,—*my lord of Rochester.* The bishop of Hereford,—*the parson Spassheforde.* The bishop of Rochester,—*to my lord of Rochester.* The bishop of Exon,—*Peter Courtney.* The bishop of Bangor,—*Peter Lark.* The bishop of Norwich. The bishop of St. Asaph,—*to the bishop.* The bishop of St. David's. The bishop of Chester,—*to Lewes Johns.* The

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bishop of Llandaff. The bishop of Chichester. The bishop of London,— *to my lord of Rochester.* The bishop of Ely. The bishop of Wynton,— *to Peter Lark.*

[11 Jan.] **76.** RALPH SADLEYER to CROMWELL.

R. O. This morning I declared to the King all things contained in my memorial. He answered that for any hearse to be had at Paul's it should be more charge than was either requisite or needful. When I said that his sister* had one, he replied that she was a Queen, and as the princess Dowager is to be buried at Peterborough with so great solemnization, and the Emperor's ambassador was to be there present, there was no need of a hearse at Paul's. He said it will not be requisite to give any mourning vesture to the French ambassador; but with the rest of the arrangement he is satisfied. Touching the instructions for my lord William and the bishop elect of St. Asaph, the King appointed me to come to him at mass time to read him the same; but when I came he said he would take a more leisure time, and commanded me to wait till the evening. I fear I shall have to tarry here very late. Therefore send all the letters that be stamped by the bearer. It will be hard to get any bill signed, as I could not get it done at mass time. You know he is always loth to sign, and I think he deferred reading the instructions because he was not willing to sign. I delivered him your lock and opened him all the gins. He likes it marvellously well, and heartily thanks you. Greenwich, this Tuesday at noon.

Hol., pp. 2.

11 Jan. **77.** EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. On information of a riot in the forest of Gawteres, appointed a sessions on Dec. 16 at Topclyf. Incloses the names of the "quest," as they would not find the riot, in spite of the evidence. Thos. Dalerever was the principal one to prevent it. Anthony Heron was indicted of treason at Topclyf, but is a simple person, and now denies his opinions, confessing himself to be a notable offender. He daily asks the Earl to intercede for him. Desires instructions. Topclyf, 11 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

ii. Nomina juratorum.

Thos. Dalarever, Wm. Fulthorp, Esqs.; Wm. Baxbe, Matthew Metcalf, Thos. Pensax, John Scale, Brian Eglesfeld, Geo. Davill, Edw. Huddiswell, gentlemen; Robt. Barnebe, John Freer, Thos. Brandesbe, Ric. Vender, Wm. Dove, yeomen.

11 Jan. **78.** THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. To the same effect. Desires the King's "pardon of licence from the Parliament," considering his office. Topclyff, 11 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Secretary to the King's Majesty. *Sealed. Endd.*

ii. Names of the jury on a slip of paper attached.

11 Jan. **79.** RIC. SOUTHWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Saturday, the 1st of this new year, I arrived at Hoxon, where I found a house far out of order, and none meet to take the charge of it. Perceiving the ravine among men who were without any order, I called them before me, examined all such as were suspected of taking money, plate, and other things, and commanded them to restore them. I have perused a book made by Pckrell, auditor of the late Bishop, of all such plate as

* Mary, the French queen, who died in 1533.

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79. Ric. Southwell to Cromwell—*cont.*

remains here, not given away by Mr. Redmayne in the Bishop's life. The contents are of no great value. Of the plate that he gave there is no account, but I have recovered some of it, and shall obtain the rest as I can discover in whose hands it is. I have received in ready money 400*l.*, after the old rate, in rialles, in the custody of Sir John Cornwallis and Mr. Rowse, treasurer to my lord of Norfolk, whose honest dealings it were too long to declare. But for their circumspection upon the death of the Bishop, as the closet door where all his books and writings were, was left open by Redmayne at his departure for London, his effects would have been dispersed. The whole is now delivered into my hands, except 500 marks in the keeping of Sir John and Rous. Nevertheless, by the negligence of Mr. Redmayne, and the supposed gift during the life of the Bishop made unto him, of which the specialties were stolen or lost, or falsified, much has no doubt been lost.

I have sent a declaration of the money found in the closet with other receipts taken by Redmayne. How negligently he disposed of the goods shall appear by the same.

The stuff of the household redelivered into my custody will appear by the inventory. I have not yet proceeded with the examination of persons touching the supposed gift to Redmayne, but wait the King's pleasure. I have sent you secret advertisement by Mr. Gresham touching this matter. Men are not hasty to come to examination or disclose their knowledge, and I have no commission for that purpose. I had rather have paid 40*l.* at this present time than have written thus much, being diseased, as Mr. Gresham can inform you.

No small waste has been done in the Bishop's woods, both before and since his death. Let me know whether I shall bring up the plate with me or have it sold here at Norwich. All is old and ill-fashioned, and it will be a great charge to bring it to London. I have deferred the account to be taken of Mr. Godsalf for the spiritualties until I wait upon you. I also wish your pleasure touching the sale of the stuff remaining at Hoxon—the whole of the residue late remaining at Terlyng. Mr. Redmayne fearing prevention disposed of it during the Bishop's life. Coming from London I received a letter from Robt. Hoggen, which I send you.

I send you an account of all accountants for the Bishop's temporal lands. Norwich, Tuesday, 11 Jan. anno xxvii.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

ii. The weight of the plate, 181 articles, 1,634¾ oz.

Among the items is a little pot with R.N. on the cover.

Pp. 3.

R. O. iii. Declaration by Ric. Redmayne of the money received by him out of the study of the late bishop of Norwich, from the 12th Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. to 4 Jan. following:—

Total receipt, 2,331*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, whereof he accounts for 1,576*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Among the persons mentioned in the account are Ric. Bellamy, Wm. at Mere, the Bishop's receiver, and Wm. Newton, late receiver; Robt. Frank, farmer of Terlyng; the duke of Norfolk, Mr. Redcliffe, the Bishop's godson; John Beale, who had married a kinswoman; Mrs. Rochester, of Terlyng, a kinswoman; Sir E. Boleyn, Robt. Bate, a kinsman; Master Winter, archdeacon of ——;* Thos. Sakforde, alms to various poor persons, amounting to 133*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, &c.

Pp. 3. *Endd. by Southwell:* To be delivered unto Mr. Secretary.

R. O. iv. Money found at Hoxne, in bags, &c. in the closet, in Southwell's hands.

P. 1. With a prescription for the stone by Rawlyn Hollond, on the back.

* Blank in MS.

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11 Jan. **80.** ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 6.

11 Jan. **81.** LUTHER to JOHN FREDERIC, Elector of Saxony.

Luther's Briefe, IV. 662.

Thinks it would be well to allow Melancthon to discuss the king of England's divorce with the English embassy, in accordance with the promise made by the Elector to Dr. Antonio before his expedition into Austria, that he would consult the divines as soon as the other embassy came, either here or at Torgau. Does not know how he has expressed his opinion already. Tuesday after Epiphany, 1536.

German.

11 Jan. **82.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 119. B. M.

The declaration that the king of England is deprived of his kingdom for his great sins against the Catholic faith and the Apostolic See has been resolved upon by the whole consistory, with a space of three months allowed for his conversion. It only remains now for the bull to be written, sealed, intimated in the usual places, and printed. Hopes there may be no delay. As it was done in the Emperor's absence and not at the instance of the queen of England, but by the Holy See spontaneously, there is no new occasion for the King to be angry with the Queen.

Much time is saved that would have been wasted by keeping terms and intimations, if the executorials had been proceeded with.

The knight Casal is now in England. He says that clerks are allowed to marry, and that the bishop of Excestre (Winchester), who has printed a book against the Apostolic See in favor of the English schism, has gone lately on an embassy to France. Rome, 11 Jan. 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

12 Jan. **83.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I understand by Dr. Cromer that you have been a means with the King for my absence from this Parliament. If I could do the King any service there I would be present; but I could only say yea or nay. At my poor house, 12 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 Jan. **84.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The dean of York is so ill that I think he cannot recover. Please write to me to move him in your name for a friend of yours, for he is "a crasytt," and has moved my lord Archbishop for leave to resign, having a reasonable portion out of the deanery. I doubt not I can get it for your nephew. I have instructed Sir Geo. Lowson, the bearer, about many things, too long to write. York, 12 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Crumwel, Secretare unto the Keyng. *Endd.*

12 Jan. **85.** ROBERT FARYNGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I wish to know by the bearer, my cousin Richemond, whether you have any further commands in the matter I showed you when I came from Louvain. If not, I wish to leave Cambridge and visit Paris and Orleans. I had no acquaintance with you that I durst be so bold to write in the absence of Dr. Layeghton. Cambridge, in Clement hostelle, 12 Jan.

P.S.—I am informed that Philip had two benefices and a prebend when he went over sea.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1536.

12 Jan. **86.** ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.

R. O. Report of archbishop Lee, presented to Cromwell through Drs. Ric. Layton and Thos. Legh, appointed for the visitation of the province of York. 12 Jan., A.D. 1535.

i. Documents relating to the foundation of the archbishopric, donations, bulls, &c. are preserved in the treasury of York Cathedral, and are exhibited by the Dean and Chapter.

ii. Valuation of the lands of the archbishopric, viz.:—In the royalty of Hexham, of which Sir Reynold Carnaby is receiver, clear yearly value, 196*l.* 19*s.* 4¾*d.*; lordship of Ripon, Miles Staveley, receiver, 262*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*; barony of Shirborne, Yorks, Ric. Coton, receiver, 329*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* ¾q.; lordship of Otley, Yorks, Wm. Strangways, clk., receiver, 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; lordship of Beverley, Rob. Creke, deputy of Sir Ric. Payge, receiver, 462*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; lordship of Scroby, Notts, Wm. Warener, receiver, 167*l.* 11*s.* 4¾*d.*; lordship of Southwell, Notts, Sir John Markham, deputy of Thomas Hennage, receiver, 147*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; barony of Churchdown, W. Gilforde, prior of St. Oswalds, Gloucester, receiver, 186*l.* 18*s.* 0¼*d.*; lordship of Battersea and Wandsworth, Surr., Henry Argentyne, bailiff, 14*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; chancery of the archbishopric, Tristram Teshe, receiver, 31*l.* 18*s.*; exchequer of York, Edward Kellett, clk., receiver, 179*l.* 5*s.* 7¾*d.* Total of the archbishopric, 2,195*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* ¾q., or, deducting allowances, 1,762*l.* 10*s.* 2¾*d.* ¼q.; whereof the tenth due to the King amounts to 205*l.* 2*s.*

iii. Inventory of the implements remaining in the castle of Cawood, taken by Will. Lelegrave, 24 Oct. 23 Hen. VIII.,† viz.:—In the hall, pantry, buttery, ewery, great kitchen, &c., porter's lodge, gatehouse chamber, upper chamber over the gatehouse, and in all the different chambers, including the treasurer's chamber, Dr. Bonar's chamber, Constable's chamber, my lord's sleeping chamber, the great chamber, the chapel, the lodging of bishop Savage, the little gallery towards the water side, the library, Mr. Winter's chamber, the chamber in the tower, and Augustine's chamber; in all 49 chambers or apartments.

iv. Number of mares, stallions, &c. in the Rest park and the Hagges, at Cawood, A.D. 1533, 19.

v. Implements remaining at Southwell, in 13 different apartments.

vi. Implements remaining at Scroby, in 39 chambers or apartments.

vii. The lordship of Beverley, in six apartments, including the gaol.

viii. The lordship of Ripon, in 10 apartments, including the gaol.

ix. The palace of York, in 10 apartments, including the Queen's chamber and the gaol.

x. The manor of Bishop Thorpe and the manor of Battersea. Only a few entries, and the number of chambers not specified.

A long parchment roll of 14 *membranes.*

12 Jan. **87.** JO. HANNAERT to the EMPRESS.

Add MS. 28,588, f. 121. B. M. * * * The English ambassadors are still here, but nothing is concluded, and the cause of their coming is not known.

The Scotch ambassadors were at Paris waiting for the answer of their King about his marriage with the daughter of Mons. de Vandoma. The affair is kept very quiet. * * * Macon, 12 Jan. 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

† That is to say, those left by Wolsey and found by his successor when he was nominated to the archbishopric.

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13 Jan. R. O. **88.** ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

Commission to Wm. Petre, LL.D., to act as deputy for Cromwell as Vicegerent, Vicar-General, and Official Principal in matters concerning wills, &c. 13 Jan. 1535, 27 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 5. *Endd.:* Commissio jurisdictionis judici curiæ prærogativ. adhibenda.

13 Jan. Cleop. E. iv. 50. B. M. **89.** SIR EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN to [CROMWELL].*

The prior of Ixford, Suff., of which house he is founder, is lately dead, and, as appears by his ancestors' grants, the convent should proceed to an election immediately with his consent.

Begs [Cromwell] to grant accordingly, so that it may not be used to the contrary. Kymbalton, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1.

13 Jan. Cleop. E. iv. 203. B. M. **90.** THOS. BEDYLL to [CROMWELL].

Among the muniments of the house of Ramsey, I found a charter of king Edgar subscribed thus: — *Signum Ædgari incliti et serenissimi Anglorum Imperatoris,* + Whereby it may be noted that before the Conquest the King wrote himself emperor of England. There were six dukes in England at that time, for they subscribe thus:—*Ego Alfwold dux. Ego Athelstan dux. Ego Alpe dux. Ego Oslac dux. Ego Brithmoth dux. Ego Ethelweard dux.* The King had two sons, who subscribe not as dukes but thus:—*Signum Ædwardi ejusdem regis filii, Signum Æthelredi fratris ejus.* Has seen a charter of king Edward before the Conquest, beginning:—*In onomate summi kyrion,* and soon after. *Ego Ædwardu[s] Totius Albionis, Dei moderante gubernatione* (*sic*) *archiepiscopis episcopis, abbatibus, centenariis cunctisque sanctæ fideli[bus] ecclesiæ, clericis et laicis insuper et omnibus post me futuris regi[bus] salutem perpetuamque pacis felicitatem.* You may note that he calls himself of Albion not England. Quotes a passage in which king Edward exempts the monastery of Ramsey from royal and episcopal power. The charter is signed by four dukes, Leonricus, Haroldus, Leofwynus, and Eadwynus. Noted also these words—*Ipse abbas soli regi serviens, atque ei soli os ad os respondens commissum sibi gregem spirituali et tempor[ali] pascua habundantius foveat, soli regi et nulli alii subjectus.* For which goodness of kings to this house above all others, they are bound to owe their love and obedience to the King above other religious houses, which are not so exempted only to the King immediately. As far as I can perceive the abbot and brethren are well contented to renounce the usurped jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome, and to accept the King for the Supreme Head of the Church. The Abbot exhibited Edgar's charter in the parish church before my coming, declaring that the King is Emperor of the realm as Edgar was, which is a token of a good mind. The abbey of Ramsey, 13 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2.

13 Jan. Cleop. E. iv. 104. B. M. Burnet, vi. 134. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 95. **91.** THOS. LEGH to CROMWELL.

On the 11th Jan. Dr. Layton and I were with the archbishop of York, whom we enjoined to preach touching the King's prerogative, and see others do the same; also to bring up his first, second, and third foundations, "whereupon he enjoyeth his office and prerogative power," with the grants and privileges to him and his see. When you have examined them, no doubt you will see many things worthy reformation, so that poor ignorant persons may be enlightened and preserved in their fidelity towards their Prince. Has informed Cromwell of what they have done, that he may

* Printed in Vol. VII., No. 43, as of the year 1534.

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91. Thos. Legh to Cromwell—*cont.*

either augment or diminish the instructions heretofore given. York, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

13 Jan. **92.** Ric. Layton to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 115*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 97.

Here in Yorkshire we find great corruption amongst religious persons, even as we did in the South, and worse, if worse may be in kinds of knavery, "as, *retrahere membrum virile in ipso punctu seminis emittendi ne inde fieret prolis generatio*, and nunnes to take potations *ad prolem conceptum opprimendum.*" Today we begin with St. Mary's Abbey, where we expect to find much evil disposition both in the abbot and convent. The dean of York never fully concluded with the treasurer here, refusing to resign the deanery unless other possessions were left him; for pension he would have none, "fearing such like debaytment thereof as was of pensions in the last Parliament." He was once willing to have taken the treasurership in lieu of a pension, but the treasurer would not agree unless he could have had his prebend as well as his deanery. The treasurer expected the dean to have been pliant at the time the former last went up to London, as the dean informs me. York, 13 Jan.

Hol., p. 1.

13 Jan. **93.** Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. i. 453.

Dr. Laiton, as the visitor deputed by Cromwell, has examined him very rigorously about words alleged to be spoken by him to the general confessor of Syon and to some one sent by him. Never sent any counsel to the confessor, nor received any messenger from him concerning the title of Supreme Head, or any other thing touching the King. If he had sent, would have counselled him as he did the priors of Hull and Mount Grace, whom he turned and satisfied, though they were stiff and determined to abide the last danger rather than yield to the said title. Trusts Cromwell knows the declaration he has made in his own person, and also for others to declare openly. Has magnified the title, and furnished it with grounds in the book delivered to the archdeacons to divulge in every parish. Begs him to prevent the King from conceiving any displeasure against him for the said surmise. Has written to the King. Cawood, 13 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

13 Jan. **94.** Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.

R. O.

Asks him to make his "exskuse" to the King. Thanks him for his goodness to the abbot of Beyle (Bileigh). The abbot of Coggeshall is accused of misdemeanour by a "simple person," supported by one who was formerly abbot there, as Dr. Lye, the "visitor," will certify. He himself and the earl of Oxford have examined the abbot, and find him a true subject. Asks favor for his steward, William Clopton. Stansted, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

13 Jan. **95.** Sir Robert Dormer to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have delivered your letter to the abbot of Notley, who will let you have the farm of his pastures called Brill Closes from the Annunciation of Our Lady, for 40 years, at the usual rents. If I had not received your credence it would have been hard for me to have obtained it. The abbot will deliver the lease next term. He wished to deliver it himself. I recommend Nich. Betham to have the keepership of the same. Etheropp, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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13 Jan. **96.** BARNARD TOWNLEY to the BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

R. O. These are the names of the principal parishioners of St. Theobald's who refuse to pay their tithes of the vacation unto you, and say they have paid them to Sir Will. Musgrave, their master. The bailiffs, Edw. Maltbie and Alex. Musgrave, have taken them in their master's name. The men whose names are enclosed will not suffer possession to be taken according to your collation given to Sir John Knolles, chaplain to Mr. Secretary, who I suppose will order some process against them. When they come up I think you will be wise to take one action against them. Rose, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

97. RICHARD NIX, Bishop of Norwich.

R. O. Bonds given by Richard, bp. of Norwich, for loans, with the days at which they are payable:—

To Wm. Crane, of the Chapel Royal, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Prior of Bliburgh, 10*l.* Abbot of Leiston, 20*l.* Ric. Bishop and others, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Gilbert Grice, and others, of Yarmouth, 20*l.* Bp. of Winchester, 100*l.* Prior of the church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, 124*l.* Wm. Watts and others, of Norwich, 10*l.* Thos. Barbor, of Gipwich (Ipswich), 60*l.* Ant. Grice, of Brodisshe, 10*l.* Alice Call, widow, Robt. Hemmyng, and Ric. Catlyn, aldermen, of Norwich, 26*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* Sir Thos. le Strange and Augustin Stewart, aldermen, 50*l.* Wm. Rochester, of Terlyng, Essex, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wm. Newton, archdeacon of Norfolk, 280*l.* Prior of the Holy Trinity, Ipswich, 30*l.* Sir Thos. Bedingfield, 40*l.* Abbot of Langley, Ric. Hudson, prior of Beston, and others, 50*l.* Geo. Whelpley, of London, 80*l.* Sir John Jerningham, of Halsted, 75*l.* John Dowsing, of Gratfelde, 10*l.* Sir Wm. Paston, 50*l.* Hen. Wynter, of Townebernyngham, 15*l.* Ph. Bedyngfield, of Dechyngham, 10*l.* Sir John Cornewales, 50*l.* Sir Thos. Russhe, 100*l.* Sir Ant. Wyngfelde, 100*l.* Reginald Rowse, of Baddyngham, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Garnon, of Orford, 10*l.* Reginald Lytilprowe, John Parys, and Thos. Conney, of Norwich, 80*l.* Wm. Raynbald, of Ipswich, 80*l.* Robt. Garrard, of Norwich, worsted weaver, 13*l.* Ric. Southwell, 50*l.* Abbot of Sibton, and Sir John Hevingham, 30*l.* Robt. Wymere, of Tevittishale, 20*l.* Ric. Catlyn and Robt. Hemmyng, aldermen, 80*l.* John Woodhouse, of Brecles, Roger Woodhouse, of Kimberley, and Ric. Baynard, of Wymondham, 80*l.* Archbp. of York and Nic. Wilford, London, 50*l.* Ric. Lacy, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Robt. Reynbalde, Stephen Reynbalde, and Thos. Conney, 20*l.* Wm. Bakon, of Thornegge, 20*l.* Jas. Spencer, of Hemlyngton, 10*l.* Thos. Pykarell, Thos. Necton, and Wm. Rogers, of Norwich, aldermen, 100*l.* Leonard Spencer, of Bloffeld, 100*l.* Thos. Wodehouse, of Waxtonesham, 100*l.* Edw. Knevet and Sir John Shelton, 200*l.* Abbot of St. Benedicts, Hulme, 40*l.* John Maynard and other mercers of London, 400*l.* John, bp. elect of Bangor, and others, 50*l.* Total, 2,886*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*

Lat., pp. 8. *Endd.:* The contents of specialities owing to the bp. of Norwich.

14 Jan. **98.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is the number of workmen to be reduced? More than 460 men are at present receiving wages. Four tons of iron and 40 dozen spades, shovels, and scoops have come from Dover, and one month's wages is due tomorrow, Saturday. A couple of "olde hales" are wanted for the men to work in in foul weather, and for them to dine in, instead of going to the town, "whiche hathe bene a lett and dysproffite heretofore unto the Kinges Hignes in his warkes." Friday, 14 Jan.

Hol, p. 1. *Add.:* "Chief Secretary." *Endd.*

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14 Jan. **99.** Archbishop Lee to Henry VIII.

Cleop. E. vi., 234.* B. M. Ellis, 3 S., ii. 372.

When Drs. Layton and Leghe were with me as your visitors on Jan. 13, they very straitly examined me concerning words that I was supposed to have spoken to the general confessor of Syon or to one sent by him, viz., that I would stand against your title of Supreme Head even to the death, if I thought that I might prevail. Never spake with the said confessor, nor sent any counsel to him, nor received any messenger from him or any one at Syon in matters concerning your Highness. Have had nothing to do with any from Syon since coming to my diocese. Four charterhouses, Richmond, Coventry, Hull, and Mount Grace, have come to me for counsel. I have always said to them "What counsel shall I give you but to do as I have done myself, and as many other have done, both great learned men, and taken for good men, and that they might not think that such men would do but that they might avow." The priors of Hull and Mount Grace were sore bent rather to die than to yield to this your royal style, but I have persuaded both to change their opinions. If Syon had sent to me for counsel, they should have had the same advice. I do not set so little by my poor honesty, nor am I so simple as to utter words that would imply that I had acted against my conscience.

All to whom I have given counsel, know that I have always advised them to do as I and other bishops have done, and in no wise to stick.

No man can report that I have done otherwise. I have declared to some that they might with safe conscience consent, which is inconsistent with what is alleged, that I said I would die for the contrary part if I might prevail.

It is more likely that to some who said they would rather die than yield, I might have said that as it is allowable to die for the truth, when the cause is good and the ground sure, so it is folly to die, the cause being evil and the ground unsure. I have often said that these be no causes to die for, as my chaplains and your chaplain, Mr. Magnus, can witness. My chaplains have heard me say that I marvelled that the late bp. of Rochester was so stiff to die in these causes without good ground; whereas in other high matters of the faith and errors against it, he has dissembled and has not been content with such as have written against them, for the favor which he bare to the party in whose books they were found; in which cause he should not only not have dissembled nor favoured the party, but rather have died than suffered such errors to grow, of which sort there were divers and sundry in one man's books, against whom many clerks and some universities have written. I have spoken thus in the presence of sundry persons, which is very different from the accusations of the confessor of Syon.

I never spoke with him since I came out of Spain. He never asked my counsel, either personally and by another. It could not have happened while I was in the south, for the matter concerning your title as Supreme Head was not proposed to him or any monastery till the winter after, when the statute was made.

If he sent to me in my diocese, it must have been either by letter or messenger, which he cannot prove. Never meddled with any of Syon in these matters. To others I have given plain counsel to do as I have done. Some I have exhorted and drawn to the same by reasons.

When I have preached about your title or any other of your matters, I have not barely proposed it, but set it forth with Scriptures and other good grounds. I have published some books without your commands from my own good will and assured opinion. Your Highness has sometimes found me not all applying to your pleasure, not of forward will, but as my opinion was then; but I trust you have found me ever plain, and I trust God will give me grace never to be false or double to my Sovereign. I beg you not to surmise any displeasure against me, which should be to me deadly

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discomfort, nor to open your ears to any such complaints. Cawod, 14 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

14 Jan. **100.** Sir Wm. Kyngston to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I commend me to you and your lady, and my sick wife does the same. My lord, as youth procures me, I beg you to help me to some good horse for my money, and to make my friend Richard Blunt privy to it. I will make you short payment. "Here is much youth, and I am but in the midst of mine age, and I will be a horseback among them." I think the King intends to make his progress northwards, and many think he will meet with the king of Scots. Sir Wm. Skeffington is dead in Ireland. Greenwich, 14 Jan.

Master Treasurer desires to be remembered to you. Remember me to Mr. Wingfield, my lord Edmond, Sir Thos. Palmer, and lady Garnisshe.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* deputy of Calais.

15 Jan. **101.** Cromwell and John de Soulemont.

See Grants in January, No. 10.

15 Jan. **102.** Dover.

R. O. Money paid by John Whalley for the King's works at Dover from 18 July 27 Hen. VIII. unto 15 Jan. next.

First pay day, 128 persons, 64*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* Second pay day, 273 persons, trees at 12*d.* and 20*d.* a piece, &c., 206*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Third pay day, 165 persons, 87*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* Fourth pay day, 282 persons, 155*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* Fifth pay day, 332 persons, 220*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Sixth pay day, 308 persons, 155*l.* 12*s.* 2¼*d.* Seventh pay day, 349 persons, 171*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Eighth pay day, 481 persons, 245*l.* 2*d.* Total, 1,306*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Whereof, owing to certain persons for the arrears of the said days, 106*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

15 Jan. **103.** Thos. Bedyll to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv., 204. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 98. I am now at Ramsey, where the abbot and convent are as true to the King as any religious folks in the realm, though more given to ceremonies than necessary. I pray God I may find other houses in no worse condition. Your cousin, Mr. Richard, was here on Thursday, by whom I sent letters to you, which I think you have not yet received. Much of them related to a charter of king Edgar, found in this house, exempting the abbot and convent from the jurisdiction of all bishops, and making them subject directly to himself; so that the bp. of Rome had never to do with them. Good notes might be gathered out of this. Two brethren in this monastery have given me the enclosed bills, desiring liberty to leave their cloister, or to go to my lord of Canterbury to sue their capacities. I have stayed them as well as I can, but fear, if liberty be not granted them, they will take it. I desire to know what to do with those who make like suit—no small number I expect, as Dr. Lee at Christmas. gave liberty to half the house of Sawtry to depart, which is within five miles of Ramsey. I am supposed to have like authority with Dr. Lee, but will do nothing without your advice. Ramsey, 15 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, the King's Grace's Secretary. *Endd.*

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15 Jan. **104.** THOMAS BARNYNGHAM, proctor and monk, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Dr. Legh intended to visit their house, but the way was so tedious that he sent a servant, desiring them to compromit the election of the head into Cromwell's hands, which was done. Dr. Legh commanded the writer to carry the document, duly signed and sealed, to Cromwell, but he fell sick. The vicar, perceiving his disease, desired to have it to show to a brother, and kept it, and is coming up with it, not regarding the book of profession here enclosed. He and the vicar cannot be absent at the same time. The Charterhouse, Axholme, 15 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and M.R. *Endd.*

15 Jan. **105.** SIR THOMAS DENYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received the King's letter for plucking down weirs, &c. and Cromwell's letter to himself, Hugh Pollard and Hugh Stukele, for diligent execution of the same. Is forced to keep his bed, and will not be able to attend Parliament. 15 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 Jan. **106.** BP. OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 187. B. M. * * * To-day the English ambassadors have been with the French king. Does not know that they have had anything new to tell, except the death of the true Queen. As she died (*la quale essendo mancata*) just now when the English have such great fear of the Pope concluding peace between these princes, I know not but that there will be suspicion of foul play, though I myself attach much weight to what I wrote that I heard a few days ago about her illness.

The Imperial ambassador tells him that the Princess is recovered in body, though her mind is afflicted by her mother's death.

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* Al S. Mons. Ambrogio, da Lione, a di 15 Gennaro 1536.

15 Jan. **107.** [ANTONIO VIVALDI?] to ———.

Vit. B. XIV., 235. B. M. "In Roma alli xv. di Genaro, 1536.

"A Monsor. Rmo. di Canturberi non ardisco scrivere, perche . . . . . col Rmo. Cardinale Guinuci in assai bona gratia, et participe . . . . . suo senza pregiuditio suo avisarlo di cosa alcuna di momento . . . . . venire da lui, et non da me. Tuttavia ditele se questa mia . . . . . salvamento, che non restaro per pericolo o mio o d'altri di ser . . . . . per cioche cosi vogliono, et mi sforzano gli oblighi tengo con . . . . . Et hora gli potrete dire a mio nome che si stampa ma non . . . . . un accerbissimo et grave monitorio in forma di bolla, che a . . . . . Christianita, nel quale s'intradice, et scomunica non solamente . . . . . chiunque l'ubedisse, parla, o negotia con sua Maesta, et gli levano . . . . . tutti e stranieri, sotto la pena non pure di scomunica, intradetti . . . . . regravationi, ma di confiscationi de beni mobili, immobili et a . . . . . indulgentia grandissima, cioe plenaria di colpa, et di pena a ch . . . . . danni della vita, et de beni di sua Maesta, adderenti et conscen . . . . . vedete a che termino, et in che stato ci troviamo noi altri servi . . . . . Maesta et affettionatissimi di tutta la natione. Scrissi a Mons. . . . . quest'ira, et questo veneno era nato dalla morte di Roffense . . . . . tanto doluta, et gravata a tutti questi Cardinali che fulminavan . . . . . furiano come spiritati, et moranno disperati se non veghonno v . . . . . Et dite a Monsor. che, come le dissi per altre mie, non si confiden . . . . . .

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Franzesi, liquali avenga che gli facciano l'amico, et se gli . . . . . affettionati, et congiunti, non sono pero tali nel cuore, et di dentro . . . . mostrano di fuori. Et io viddi una litera d'un cardinale Franzese . . . . . della morte di Roffense ad un altro cardinale in tal guisa . . . . . ha levato l'intelletto al Re d'Inghilterra, et postole in cuore . . . . . contra di Roffense, et del Muoro, acio chel nostro Re Chr^mo. sd . . . . . s'accordi con l'Imperatore alli danni suoi, come sono certo ch . . . . . altre parolle assai: lequali io tutte scrissi a sua Signoria R[everendissima] . . . . . che dove ben pensare che non facea, ne fa a proposito de . . . . . Re stia d'accordo, et in pace con l'Imperatore ne man . . . . . percioche s'el Re havesse mai ottenuto dal papa . . . . . bona gratia de l'Imperatore lasciata la prima . . . . . haveria hav * * * ne potra mai senza mezzo di Francia, che Dio non gliene dia . . . . . a. Ma non vi fare un vollume. Dico che le mia (*sic*) littere scritte a Monsignor . . . . . tutte di queste, et altre cosi fatte cose reppiene, lequali se non lhavete [dovr]anno stare in gran pensiero. Et sia che puo, non restaro mai di non essere [serv]itore al mio Mons. R^mo. di Canturbery, per il quale non recusero, ne [la mo]rte, ne altro pericoloso accidente che avenire mi possa, et havrei grato [che] lo sapesse, et ne facesse prova, per che torno a pregarvi che facciate [con]sua R^ma. S. qualche uffitio per me.

[Vo]rrei darvi alcune nuove di qua, ma tutte sono hoggi mai vecchie, come l'essere de l'Imperatore a Napoli, che s'attende qua alla fine di questo, o [al] principio de l'altro, et mal volentieri che questi preti non vorriano uccello cosi grande tra loro, ma pure converra che piglino questo calice. Gia sono tornati Siena et Cesarini cardinali che andarono legati a sua Maesta, et dicessi cotale fra denti, che non sono stati d'accordo, et che sono cosi tosto tornati, per che sua Maesta non gli ha voluto fare buone, ne lasciare usare le loro facultad[i] che saria un mal segno nel principio, oltre che gia dui anni tiene in petto tutti vescovadi che vaccano, et non ne conferisce pur uno; non so se volesse castigare questi preti.

. . . . ori come vi scrissi il Duca di Milano, per il quale si stimava che Italia tutta ne dovessi essere sottosopra volta, et che Franzesi dovessero passare, et mille altri pericoli; ma vi maravigliaresti de la pace che ci regna. Quel stato si tiene a divotione de l'Imperadore, et il Duca di Savoya suo cugnato e tutto alle sue voglie. Il ducato de Monferato e suo, che non ha ancora fatto partito. Il duca di Ferrara gli e ito a rendere obedientia. Il duca di Mantova gli e vasallo antico. Il duca di Firenze e publicata suo genero, et e tuttavia a Napoli con la sposa, come che due cardinali [di S]alviati et Ridolfi et Philippo Strozi, et molti altri se gli oppongano . . . . voglino cacciare, et per questo stiano a Napoli, in darno per quel che . . . . . ede. Siena, Lucha et molti altri signori et principi Italiani tutti hanno. . . . . Maesta dipendentia, oltre che gli e Signore, et Re di Napoli et di . . . . . maniera che non trova chi ardisca opporsi alla sua potenza, ... Roma gli siano in secreto nemici, et lo veghanno di . . . . . .

Si ragiona che l'Imperadore ha serbata una gran parte de . . . . . essercito per venire a danni d'Inghilterra, ma non vi vern . . . . . di Francia, che non lo sosteria mai se gia non gli consentisse . . . . . desiato Millano, che non credo. Ma dicono alcuni ch'el R . . . . . se sua Maesta li promettesse cotesto regno per un de suoi figli . . . . . cianze che hanno qualche colore, ma non sono pero certe. N . . . . . che l'Imperatore ha piu a cuore questa ingiuria, che alcuna altr . . . . . tutto di questi preti della bolla, ma essi l'hano sin qui differita . . . . . alla sua venuta gliene faranno gratia. Voi direte tutte queste . . . . . a Monsignor Reverendissimo."

Mutilated.

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15 Jan. **108.** MELANCHTHON to JUSTUS JONAS.

Corp. Ref. III. 11. The landgrave sends salutations to Drs. Martin, Jonas, Pomeranus, and Cruciger. Stays here by the Prince's order on account of the Anabaptists. Wishes him to tell this to the Bishop, the English ambassador, and Dr. Antonius. 15 Jan.

Lat.

16 Jan. **109.** THE FELLOWS OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE, OXFORD, to CROMWELL.

R. O. We are willing to comply with the King's letters for the preferment of Owen Oglethorpe, fellow of our college, to be president,* on the death of Dr. Knolles, now president. We trust in your furtherance of good learning, as appears by the ordinances lately published amongst us by your commissioners and the maintenance of the lively Word of God, and we hope you will be favourable in this man's cause, minding that same to him that our Sovereign prince intended. Magdalene College, Oxford, 16 Jan. *Signed by twenty-seven fellows.*

P. 1. *Add:* Secretary and M. R.

16 Jan. **110.** JOHN [MAXEY], Bishop of Elphin and Abbot of Welbeck, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you your fee of 10*l.* for my religion, and would have waited upon you myself at this season but for my attendance at the convention at York the 4 Feb. In the King's visitation, of which I spoke to you when last in London, I have a grant under his broad seal, by virtue whereof I trust to accomplish his pleasure and yours. I beg you to send me an answer by the bearer. Welbek, 16 Jan. *Signed* "Welbek."

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 Jan. **111.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O. The bearer, servant to my lord of Hereford, arrived here on Friday last. As the weather has been so tempestuous that he could have no passage till this day, he asked me to write for testimonial of the truth. Calais, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

[16 Jan.] **112.** ANTONY MUSA to STEPHEN ROTHE.

Corp. Ref. III. 12. Philip [Melanchthon] went yesterday to Wittenberg to discuss private mass. The king of England has sent a bishop and one or two learned men to argue that it ought to be retained. So far the King has become Lutheran, that because the Pope has refused to sanction his divorce, he has ordered, on the penalty of death, that every one shall believe and preach that not the Pope but himself is the head of the universal church. All other papistry, monasteries, mass, indulgences, and intercessions for the dead, are pertinaciously adhered to. For this cause ambassadors have been sent to Wittenberg to defend the mass. Gives an account of the examination of

* He was elected, according to Wood on the 21 Feb. 1535 (which no doubt means 1535–6), his predecessor, Thos. Knolles, D.D., having resigned on the 3rd Feb.

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nine Anabaptists of both sexes at Leuchtenburg, by himself and Melanchthon. "In festo Annuntiat.,* xxxvj."
Lat.

17 Jan. **113.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Cranmer's Letters, 319.

On Friday last John Milles of Chevenyng found in a book in the church the enclosed schedule, with the words *Rex tanquam tyrannus opprimit populum suum.* After consultation with neighbours, they could not decide in whose handwriting it was, but suspected Sir Thos. Baschurche, priest, sometime secretary to my predecessor (Warham), whom I suppose your Grace knows, and this morning he confessed it. Three years ago next April he fell into a despair and then into sickness, so that he was in peril of death. He recovered of his sickness in a quarter of a year, but never of his despair. He says he is assured he shall be perpetually damned. My chaplains and other learned men have reasoned with him, but no one can bring him to any other opinion, but that like Esau he was created unto damnation. He has often attempted to kill himself, but has been preserved by diligent looking after. A little before Christmas a priest deceived him of 20 nobles, and ever since he has been worse than before. On St. Thomas' day in Christmas he nearly hanged himself with his own tippet, and said that as soon as high mass was done, he would proclaim your Grace a traitor, which, however, he did not do. Within these ten or eleven days he almost slew himself with a penknife. This morning when he confessed the schedule to be his writing, Milles said he supposed your Grace would pardon his offence, considering the condition he was in. Then he in a rage said, "If I cannot be rid this way, I shall be rid another way."

I wish to know your pleasure by the bearer, my chaplain. I intended to have waited on you this week, but I am so vexed with a catarrh and rheum in my head that it would be dangerous to me and noisome to you, by reason of extreme coughing and "excreacions" which I cannot eschew. Knoll, 17 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 Jan. **114.** LORD VAUX of HARROWDEN, Governor of Jersey.
See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 12.

17 Jan. **115.** ANTHONY PYKERYNG to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Mr. Secretary has commanded me to desire you to send an answer to these letters with all speed. Here is also a letter to Mr. Wynkfeld, which I think will not please him. I have little news, but I spoke with Mr. Treasurer the day of receiving these letters and told him Mr. Secretary would send answer with a special letter from the King, for he told me that he would so do, going from the Rolls to the Court. I desired him to put Mr. Secretary in remembrance, which he promised to do, but said he could tell me nothing of the King's letters. However, I gave attendance on Mr. Secretary and was despatched that night. Wrysley, who wrote the King's letter, named Sir Edw. Rynseley for the knight marshal in the superscription; I discovered it after I had gone to my lodging, and in all haste went to Wrysley, and showed him there was no such marshal there; on which he razed out his name and put in Sir Ric. Grenfelld.

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* *Note by Editor.* — "*Annuntiat.* Sine ullo dubio mendosum et error describentis est. Non festo Annuciationis (d. 25 Mart.) scripta esse potest. Sed scripta est festo Architriclini, quod is qui descripsit aut non legere potuisse aut non intellexisse videtur, quare ex arbitrio *Architricl.*, legit *Annunciat.* Festum Architriclini est autem domin. II. post Epiphanias, quæ Anno 1536 fuit d. 16 Jan."

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115. ANTHONY PYKERYNG to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

Mr. Skevyngton, who was lieutenant of Ireland, is dead. There are divers suitors to be master of the ordnance. My lord William [Howard] is going to Scotland in 10 days. His carriage is gone already. There was a great fire at Grace church corner, in which four or five houses were burnt, and two or three men killed. London, 17 Jan.

I think there has been labor made to Mr. Treasurer since I delivered him your Lordship's letter at my coming from Calais, for he was not so cordial as at first, but I will get him to write to your lordship, showing him that Mr. Secretary has done so. I could have done nothing more to obtain an answer if my father had lain in prison.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* 17th of January 1536.

17 Jan. R. O.

116. LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

Has been a suitor to his master† for Lord Lisle's weir at Womberley, according to his lordship's letter. If it were not remedyless, as he has written more at large to lord Lisle, would gladly labor further in the matter, and the more so as it is part of Mr. Bassett's inheritance. Hears that Mr. Bassett is in good health. Apologises for slackness in writing. London, 17 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

17 Jan. R. O.

117. SIR THOS. AUDELEY, Lord Chancellor, to LORD LISLE.

Commends to him young Whetell, to whom the King has given a spear's place on the next vacancy. If he is admitted at Audeley's request it shall not be prejudicial to his office. London, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.: Endd.*

ii. LORD LISLE to SIR THOS. AUDELEY.

Has received his letter touching the above. There is no one in England more willing to serve him than the writer. "This Whethill and his father ordered me openly at Lantern gate with words and countenance that I never suffered so much of no degree since I was 16 years old." Notwithstanding at Audeley's command will forget all.

Draft in Lisle's own hand at the bottom of the preceding, p. 1.

17 Jan. Luther's Briefe, IV. 666.

118. LUTHER to NICH. HAUSMANN.

* * * The English embassy is waiting here [at Wittenberg] for Melancthon (*ad M. Philippum expectat*) to despatch the King's cause. * * Die S. Antonii, 1536.

Lat.

17 Jan. R. O.

119. THE DUKE OF SAVOY.

"Copie de la deffiance et lettres patentes mandees au Duc de Savoye par ung herault darmes, de la part de la seigneurie de Berne. Le Lundy xvii jour de Janvier mil vc xxxvi."

Declaring war in aid of their "combourgeoys," whom the duke is blockading in Geneva.

Fr., pp. 3. *Endd.*

† Cromwell.

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18 Jan. **120.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 79 b. B. M. C's. Letters, 318.

Thanks him for the favor he has shown to Dr. Mallet, his chaplain, the bearer, in his preferment to the mastership of Mychel House, Cambridge. He is sorry that he cannot recompense it.

Asks Cromwell to excuse him from bringing up the statutes, &c., of the college before Candlemas, according to the King's visitation, as Cranmer has kept him preaching in his diocese all the quarter, and has appointed him to preach at Paul's Cross on the Sunday before Candlemas. Desires Cromwell to favor him in a matter concerning his college and the quiet of the whole university, which if Cromwell stay not, he fears it will turn to the hindrance of the good order which he has set in his own house and to the disquiet of the university. Knolle, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Jan. **121.** JOHN ROBYNS to CROMWELL.

R.O.

Ill health prevented him from presenting his pamphlet of coming events in person. In that book Cromwell will see the courses of the stars and the general influences of the heavens on the English in this year; but the writer has said nothing of the harvests or the weather, as nothing noteworthy is to be expected. "Oxonie in collegio Regali, 15° calendas februarii anno Domini currente 1535°."

Latin, pp. 2. *Add.:* "a Rotulis et a Secretis Consiliis Regiæ Majestatis, Londinii."

18 Jan. **122.** THOS. RUNCORN, Priest, to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I have made search in Lyons for lusernes skyns, and with pain I have found some, but Sir John Wallop says none such as he has seen. Good ones are very scarce, those I have seen will stand you in 10 cr. a skin. Lyons, 18 Jan. Commend me to my lady and Mr. Marshal.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed.*

18 Jan. **123.** The COUNT OF CIFUENTES to [CHARLES V.].

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 123. B. M.

* * * During an audience of the Pope, showed his Holiness as of himself, how much it concerned him that the French King had not only refused to help in the execution of the sentence against the king of England, but would hinder it as much as possible, both on account of his friendship with England, and for the sake of saying that it was not suitable to give so much authority to the Pope; on which the Pope grew very warm about the king of France, and praised the Emperor, saying that he would do as much as he could to make a closer and better intelligence between Francis and the Emperor, and if the former could not be brought to what was just and honest, he (the Pope) and the Emperor would find a remedy for it.

Has heard that a brother of the knight Casale who resides in this court had said that a servant of the said knight, whom he lately sent to England, had written that the King sent for him to speak about the matters he brought, and he thought to have a good despatch, because the King was willing to appear in the cause. On account of this and what he has heard from the Emperor, thinks that his Majesty should decide about the expedition of the executorials and the secret solicitation of the bull of privation, because, besides the importance of the business, good will come of it to the queen and princess.

The Pope seemed very angry with the French king, and [the Count] told him he had a right to resent the consideration he shows for the will of the king of England, and the demand his agents made of the admiral at Calais last summer, that he should disobey the Apostolic See.

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123. The Count of Cifuentes to [Charles V.]—*cont.*

The Pope told [Cifuentes] that he was so angry that he would not dissimulate * * *.

Sp. pp. 11. *Modern copy. Headed:* Lo que escribe el Conde de Cifuentes a 18 de Enero, 1536. Respondidas de Napoles a 29 de Enero, 1536.

18 Jan. **124.** Edmond Harvel to Starkey.

Nero, B. vii. 100. B. M. Ellis, 2 S. ii. 70.

Has written twice since his return. Marvels that he had no letters from Starkey by the last post. Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work, and that with extreme study, which breaketh him much, especially in these sharp colds which have reigned here many days. Thinks his labor will be finished next month, and that there came not such a thing abroad as this shall be in our days. Mr. Pole has great virtue and eloquence, with prudence and judgment, as no man that liveth more. Doubts not his writing will be grateful and admirable to all virtuous men, especially to Starkey, who delights in him so much. The Emperor is going to Rome with a great number of men, and will enter the city in triumph. He is preparing 100 galleys, many ships, and 40,000 men to cross to Africa against Alger, Barbarossa's town. This is the report, but there is suspicion of other business.

The French king's practises with the Venetians have been right great with inestimable promises, but they stand strongly for the Emperor as far as it is known. They have no money for the use of war, and will not begin without good ground. They are "insupportable" to see the state of Milan in the Emperor's hands.

Here is great suspicion of the French king, but now in Italy he has little friendship, for all the heads except the Venetians are Imperial. The duke of Florence will marry the Emperor's daughter. The Florentines have tried in vain to recover their liberty from the Emperor. Of the Council there is little mention. It is thought the Turk is now at Constantinople. The news of his defeat by the Sophi is very constant. His absence has utterly decayed this town for lack of doings. Venice, 18 Jan. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Starkey, in London.

18 Jan. **125.** Helyer de Carteret, bailiff of Jersey, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Hears that complaints are made against him, the causes of which he does not know. Cromwell knows that the late Mr. Ughtred was of great authority before he came to Jersey, and here he acted like a good captain, though it is said Cromwell has been informed otherwise. Is ready to justify all that Ughtred did, and is anxious to come to his answer. Jersey, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

19 Jan. **126.** Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld, and Richard Ryche to Cromwell.

R. O.

Enclose letters for the King, unsealed, that Cromwell may either report their substance or seal and deliver them. Ryche desires leave to be at London at the beginning of next term. Kimbolton, 19 Jan. *Signed.*

P.S. by Ryche:—"Mr. Secretary, I have taken upon me to convey to you at my return your man Tremayle, if your pleasure be so.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Cromwell:* The Kynge's solycytours' lettres from Kymbolton.

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127. Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld to Mr. Will. Tyrell, at Clerkenwell.

R. O. My fellow Tyrell, if you have received the money of Mr. Secretary, make haste. If not, show him I cannot make shift to keep this house six days after this week. If we are to continue thus, and not pay the warrenners for coneys, laborers, carriers, &c., which must be paid, I cannot continue the house, and this will not be to the King's honor. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

[19] Jan. **128.** Richard Ryche to [Henry VIII.]

Otho C. x. 220. B. M. Strype's Mem. I. pt. II. 254. Has not written his mind in the other letter from himself and the two others, not thinking it convenient to make them privy thereto. Begs the King to consider that the lady Dowager was a "sole" woman, having full authority by law to dispose of her goods, although she affirmed that all was the King's and that she could give nothing without his license. Thinks the King therefore cannot seize her goods unless there be some other cause, for the bishop of the diocese is bound to give administration to her next of kin, being denizens, but whether the King, as Supreme Head of the Church, may grant administration of her goods, dying intestate, he dare not say. Thinks Henry might seize her goods by another means, viz., by writing a letter to the bishop of Lincoln to grant administration to such as he shall name, who shall hold the goods to his Grace's use. Having thus declared his opinion, will execute the King's orders as he thinks fit.

The plate and other things in the inventory will amount to over 5,000 mks. Kimbolton, [19] Jan.

Hol., pp. 2, *mutilated.*

19 Jan. **129.** Roland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O. Thank you for sending Mr. Englefield to me. Good rule prevails here, for one cow keeps another, which was never before. "Now I must learn a new school, to play with pen and counters, for the King's grace's money." And it will be hard for me without some help. Please send me my lover Mr. Gregory, for though the thieves have hanged me in imagination, I trust to be even with them shortly. Ludlow, 19 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Jan. **130.** Roland Lee, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Sir T. Englefield to Cromwell.

R. O. We have received the two outlaws, David Lloide or Place and John ap Richard Hockulton, with Ric. ap Howell *alias* Sumner, the murderer at Monmouth. We have sent the two outlaws to trial. Tomorrow they shall have justice done them. God pardon their souls. Two days after four other outlaws as great or greater were brought to us, two of whom had been outlawed 16 years. Three were alive, and one slain, brought in a sack, trussed on a horse.

We have had him hanged on a gallows here for a sign. Would God ye had seen the fashion. It chanced on a market day, and 300 people followed to see the carriage of the thief in the sack, the manner whereof had not been seen before. All thieves in Wales quake for fear, and there is but one thief of name, Hugh Duraunt, whom we trust to have shortly. Wales is brought to that state that one thief taketh another, and one cow keepeth another, as Lewis, my servant, shall inform you. The takers of these

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130. ROLAND LEE, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and SIR T. ENGLEFIELD to CROMWELL—*cont.*

outlaws were my lord of Richmond's tenants of Kevilioke and Arustley, partly for fear and partly to have their kindred discharged. Ludlow, 19 Jan. *Signed.*

List of thieves slain.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Jan. **131.** FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

Cleop. E. iv. 241.* B. M.

Acceptance by Ric. Layton and Thos. Legh, the King's commissaries, of the resignation of Wm. Thryske, abbot of Fountains, on which they granted him a pension of 100 marks. "The Churche Chamber," at the monastery of St. Mary's Fountains, 19 Jan. 1535.

Signed by Layton and Legh.

Lat., p. 1.

19 Jan. **132.** ROGER NECKHAM, monk of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The coming up of your servant Edmund Foxe causes me to write somewhat besides his instructions. I remembered your letter, to keep safe the plate procured from Sir John Russell. I have in my ward about 40*l.* of the receipt of my master's pension due Michaelmas last, to be disposed at your pleasure. I have your fee of 4 marks, and would have sent it by Foxe, but wait for your pleasure, and to augment this fee for the labors you have taken for the preservation of St. Mary house. I can make no answer for the cellarer's office. Sometimes he says he will keep it, sometimes not. He delays the examination of his accounts, and says he will account to you; so that my hands are "schott" (short?) touching him, except I may have your letters. Worcester, 19 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

19 Jan. **133.** LUTHER to CASPAR MÜLLER.

Luther's Briefe, iv. 667.

* * * Knows nothing particular to write of the English embassy. The Queen is said to be dead, and her daughter mortally ill; but she has lost her cause all over the world, except with us poor beggars of divines at Wittemberg, who would gladly have maintained her in her queenly dignity; in which case she ought to have lived. * * *

1530,† Wednesday after S. Petri Cathedrali.

German.

20 Jan. **134.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The duke of Gelders, who borders upon the country of Holland, is preparing men of war. He has coined divers testons in silver, inscribed "ungne foize et jamayez plus." Mons. de Bevar is also taking up men of war daily. The men at arms in those parts who formerly kept two horses are now warned to keep three furnished, and to be ready in a short space. Desires him to inform the King. Calais, 20 Jan. 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 Jan. **135.** SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Reminds Cromwell that it pleased the King to licence him under his privy signet to come over to England at his pleasure, except during the herring time, but Cromwell and others of the Council thought it might not

† A slip of the pen for 1536.

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well pass so, and advised him to be contented with licence of the King's mouth. This the King gave him in the forest of Waltham, and he immediately went to Cromwell's place at Stepney and told him so.

Dares not presume to come over lest the King has forgotten it, and wishes to know his pleasure. Sustains much loss in that little thing he has in Kent. Calais, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* The Right Honorable Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Jan. **136.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle.

Titus, B. I. 158. B. M.

Has received his letter dated Calais, 10th instant, stating that he is not content with Tuke's answer that the servants of Wallop and other ambassadors ought to pay their own passage to England as well as their passage out, which Lisle would have come in a reckoning apart, so that the King would be double charged,—with the whole money that the servant has for his voyage by sea and land, and with his passage besides, though they demand no such thing in their voyage outward. Because Tuke writes that either Wallop must pay it, if he has as much allowance hitherward as his servants have thitherward, and if not he must put it in his reckoning, and Tuke will pay it. Lisle says he will help them no more in procuring speedy passages.

Thinks lord Lisle is too wise to neglect his duty to the King in consequence of displeasure with Tuke. If he does not use his accustomed diligence for the speedy passage of the King's letters, he will not find that showing Tuke's letters will throw the blame on him or excuse himself, as Tuke, as treasurer of the Chamber, pays nothing to ambassadors or their servants for diets, portage, or anything else, except by special warrant. If that were not requisite, neither the King nor his Council would take the trouble to sign warrants for hasty despatches when Tuke is perhaps 40 miles off. It is not true that other deputies have acted as lord Lisle supposes, but when ambassadors sent letters by post or special men to Calais, and wrote to the deputy to send them on by the ordinary post between Dover and the Court, Tuke, as master of the posts, paid the passage, for it was in post's reckoning, and there was no double payment. In such cases took for his better discharge the testimony of the deputy and mayor of Dover, but now that letters go by special men he does not pay them as master of the posts, but as treasurer of the Chamber.

Assures him that in a matter of so much importance he would not give a light or simple answer. Will hear soon from Wallop, and if his servants have not had allowance for their passage hitherward, he may make a bill, and Tuke can lawfully pay it.

Is glad to hear that lord or lady Lisle is coming this Lent to make suit to the King concerning his debts to his Highness. Assures him that he has always borne as good mind to him as any servant or friend he has. London, 20 Jan. 1535.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

20 Jan. **137.** Ric. Layton and Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. IV. 114. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 100.

The abbot of Fountains has greatly "dilapidate" his house and wasted the woods, notoriously keeping six whores, one day denying and the next day confessing the articles of which he is defamed. Six days before our coming he committed theft and sacrilege, getting his chaplain to steal the sexton's keys at midnight, and take out a cross of gold with stones. One Warren, a goldsmith, of The Cheap, was then with him in the chamber, and they stole a great emerod with a ruby. Warren made the abbot believe the ruby to be a garnet and got it for nothing, paying only 20*l.* for the emerald. He also sold him plate without weight or ounces; in fact, he is a mere idiot.

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137. Ric. Layton and Thos. Legh to Cromwell—*cont.*

We pronounced him perjured, and asked him to show cause why he should not be deprived; on which he resigned privily into our hands, and we have declared the monastery vacant, allowing him still to minister, to avoid suspicion, till we know your further pleasure. No monk in the house is fit for that room. If the earl of Cumberland knew it was void he would favor the cellarer, who, I assure you, is unfit, for reasons you will approve when I tell you. One monk, called Marmaduke, to whom Mr. Timmes left a prebend in Ripon Church, and who now abides upon that prebend, the wisest monk in England of that coat, who for 20 years was ruler of all that house, will give you 600 marks to make him abbot there, and pay you immediately after the election. The first-fruits are 1,000*l.*, which he will pay within three years. If you have not provided otherwise, we think this man meet both for the King's honour and for the discharge of your conscience, and I am sure all the abbots of his religion will agree. We hear that the abbot of Whitby has written that he means to resign. If he be so minded at our coming thither, or if we find any cause of deprivation, let us know whom you would please to prefer. This monk of Ripon has a prebend of 40*l.*, which you may also bestow on your friend if you make him abbot. You would do well to send for Warren, the goldsmith, charge him with this theft, and learn what else he has had of the abbot this eight or nine years past. Richmond, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Thos. Cromwell, Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Jan. R. O. **138.** James Gunwyn, Canon of Suthewyke, to Cromwell.

We are bound by the will of Will. Wykeham to have daily five masses in our church, which have not been said for more than 40 years. On the 26th May last the Commissioners sat in our place to ascertain the yearly value of our lands, that a tenth part might be cessed according to Act of Parliament, when my master delivered them a book of the yearly rents, which was not in all points made truly. Also on the 22nd Sept. last we had a visitation of our house by Dr. Layton, when we had certain injunctions given us to be observed, several of which have been neglected hitherto. I send you this information in discharge of my oath of obedience, and would have done it earlier if I could have had a trusty messenger; for if my master knew of my writing he would convey away the plate, money, and jewels in his keeping. Suthewyke, 20 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 Jan. R. O. **139.** John Audelett.

The depositions of John Audelett, taken before Chr. Asheton and John Notte, 20 Jan., 27 Hen. VIII., by virtue of a letter missive under the privy signet, dated Greenwich, 11 Jan., addressed to Will. Fermour, Chr. Asheton, and John Notte, in answer to nine articles touching the making of a certain indenture and the indentures unexpired held by the said Audelett; and also to other questions touching an acquittance and some personal matters.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

20 Jan. Lamb. MS. 603, f. 115. **140.** Ireland.

Arbitrement and concord between lord Leonard Gray, visct. Grayne, justiciary, and the council of Ireland, and Bernard (Brien) Occhonour, at Dublin, 20 Jan. 1535.

1. Ochonour is to be released from making amends for damage done with Thos. FitzGerald till the Deputy's arrival, but will restore prisoners and

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cattle. 2. For subsequent damages a fine of 800 cows is imposed. 3. Goods of David Sutton to be restored; and, 4. The coach of the justiciary. 5. The bishop of Meath's demands to be settled by arbitration. 6. He will confess and restore all goods of the late earl of Kildare in his possession. 7. He is not to exact black rents without the King's permission. 8. He will allow the King's subjects, or the Deputy and his army, to pass through his country, and join the Deputy with horse and foot when warned.

Copy. Lat., pp. 4.

21 Jan. **141.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

My man has sent me from Flanders, where the Queen has kept him some days, your Majesty's letters of the 13th ult., to which I must delay replying till his return. I thank you for writing that I shall not be forgotten when the time of distribution of benefices arrives. Must not omit to say that the enterprise mentioned in the said letters is becoming more difficult every day, especially since the death of the Queen, as they have kept more company than before ("*lon a tenu plus de court et en plus de regard que par avant*"). I have also received your Majesty's letters of the 29th, with your most prudent discourse touching the perplexity of the affairs of the late good Queen and of the Princess, the substance of which considerations, though not so well put, has been already at times communicated to the said ladies. Moreover, I added another point, viz., that what was chiefly to be feared, if they were compelled to swear all that the King wished (besides the bad effect mentioned in your Majesty's letters, that so many would lose heart and join the new heresy), the danger would be, not that the King would proceed by law to punish daily disobedience, but that, under color of perfect reconciliation, if he were to treat them well,—I don't suppose the King but the Concubine (who has often sworn the death of both, and who will never be at rest till she has gained her end, suspecting that owing to the King's fickleness there is no stability in her position as long as either of the said ladies lives), will have even better means than before of executing her accursed purpose by administering poison, because they would be less on their guard; and, moreover, she might do it without suspicion, for it would be supposed when the said ladies had agreed to everything that the King wished and were reconciled and favorably treated after they had renounced their rights, there could be no fear of their doing any mischief, and thus no suspicion would arise of their having received foul play.

The King and Concubine, impatient of longer delay, especially as they saw that proceedings were taken at Rome in good earnest, and that when your Majesty goes thither the provisions will be enforced, determined to make an end of the Queen's process, as you will see by what follows. It must have been very convenient for them that she died before the Princess, for several reasons, and, among others, because it was at her instance that proceedings were taken at Rome, and because they had less hope of being able to bring her over to their opinions, reckoning more upon her constancy by reason of age than on that of her daughter, especially because, not being naturally subject to their laws, they could not constrain her by justice as they could her daughter. Further, I think the cupidity which governs them has led them more to anticipate the death of the mother, as they will not be obliged to restore the dowry.

Now the King and Concubine are planning in several ways to entangle the Princess in their webs, and compel her to consent to their damnable statutes and detestable opinions; and Cromwell was not ashamed, in talking with one of my men, to tell him you had no reason to profess so great grief for the death of the Queen, which he considered very convenient and advantageous for the preservation of friendship between your Majesty and his

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141. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

master; that henceforth we should communicate more freely together, and that nothing remained but to get the Princess to obey the will of the King, her father, in which he was assured I could aid more effectually than anybody else, and that by so doing I should not only gratify the King but do a very good office for the Princess, who on complying with the King's will would be better treated than ever. The Concubine, according to what the Princess sent to tell me, threw the first bait to her, and caused her to be told by her aunt, the *gouvernante* of the said Princess, that if she would lay aside her obstinacy and obey her father, she would be the best friend to her in the world and be like another mother, and would obtain for her anything she could ask, and that if she wished to come to Court she would be exempted from holding the tail of her gown, "et si la meneroit tousjours a son cause" (?); and the said *gouvernante* does not cease with hot tears to implore the said Princess to consider these matters; to which the Princess has made no other reply than that there was no daughter in the world who would be more obedient to her father in what she could do saving her honor and conscience.

From what the Princess has sent to tell me, it seems probable that the King will shortly send to her a number of his councillors to summon her to give the oath. She requested me to notify to her what to reply, and I wrote that I thought she had best show as good courage and constancy as ever with requisite modesty and dignity (*honesteté*), for if they began to find her at all shaken they would pursue her to the end without ever leaving her in peace; and that I thought they would not insist very much on her renouncing her right openly, nor abjuring the authority of the Pope directly, but that they might press her to swear to the Concubine as Queen, alleging that as the Queen was dead there could be no excuse for opposition. I wrote to her to use every effort to avoid any discussion with the King's deputies, beseeching them to leave her in peace that she might pray to God for the soul of the Queen, her mother, and also for His aid, and declaring that she was a poor and simple orphan without experience, aid, or counsel, that she did not understand laws or canons, and did not know how then to answer them; that she should also beseech them to intercede with the King, her father, to have pity on her weakness and ignorance; and, if she thought it necessary to say more, she might add that as it is not the custom to swear [fealty] here to queens, and such a thing had not been done when her mother was held as queen, she cannot but suspect that it would be directly or indirectly to her prejudice; also that if she (Anne Boleyn) was queen, her swearing or refusing to swear did not matter, and likewise if she is not; and that she remembers well one thing,—that in the Consistorial sentence by which the first marriage had been declared valid, this second marriage was annulled, and it was declared that this lady could not claim the title of queen, for which reason she thought in conscience that she could not go against the Pope's command, and that by so doing she would prejudice her own right. I also suggested to the Princess that she might tell her *gouvernante* it was but waste of time to press such matters upon her, because she would lose her life ten times before consenting to it without being better informed and her scruple of conscience removed by other persons than those of this realm whom she held "*suspects*," and that, if the King, her father, would give her time till she came "en eaige de perfection," from which she was perhaps not far removed, God would inspire her to devote herself entirely to him and enter religion, in which case she considers her honor and conscience might be preserved; or she might be meanwhile otherwise informed;—that this delay could be no disadvantage to the King, her father, but rather the contrary, for if she came to consent to matters the act at such an age would be of more validity. This I wrote to her, not as a positive instruction, but only as matter for consideration. I will think more at large

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of other means for putting the matter off in case of extremity, but if they have determined to poison her (*luy donner a manger*), neither taking the Sacrament nor any other security that can be invented will be of much avail.

At the request of the Princess, who has twice written to me about it very warmly, I have again this morning asked leave of the King to visit her. Cromwell has sent word in reply that the King will grant it as soon as she is removed from where she is, which will be very shortly. I cannot tell, however, what to think of it considering the promises I have formerly received, seeing that notwithstanding that the King, since I spoke to him, gave me leave to send one of my servants thither every week, and Cromwell also had granted it to me two or three times, yet the *gouvernante* refused the day before yesterday to let my man speak to the Princess, telling him she was forbidden to let anyone speak with her without bringing a letter or token from the King; yet she offered for my sake to let my man see her, provided he promised not to say anything of it to anybody, but she did not dare to allow him to converse with her; and this courtesy the *gouvernante* showed in consideration of some little presents, which I have heretofore made her by advice of the Princess. The latter, hearing from her oratory the conversation between the said *gouvernante* and my man, and finding she would have no opportunity of speaking with him, called out loud to the *gouvernante* to let him go, and that, please God, she would not see him or any other to the displeasure of the King, her father. Perhaps they do not wish anyone to speak to her until she has received the said summons. I do not know if it would be good that your Majesty should send some personage to see her who should make the necessary representations to the King for the amendment of her treatment; which, as she has sent to tell me this morning, grows worse and worse. That would be a comfort to her, and would encourage this people in hope while the remedy was preparing there. But it would be convenient if your Majesty's affairs would allow, that whoever should come should adopt rather a high tone, otherwise it would be no use; for, as the good Queen used to say, these men show themselves sheep to those who appear like wolves, and lions to those who show them some respect, and she always forecast that the gentleness used towards them owing to the exigence of the common affairs of Christendom would be the cause of her destruction; and if no one shows resentment at the death of the said Queen, it will encourage them to put an end to the other (*d'achever l'autre, i.e.*, the Princess). And though it may not be advisable to make mention of poison, yet there is good ground for speaking otherwise of the rigour and illtreatment shown to her. Several of them confess, and even keep on saying that grief was the cause of her death, to exclude suspicion of anything worse. Seeing, therefore, that the grief of the Princess is now more dangerous, especially as it is increased by her mother's death, there is good occasion to insist upon her better treatment. "Sire, l'amyte et compassion de ceste bonne dame me fait passer lymites; je supplie a vostre majeste le me pardonner et l'attribuer a ladite compassion."

Since my last letters of the 9th inst. I have had no opportunity of writing. I soon after sent one of my servants to the place where the good Queen died, to learn the circumstances since my departure, and also to comfort the poor servants, and to see what I could do both for them and for the funeral, for which the Queen had left some directions. My man returned only three days ago, and informed me that for two days after I left her the Queen appeared to be better; and even on the day of the Kings (Epiphany), on the evening of which she, without any help, combed and tied her hair and dressed her head. Next day, about an hour after midnight, she began to ask what o'clock it was, and if it was near day; and of this she inquired several times after, for no other object, as she at length declared, but to be able to hear mass and receive the sacrament. And although the bishop of

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141. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Llandaff, her confessor, offered to say mass before 4 o'clock, she would not allow him, giving several reasons and authorities in Latin why it should not be done. When day broke she heard mass and received the sacrament with the utmost fervour, and thereafter continued to repeat some beautiful orisons, and begged the bystanders to pray for her soul, and that God would pardon the King her husband the wrong he had done her, and that the divine goodness would lead him to the true road and give him good counsel. Afterwards she received extreme unction, applying herself to the whole office very devoutly.

Knowing that according to English law a wife can make no will while her husband survives, she would not break the said laws, but by way of request caused her physician to write a little bill, which she commanded to be sent to me immediately, and which was signed by her hand, directing some little reward to be made to certain servants who had remained with her. She also declared that she desired to be buried in a convent of Observants of the Order of St. Francis, to which her robes should be given to make church ornaments, and that the furs should be reserved for the Princess, her daughter, to whom she likewise desired to be given a collar with a cross which she had brought from Spain. On these points Cromwell replied to one of my servants, that as to the burial, it could not be done where she had desired, for there remained no convent of Observants in England; but as to the rest, everything would be done as regards the Princess and the servants as honourably and magnificently as I could demand. Next day I sent my man to the Court to Cromwell, to ascertain the whole will of the King on the subject, and to request that the King would write to the physician and apothecary of the Queen to go to the Princess. And though Cromwell had said he would get my man to speak to the King, yet he had no audience except of Cromwell himself, who called him into the room in which were two ambassadors of Scotland, who are returning to France, and conversed long with my man, asking him of my health "et de mon exercise,"—all, as I imagine, to make the said ambassadors believe that there were great matters "sur le bureaul," and very good understanding between us. At the end he spoke to him more coolly than he had done the day before, adding the condition that the King wished first to see what the robes and furs were like, and that if the Princess wished to have what had been given her she must first show herself obedient to her father, and that I ought to urge her to be so. As to the physician, he said if my man would go to him in his lodging he would give him letters for him. At evening he put off my man till next day, and on his returning next day, told him that he was sending to me, on the part of the King, the person who had come to accompany me when I went to the Queen; and Cromwell begged my man to urge me not to refuse an audience to him whom he sent to me. The said person acknowledged to me in conversation that Cromwell had promised my man to write to the Queen's physician and apothecary to go to the Princess, but that afterwards, having considered the matter with the King, he thought that as they were Spaniards, and not his subjects, they will make as little difficulty in obeying my letters as his own, and that I might write to them, and if they objected and the need was greater than it was at present, for he did not consider the said Princess ill, he would write to them as should be convenient. As to the burial, the King said the same as Cromwell, that the bequest of her robes to the Church was superfluous, considering the great abundance of ecclesiastical vestments in England, and that although the Queen's will was not accomplished in this respect, something would be done in the abbey where she should be interred that would be more notable and worthy of her memory; that the abbey intended for her was one of the most honorable in all England. It is 17 miles from where she lived, and is called Pittesbery

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(Peterborough). As to the servants, it concerned nobody so much as himself to requite their services, as he had appointed them to her service. As to the Princess, it depended only on herself that she should have not merely all that her mother left her, but all that she could ask, provided she would be an obedient daughter. Hereupon he entered on a great discussion touching this obedience; but I think in the end he regretted having gone so far, because he did not know well what to reply to me but that the King must be obeyed, and she must not presume to be wiser or of better conscience than her father. And on my telling him that the urgency with which her father had pressed her, and the threats that had been used, had been only to induce the Queen, her mother, on whom everything depended, to consent to the King's will; and as the cause had now ceased, I hoped the Princess would not be importuned any further, especially now in her time of trouble, as it might bring on some severe illness, or even death, which would be a very great loss, and could produce no good. He replied that there was no trouble or other cause which could excuse the said Princess from obeying her father's commands, and that the King would not forbear to do what seemed to him reasonable—in fact (he presently added) whatever he wished. And even if the said Princess died, it would be no such great evil as people supposed; and that the King his master had already well discussed all the ill effects that could possibly arise from it, and that he was well able to answer for everything. He had held the same language to my man in coming from Cromwell's house. Your Majesty will consider to what state matters have come.

The Queen died two hours after midday, and eight hours afterwards she was opened by command of those who had charge of it on the part of the King, and no one was allowed to be present, not even her confessor or physician, but only the candle-maker of the house and one servant and a "compagnon," who opened her, and although it was not their business, and they were no surgeons, yet they have often done such a duty, at least the principal, who on coming out told the bishop of Llandaff, her confessor, but in great secrecy as a thing which would cost his life, that he had found the body and all the internal organs as sound as possible except the heart, which was quite black and hideous, and even after he had washed it three times it did not change color. He divided it through the middle and found the interior of the same color, which also would not change on being washed, and also some black round thing which clung closely to the outside of the heart. On my man asking the physician if she had died of poison he replied that the thing was too evident by what had been said to the Bishop her confessor, and if that had not been disclosed the thing was sufficiently clear from the report and circumstances of the illness.

You could not conceive the joy that the King and those who favor this concubinage have shown at the death of the good Queen, especially the earl of Wiltshire and his son, who said it was a pity the Princess did not keep company with her. The King, on the Saturday he heard the news, exclaimed "God be praised that we are free from all suspicion of war"; and that the time had come that he would manage the French better than he had done hitherto, because they would do now whatever he wanted from a fear lest he should ally himself again with your Majesty, seeing that the cause which disturbed your friendship was gone. On the following day, Sunday, the King was clad all over in yellow, from top to toe, except the white feather he had in his bonnet, and the Little Bastard was conducted to mass with trumpets and other great triumphs. After dinner the King entered the room in which the ladies danced, and there did several things like one transported with joy. At last he sent for his Little Bastard, and carrying her in his arms he showed her first to one and then to another. He has done the like on other days since, and has run some courses (*couru quelques lances*) at Greenwich.

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141. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

From all I hear the grief of the people at this news is incredible, and the indignation they feel against the King, on whom they lay the blame of her death, part of them believing it was by poison and others by grief; and they are the more indignant at the joy the King has exhibited. This would be a good time, while the people are so indignant, for the Pope to proceed to the necessary remedies, by which these men would be all the more taken by surprise, as they have no suspicion of any application being made for them now that the Queen is dead, and do not believe that the Pope dare take upon him to make war especially while a good part of Germany and other Princes are in the same predicament. Nevertheless, now that the Queen is dead, it is right for her honor and that of all her kin that she be declared to have died Queen, and it is right especially to proceed to the execution of the sentence, because it touches the Princess, and to dissolve this marriage which is no wise rendered valid by the Queen's death, and, if there be another thing, that he cannot have this woman to wife nor even any other during her life according to law, unless the Pope give him a dispensation; and it appears that those here have some hope of drawing the Pope to their side, for only three days ago Cromwell said openly at table that a legate might possibly be seen here a few days hence, who would come to confirm all their business, and yesterday commands were issued to the curates and other preachers not to preach against purgatory, images, or adoration of the saints, or other doubtful questions until further orders. Perhaps by this means and others they hope to lull his Holiness to sleep until your Majesty has parted from him, which would be a very serious and irremediable evil. I think those here will have given charge to the courier, whom they despatched in great haste to give the news of the Queen's death in France, to go on to Rome in order to prevent the immediate publication of censures.

It was reported here that the King, intending to go or send some good personage to console her, had ordered the death of her mother to be kept secret from the Princess; but it was no use; her *gouvernante* told her the news four days after the Queen's death, before which time I had already written a consolatory letter for her, and had sent it to one of her ladies to present to her, which letter gave her great consolation. Soon afterwards she wrote me in reply a very good letter, well written and well worded, in which, besides infinite thanks for all the good I had done her, she begged me to intimate to the King, her father, that if he took her away from the company in which she was she thought it would be fatal to her, and that following my counsel she would endeavour to show such constancy as I wrote to her, but in any case she would prepare herself to die. On the evening of the same day she begged her *gouvernante* to write to the King to have the physician and apothecary of the Queen, rather, as I think to hear particulars of her mother's illness and death than for any need she had of their services; and, on the King replying that any illness she might suffer must be from worry (*facherie*), and that she had no need of a physician, she wrote me another letter, begging me, among other things, to press for the said physician and apothecary, which I did, as your Majesty will have seen above. I sent the day before yesterday to the Princess the letters your Majesty wrote to the Queen, her mother, and also that the queen Regent in Flanders wrote to her, from which she received inestimable comfort, as she wrote me by a letter of hers, which I received half an hour ago. She has written to me since she heard the death of the Queen more frequently than she did before, and this, I think, to testify the good heart and constancy to which I continually exhort her, in which certainly she shows great sense and incomparable virtue and patience to bear so becomingly the death of such a mother to whom she bore as much love as any daughter ever did to her mother, who was her chief refuge in her troubles.

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Great preparation is made for the Queen's burial, which, as Cromwell sent to inform me, will be so magnificent that even those who see it all will hardly believe it. It is to take place on the 1st February. The chief mourner will be the King's niece, daughter of the duke of Suffolk; the duchess of Suffolk will be the second; the third will be the wife of the duke of Norfolk's son. Of others there will be a great multitude; I think they mean to dress in mourning about 600 persons. Nothing is said yet of the lords who are to be present. Cromwell again, since I wrote to your Majesty, has twice sent to press on my acceptance the mourning cloth which the King wished to give me, and would gladly by this means bind me to be present at the interment, which the King greatly desires, but following the advice of the queen Regent in Flanders, of the Princess, and of several good personages, I will not go, since they do not mean to bury her as Queen. I have refused the said cloth, saying simply that I did not do it of any ill intention, but only because I was already provided. The King had intended, or those of his Council, that solemn exequies should be made at the Cathedral Church of this city, and a number of carpenters and others had already been set to work to make preparations, but, since then, the whole thing has been broken off; I do not know if it was ever sincerely intended, or if it was only a pretence for the satisfaction of the people, to remove sinister opinions.

One of the two[Scotch] ambassadors who passed this way about two months ago, returning from France, visited me on repassing the other day, and among other things told me of himself that the French had avoided informing the King, his master, of the death of the duke of Milan, well knowing that the practices for the marriage of the King, his master, were being interrupted, and without that they did not yet know how they stood as regards the French marriage; and that they had been trying hard of late to find out if the King would consent to give the Princess to the King, his master, but they find no likelihood of it. The said ambassador told me they had shown this King a brief, written by the Pope to the King, their master, expressing his desire to deprive Henry of his kingdom, and that if it appeared to him that the said King, their master, was able to treat for a reconciliation between the Pope and him, he would employ himself therein with very good will. To this the King replied that there was no occasion for the king of Scots or any other to trouble himself, for the Queen being dead, at whose request the whole had been done, he imagined there would be no further question, for he supposed his Holiness would attempt nothing in vindication of his primacy over the Church, considering the questions that had arisen about it at all times, and that, besides the Greeks having always held the King's opinion, the greater part of Germany, and other northern Princes, agreed with him also. He told me also that the ambassadors sent by this King a few months ago to Scotland were only to persuade the king of Scots to withdraw his obedience from the Apostolic See; but they have lost their labor, for they got nothing but ridicule. The first time they spoke to the King they asked for a secret audience, "et ny outrement que le secretaire," and as soon as the said ambassadors entered on the subject of their heresies, there arose the most horrible thunder that had been heard for a long time. Then the King began to make the sign of the Cross, not so much for the horror of the thunder, as he said, as of what the same ambassadors suggested. This King is sending new ambassadors to Scotland upon the same business, as the said ambassador has given me to understand, to whom I did not speak at great length except to assure him of your goodwill to his master, telling him, moreover, that they were good and wise, and that, seeing the state of matters here and elsewhere, they might very well secure their interests both for the present and for the future.

He who is called baillie of Amboise, of whom I have several times written to your Majesty, left here a few days ago, and having passed Boulogne,

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141. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

he was taken and detained at the request of the French ambassador here resident. To-day a French gentleman has arrived from Germany who belongs to M. de Langey. When I can learn his charge I will inform you. London, 21 Jan. 1535.

French. From a modern copy, pp. 14.

21 Jan. Vienna Archives.

142. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Thanks him for 3,000 ducats. Expresses his great obligations to Granvelle, who has made him what he is. Excuses himself for not having written lately, which was owing to haste, a slight indisposition, and the trouble occasioned by the death of the Queen, who certainly was very grateful to Granvelle for his good services. Among the last words she said, she made her excuse to his Majesty and you, and also to the comendador mayor, that she had not been able to write, and that I should beg his Majesty and request you too on her part one way or other to finish her business; for the slowness of the remedy and the gentleness shown to those here would destroy her and her daughter, and throw all the kingdom into confusion. The said Queen has not been able to give you proof of her good will, but the Princess, if she lives, will accomplish it, being well informed of your good services to her mother and her.

I have just been told there was some rumour that this King and the king of Scots were to have an interview on the frontiers about Easter. I do not attach much importance to it, because if it were so, the Scotch ambassador would have told me something of it. I have not been inclined to talk much of late days, and I refer you to my long letters to his Majesty. London, 21 Jan. 1535.

P.S.—I had arranged with the Queen's physician that whenever her life should be in danger she should be reminded to affirm *in extremis* that she had never been known by prince Arthur, but he forgot it in his grief and trouble. It is suspected that the poison came from Italy, as I shall write to you shortly, but I do not believe it.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

21 Jan. Vienna Archives.

143. CHAPUYS to M. ANTOINE PERRENIN, Secretary of State to the Emperor.

I am very sorry that I have not been able of late to write to my lord, our Mæcenas (Granvelle), and to you. But I have been prevented by the haste of the despatch, a slight indisposition of my own, and the distress of the death of the good Queen. Now, I should like to repair the fault, especially for the good news in the despatch given to George, if I had matter which I could think agreeable to you. I need not tell you the satisfaction given me by the assurance of the 3,000 ducats which, but for the favor mentioned in your letters of the 12th and 16th ult., I must have regarded as lost, &c. Refers to other private affairs. This people complain daily more and more of the slowness of his Majesty. God grant that it do not cost us the good Princess! May God listen to the wishes you have expressed in cipher, provided it be soon. Certainly his Majesty ought to treat with anyone whatever to avenge the injury those here have done to God, his Majesty, and all his kin, which, as you know, affects the tranquillity of the whole of Christendom. I much fear, whatever you write, that you will not be so quick in your arrangements; for you cannot possibly abandon his Majesty in this journey, and you must consider about your arrangements in Court hereafter for your profit and the pleasure of the ladies. I did not think more of your occupations, nor of the length of the

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letters you write for his Majesty, in which you have enough to do without imposing more upon you; so, awaiting the coming of George, I take my leave. London, 21 Jan. 1535.

Fr., pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

21 Jan. **144.** CHERTSEY ABBEY.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 17.

21 Jan. **145.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letter and shall never be able to recompense your goodness. I send you my proxy signed, leaving you a window to put in whomever the King likes to appoint. At my poor house, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Jan. **146.** JOHN THOMPSON, Master of the Maison Dieu, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Here are 450 workmen, by which the works are speedily set forth, but no sufficiency of victuals, unless they be provided by commission. The store in my house is little in comparison with such a multitude, and the grain of the Priory is carried out of the country.

On Thursday I went to the Chapel to celebrate, and in the Mass book I found the name of the bishop of Rome put in before the King's name in this manner, "Et pro——nostro Romano episcopo." This was done by a French friar, who is now in France, and made keeper of the said chapel by Mons. Joke (Joachim). "Thursday last I was desired to the priory to see what order was there," and found the doors broken up, the beds, boards, wood, cocks of brass, bolts of iron, glass, &c., broken up and carried away. Certain persons had been in a dry draught under the sub-friar's chamber and found certain pieces of pewter, two cloths of diaper, certain books, and two ladders, to enable people to enter the house. If you please that Mass be said once or twice in the week to stop the bruit of the people, and that I may occupy the land unleased to John Antony, I will see that nothing of the same kind happens again. Dover, St. Agnes' day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Jan. **147.** SIR GILES CAPELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Although Cromwell brought his servant Gaynesford before the Queen's Council to receive the 100 marks due to his wife at Michaelmas, at the rate of 40 marks a year, they have refused to pay more than 80 marks, saying the other 20 were paid to the King before her Grace had any interest. Begs his further aid in the matter, and that he will take charge of his patent which the Queen's Council wished to see, alter and translate it as he thinks most for his wife's advantage, and give an acquittance for him if desired. Rayne, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 Jan. **148.** JOHN A'BOROUGH to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Delivered his Lordship's letter to "the Portingal," and showed him his pleasure concerning the sugar he had sold to Gardynere. He was very glad and said the captain of the ship had been at Luxbon (Lisbon) and complained of great need of money. The King had lent him 200 ducats besides 25 ducats that the said Padrye Vegoe paid for a new mast, and he had bound your Lordship to pay it in Hampton. When I came to Calais

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148. JOHN A'BOROUGH to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

we had other news of the ship which was sold at Messina, in Sicily, and the ordnance laid a land at Leghorn; "and as they say that came in the ship that the captain was retained in service with the duke of Florence." Is bound to mention this to his Lordship. Fears he only said the truth that the captain would deceive his Lordship and the writer also. Knows for his own part he will be undone by him unless his Lordship help him. The Turk pretends to make the largest army ever seen, to the number of 700 galleys. He is already setting forwards, some believe to take Crona again from the Emperor. Barba Rowse (Barbarossa) is with the Turk in Constantinople, and will be his admiral. The Emperor, on the other hand, stops all ships at Messina going to Candy or Constantinople. Master Gonstone's two ships and we were stopped there two months, and we were only liberated by the Viceroy after great suits. What has become of Gonstone's ships I know not. "Our Lord send us poor English out of our danger of both parts." Venice, 21 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Un to the ryzght honorabyll and my syngluler good lord Lysle, lord Lyeff tenant yn Callys, thys be d'd, or yn hys absense to the grasyous lady hys bedfellow. Viâ Venisia. *Endd.*

21 Jan. **149.** CHRISTIAN III.

Wegener Aarsberetninger, IV. 22.

Instructions to Suavenius to show Henry VIII. about the meeting of his envoy with bishop Fox [of Hereford] at Smalcald, the grounds of war with Lubeck, and the negociations with the Emperor relative to the Danish succession. If the king of England will help him now, he will in a general council help him in return against the bishop of Rome, and will also secure the votes of the king of Sweden and the dukes of Holstein. Gottorp, 21 Jan. 1536. *Signed* and *Sealed.*

Ibid.

2. Six sets of credentials signed "Cristian" and sealed, for Peter Suavenius, addressed to Henry VIII., Cromwell, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, bishop Gardiner, of Winchester, and bishop "Fachs," of Hereford. Same date.

Danish Archives.

3. Articles of questions proposed by the English envoys at the first meeting at Smalcald to Mich. Rantzow, in German; with a copy of his replies in Latin delivered to bishop "Fachs."

See Report xlv. of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. ii. 18.

22 Jan. **150.** H. EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

According to the words had betwixt us at Hakney, I, having no issue of my own body, propose to make your Majesty heir of all my lands and possessions, comprised in a pair of indentures, betwixt your Highness and me, made 3 February last, in the 26th year of your reign. Now, being "unfenely" sick, I beg your Highness to provide such as may be most expedient for the furtherance of the same. It is not the debility of my blood which forces me to this, but the love I bear to your Majesty, as a true subject and "one of the most poorest of your blood . . . ne so have truly served your Majesty." Your Grace will perceive further by a bill of articles, signed by my hand, which I send by the bearer. 22 January. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

22 Jan. **151.** RICHARD RYCHE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

In your letter I see it is the King's pleasure that we should be ruled by the advice of Mr. Controller when he repairs to Kimbolton, and declare to him our proceedings since I left London. Please let Mr. Controller

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know how the household is to be ordered, after the interment of the Princess Dowager. The gentlewomen claim divers apparel as given them by the lady Dowager, and the officers divers stuff as their fees. It would not be honorable to take the things given in her lifetime. Kimbolton, Saturday, 22 Jan.

Send letters to my lord Audley, the master of Corpus Christi College,* Oxford, Warram, the prior of Martin; to be here at the beginning of the term that we may proceed in the assurance of the King's exchanges with them.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. **152.** Robert, Abbot of St. Alban's, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his goodness, especially of late, of which he is informed by Mr. Chamley, who moved Cromwell for the abbot's preferment. Trusts greatly to Cromwell, his position here being "so intrykid with extreme penurye, daily calling of the old debts of the house, daily reparations, as well within the monastery as without, in farms and tenures," and most of all encumbered with an uncourteous flock of brethren. It is impossible for him to continue in this case, as the bearer will inform him, by whom he also sends instructions to desire relaxations of some injunctions heretofore given. St. Alban's, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, Secretary, &c.

22 Jan. R. O. **153.** The Canons Resident of Sarum to Cromwell.

In studying many times to please you we could find nothing so meet as to offer you the stewardship of our lands never before granted to any man, with a fee of 5*l.* a year. We have delivered the grant to Dr. Tregonwell. Sarum, 22 Jan. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. **154.** Copthall Park.

Confession of Thomas Hynde to having killed various deer in and about Copped Hall Park, in the company of John Burtun, between Lent, 26 Hen. VIII., and Holyrood Day. Killed a stag on Pentecost morning, and brought it to his master † who sent it to the King. After Pentecost, Mr. Ryche and Serjeant Rothe killed a stag in the Purly. Burtun said his master and he had killed a stag, and "Hynd asked him how they laid it up on horseback because his master was so little; and Burtun said he lifted well."

ii. Confession of Richard Wels, 22 Jan., 27 Hen. VIII., accusing Thomas Tyes of taking a deer, which Wels had found new killed, and was taking to Jonson the deer-keeper.

iii. Confession of John Burton, to having killed deer in company of Thomas Hynde, Mr. Browne's servant, in and about Copped Hall Park until Midsummer. Mentions his master, Mr. Celister (Solicitor?).

Pp. 5.

22 Jan. Titus, B. xi. 393. B.M. St. P. ii. 301. **155.** Deputy and Council of Ireland to Henry VIII.

Before the arrival of the deputy and army in Ireland, the earl of Ossory and lord Butler his son, made resistance and "roodis" against Thos. Fitzgerald, and in all the extremity of the rebellion, alone kept their allegiance.

* John Claymond, S. T. B., president.

† Sir Anthony Brown, as appears later on.

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155. Deputy and Council of Ireland to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

After the deputy's arrival, they did all they could for the apprehension and exile of the said Thomas. At the late deputy's death they came hither for the election of a governor, and the staying of the Irish borderers. They have practised to allure many of the Irishry to an ordinary obedience, "and to constitute tenours and senyori[ty] to your Highness with a yoke of your laws."

They also assisted the commission to execute the laws in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and other places under their rule. They are very willing to have the King's jurisdiction furthered. Trust the King will remember their good service. Dublin, 22 Jan.

Signed: Leonard Gray—J. Barnewall, the Kynges grace is chaunceler. —R., B. of Delvyn—J. Rawson, prior of Kyllmaynan—Willm. Brabason—Gerald Aylmer, justice—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles—Patrik Fynglas, baron—Thomas Houth, justice.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

22 Jan. **156.** Thady O'Byrne.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 81.

Indenture made 22 Jan. 1535, 28† Hen. VIII., between lord Leonard Gray, justiciary of Ireland, and Thadeus O'Byrne, who promises to be faithful to the King, send men to hostings, etc.

Copy. Lat., pp. 2.

22 Jan. **157.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 188. B.M.

* * * No further news from England. It is true what the French say, that the Princess is ill to death.

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 2.

Headed: Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio, da Lione, li 22 Gennaro 1536.

[22 Jan.] **158.** Melancthon to Francis Burchardus.

Corpus Reform. III. 22.

Has been to Wittenberg, summoned by letter from Luther. The English have not begun to deliberate with our party about anything. Yesterday, they told him they would treat of the articles of doctrine in order, and urge him not to go away.

Has conversed with them. They are too fond of quibbling. Luther received them affectionately, and is as yet delighted with their courtesy.

Lat.

23 Jan. **159.** Henry VIII. to [Lord ———].

R. O.

Licence to absent himself from the parliament to be held at Westminster, 4 Feb. Greenwich, 23 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. [*Not signed.*]

P. 1.

23 Jan. **160.** Henry Earl of Cumberland to Henry VIII.

R. O.

Your borders are in good stay, save that I know not who shall answer for redress to be had of Ledersdale and the Debateable Ground. Lord Maxwell, warden of Scotland, has thrice burned the same in part, and thinks I have not done my duty, because I have not burnt the remainder. Now the king of "Scotysh" comes to the borders to see redress in everything according to the league and peace taken betwixt him and your Highness. As appears by the copy of a letter enclosed I have taken two rebels of Scotland for which the king of Scots has written to deliver them to lord Maxwell.

† Sic.

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As Maxwell has neglected to apprehend rebels whom I have written for, I have deferred delivering them, and also the destruction of the Debateable Ground, till your pleasure be known. Skypton Castle, 23 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

23 Jan. **161.** HENRY EARL OF CUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.
R. O. Lord Maxwell has again burned upon the Debateable Ground. He has demanded, and got the king of Scots to write for, the delivery of two Scotch rebels taken by the Earl, who have been "resetted" in Dacre's Castle of Rouclyf. Knows that English rebels have been seen openly with Maxwell, at the day of march holden at the Batingbush, and have ridden with him at hosting. Has therefore required him to attach the said rebels first, which he refused, saying that they were in the woods. Can get no redress for Leddersdale, for it hangs still in the King's hands, no one being yet assigned to answer for them; but the king of Scots is himself coming to Dumfries about it before Shrovetide. Desires to know whether he is to continue here until the king of Scots comes, in which case he requires a pardon for his appearance at the Parliament. Skipton, 23 Jan. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add:* To Master Secretary.
R. O. 2. Copy of No. 160.

23 Jan. **162.** RIC. WHARTON to CROMWELL.
R. O. I thank you for your favors to me, especially as I am growing old, and send you such pleasure as these quarters will afford. Framlingham, 23 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 Jan. **163.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.
R. O. Your commissaries have visited here at York. I hope you will appoint discreet men belonging to the poor religious houses to oversee their husbandry, as in their barns and garners, for the preservation of good religion. When I was with you lately you approved of my suggestion that certain religious places, when they give in the inventories of their goods, should certify you by private letters of any plate or treasure not openly known. Those who are to take the inventories should be informed accordingly, for many of the houses are very poor. Has done nothing yet with the dean of York. York, 23 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add:* Mr. Cromwell, Secretary unto the King's Highness.

23 Jan. **164.** ARTICLES against the ABBOT OF COGGESHALL.
R. O. 1. Knowing that he should be visited, he counselled the brethren "not to be known of certain plate that was in the house," that the King might not have it. 2. Expecting that the King would have the lands of the house, he let many under their value. 3. He neglected the injunction to say a collect at High Mass for the King and queen Anne, though the King is "our" founder. 4. He read a book of a certain prophecy amongst us, his brethren, containing words such as *Novus papa erit a Deo electus.* 5. He practised immorality. 6. He has used divination.
Pp. 2. *Large paper.*

ii. Examination of Richard Clerke, *alias* Brayntre, monk of Coggeshall, Essex, aged 31, upon the above articles, 23 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.

1. Where the monastery of Coggeshall possesses nine chalices, seven of them gilt, William Love, now abbot, perceiving he should be visited by the King's commissioners, counselled his brethren to confess to six chalices only,

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164. Articles against the Abbot of Coggeshall—*cont.*

and to say they were not privy what plate the abbot had. 2. One John Pascall has a grant of two farms beside Tolleshunt, Essex, for a certain rent, and, besides that, certain cheese by a separate covenant, so that if the farms came to the King, Pascall would only pay the rent. The abbot caused his brethren to grant to one Loveday, for roofing part of their church, 100 marks, but Loveday only got 30*l.* 3. When the abbot says High Mass he always omits the collect for the King and queen Anne. 4. The abbot, sitting at his table, said he had a book which showed him all the troubles the clergy should sustain, and how in the end there should be a new pope chosen by God, and read extracts. 5. The abbot gave a drink to a young woman to cause miscarriage; she nearly died; if she had died the abbot and others intended to have buried her in the woodyard. Deponent knows this from Dan John Sampford, late abbot there, yet living, and Nic. Crane, his servant. The abbot did unlawfully use one Robt. Goswill, then young and now a monk there; this was about ten years past. 6. The abbot used unlawful crafts to tell of things that had been lost.

Signed: Rychard Branktre.

Pp. 3. *Large paper.*

iii. Deposition of John Bokkyng, monk, in support of the charges. The leases were made a little before they were visited to "one Pascall and Mone" (*sic.*) The divinations were made with "a book and a key and other crafts."

Signed by John Bockyng.

Pp. 2. *Large paper.*

165. The Abbot of Shrewsbury.

R. O. Articles against the abbot of Shrewsbury accused by Thos. Madockes, of London, merchant tailor, of having "misused the foundation of his monastery contrary to his Grace's last injunctions."

1. No infirmary for sick men kept; nor hostry; nor days of hall. 2. A certain parsonage named Rokerdyne, should be for maintaining a scholar at Oxford, which he never did. 3. The parsonage of Nes was given for a priest to sing for king Henry V., but he never kept one. 4. No inventory or accounts made since he was abbot. 5. The roof over the high altar is gradually falling to pieces. 6. The convent sit wet in the choir when it rains. 7. No one except his confederacy dare speak in support of the rule. 8. Eighty or 100 seals have passed through his means, whereof the convent cannot know the fine, but it is by estimation 800 or 900 marks. 9. A chalice alienated. 10. The convent had 2*s.* a week for St. Katharine's mass, but now only 12*d.* 11. Withholding from the Chamber certain lands which should find books, and now there is not a whole book in the choir. 12. Has proved that he came in by simony. 13. He pulls down the house daily to the bare ground, never to be rebuilded, and whether he would have sold the timber, tile, and stuff, no one can tell. 16. The word of God was never preached there since he was abbot.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

23 Jan. **166.** Sir T. Erskine and Ro. Abbot of Kinlos to Lord Lisle.

R. O. We have not failed to show the King, your master, and his Council the good treatment we had of your Lordship. What we have done in that behalf with the King our master his special letters to your Lordship will show, which, together with the safe conduct you desired, we have delivered to your servant the bearer. Excuse us that we come this way now without visiting you, as we must go with diligence to the king of France when he is

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in [Ly]ons, "and force it is to us to be in Deep," but we shall visit you at our return. Tell my lady we presented her new year's gift to the King our master, and he was much pleased. At Ry, Sunday, 23 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add:* Governor of Calais. *Sealed.*

23 Jan. **167.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.
Granvelle, Papiers d'Etat II. 423.
* * * Has just received his letters of the 15th and 16th, with the news of the death of the queen of England. Has not yet heard of it from his ambassador in England, and the English ambassador here has no letters from his master, and does not therefore consider it as certain * * * . Naples, 23 Jan. 1535.
Fr.

23 Jan. **168.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.
Add. MS. 28,588, f. 135. B. M.
* * * The bull of privation of the king of England is already expedited (*despachado*) and wants nothing but publication, which is the matter of importance, although they will raise objections to its being issued before your Majesty comes. Juan Enart writes that news has come to the French court that the queen of England is dead. Rome, 23 Jan. 1536.
Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

23 Jan. **169.** DR. ORTIZ to the COMENDADOR JUAN VARQUEZ DE MOLINA.
Add. MS. 28,588, f. 137. B. M.
Since his last letter on [11] Jan., there has been no news from England. Does not therefore write to the Empress. The bull of privation of the king of England has been concluded and sealed but not published. Account of an assault by the servants of the bishop of Paris on the house and person of the archbishop of Conchano. Rome, 23 Jan. 1536.
Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

23 Jan. **170.** MARTIN VALLES to JUAN VAZQUEZ DE MOLINA.
Add. MS. 28,588, f. 145. B.M.
On the arrival of the news of the death of the queen of England, the English ambassadors came to the King and talked very big (*tuvieson muy largas platicas*). One of the three has gone by post to England. Many suspect that they will marry the eldest daughter of this King with the king of England (*con el de Inglaterra*), and this will be a step towards making war with us. The coming of the Germans is certain. The gentlemen of the kingdom and the officers of the royal household are ordered to be ready for war by 20 or 21 March. Lyons on the Rhone, 23 Jan. 1536.
Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

24 Jan. **171.** THE SCOTCH AMBASSADORS.
See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 23.

24 Jan. **172.** EDW. LEE, Archbishop of York, to [CROMWELL].
Cleop. E. v. 293. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. II. 85.
I received on the 23rd the King's letters and yours by the King's messenger Adams, instructing me to avoid contrariety in preaching against the new novelties, by which I suppose you mean that no opinions should be taught without discreet qualification, and also to repress the temerity of adherents of the bishop of Rome. I know no man here who goes about to advance the said bishop's authority, but if I find any I will put him to silence. Contrariety in preaching I have not suffered, and have heard of none except that one friar in York preached purgatory, whom I discharged of preaching because he did it without knowing the King's pleasure, as I wrote to you by my brother the treasurer of York. There was also a dispute between the vicar of Doncaster and a light friar there, and I

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172. Edw. Lee, Archbishop of York, to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

charged the former not to preach of any article mentioned in the King's order. Then, being informed that the friar preached some of the said articles, I ordered the vicar to forbid him; and forsomuch as the said vicar and others laid articles against the said friar which he had preached, I sent for him, first by a gentle letter; but he would not come, saying he would ask counsel, and went to London. On his return I caused him to be cited, but he would not appear. I have now given a commission to examine his articles, and if he have preached slanderously I shall discharge him of preaching. I have information also against a grey friar whom I shall discharge for preaching slanderously. I admitted some at the request of Dr. Browne pretending that they were discreet and learned. Other preachers of novelties I know none, except two or three who profess to have the King's authority. One has preached since at St. Paul's and declared his learning, which is like his life, both nought. All the King's matters the people hear reverently, but at such novelties they grudge much. If any come, with the King's license or yours, I trust you will silence them. Cawood, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

24 Jan. R. O. **173.** Ric. Southwell to Cromwell.

The prior of St. Faith's, near Norwich, has repaired to me for divers causes, and spoke to me among other things of a copy of a charter, lately found in his house, for the ruling of it. He complained of the embezzling of the charter itself under seal, which was seen in his house, and in the custody of one of his brethren, who is now at large. He asked my advice, and I have advised him to take the copy with him to London and lay the matter before you. Of the affairs here I shall advise you by Mr. Hogen. 24 Jan., Anno 27.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

24 Jan. R. O. **174.** Robt. Haldesworth, Vicar, to Sir Henry Sayvell.

Has received Sayvel's letters, by the hands of Mr. John Sayvel and Mr. Thomas, saying that their "great enemy" will appear at Candlemas and be dismissed his office. Advises caution, as their enemy has many friends and much money. If the case fails, Sayvel's friends in this quarter will be undone, and divers of his tenants "slayne and murdred and no remedy had." Sayvel thinks the case will cost 120*l.*, but he must remember that he will have to pay high to Mr. Pekyngton for the lands that Sayvel's brother-in-law, Mr. Sottyll, pledged. And if he begins the law with Master Tempest, it will cost more than he thinks. Sends 20*l.* Sayvel will get other 20*l.* from Mr. Wylson, in Soperlane, London. Reiterates cautions. Halyfax, 24 Jan. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

24 Jan. Add. MS. 8715, f. 189. B.M. **175.** Bishop of Faenza to M. Ambrogio.

* * * There is no fresh news from England. Brien has returned, glad, as he hears, at the death of the poor Queen. When this is followed by the death of her daughter, who is, the French say, sick to death, the opinion that it has been helped on will increase. The king of England has no true friends here. Everyone talks of his doings as they ought to. All approve of the tightening of the knot, and praise the Pope for proceeding in this as in other things as he was expected to do.

Ital., modern copy, pp. 3. *Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio. Da Lione, li 24 Gennaro 1536.

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25 Jan. R. O. **176.** Sir Thomas Cheyney.

i. Extract from the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer, Hil. 28 Hen. VIII. rot. 26. citing :—

1. Letters patent granting certain lands, which had belonged to the priory of Davington, to Sir Thomas Cheyney for 99 years. 25 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.

2. Inquisition taken at Smarden, 26 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII., before John Mayny, escheator of Kent, of the lands of the late priory of Davington. It seems that the convent consisted of Matilda Dynmark, prioress, Eliz. Audly, nun, and Sibilla Moonynges, lay-sister. Elizabeth died 12 June 18 Hen. VIII., and the prioress on 11 March 26 Hen. VIII.; Moonynges then left, and the priory remained empty.

ii. Extract from Originalia Roll, 49 Edw. III., being copy of a grant to Geoffrey Newenton of land in Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey.

Lat., pp. 10.

25 Jan. R. O. **177.** Thomas Runcorn to George Blagg.

There is no news since you left. They say that the king of France is making great preparations for war with the duke of Savoy, and war materials are brought here from Paris. Four days since he was so ill in the night that his thirst could not easily be quenched, and there is great danger of his having a relapse of the same complaint he had when you were here. This will be sad news both for us and his subjects. Perhaps it had better not be spoken of; therefore commit this letter to the flames, unless you wish to communicate it to Knevet, to whom, as to Wiot, give my best remembrance. My lord * and Wallop and his wife are well. All very much regret your absence. Lyons, viii. cal. Feb.

Give my respects to Sir Fras. Bryan (dom. Brianus), to whom I would have written if I had anything worth communicating. Your chaplain, my companion, Medous, Rob. Massey, and my brother William salute you.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* D. Georgio Blaag, amico &c., in Aula.

25 Jan. R. O. **178.** Sir Simon Harcourt to Cromwell.

As it pleased you, at my request, to write to the justices of assize at Stafford to inquire of a riot made by Ric. Persall and others of the retinue of John Persall against my servants, the said Richard has been found culpable and so indicted; but as my son and servants are in no greater security than they were before, because John Persall still maintains unthrifty persons about him, I have sued him and others of his retinue with a *subpœna* to appear before the Council. When he appears before you, I beg order may be taken that neither I nor my son may be molested by him hereafter. Staunton Harcourt, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 Jan. R. O. **179.** Sir Nich. Wadham to Cromwell.

Since my coming home from London the poor men of Lyme have been with me, desiring me to put you in mind touching the Cobbe there and the expenses they have been at, and how they have pawned the Cross and other jewels of their church in hope of the King's favor. If they are not helped the town will be decayed. I beg your favor for my son, the bearer. Meryfelde, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* Bp. Gardiner.

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25 Jan. **180.** LUTHER to JOHN FREDERIC ELECTOR OF SAXONY.

Luther's Briefe, IV. 670.

Hoped to have been done with the English embassy in three days, but they do not intend leaving yet for some time. Has much to do himself, while they have been wrangling over this single matter nearly 12 years, and, from the position they take up, they will come to no conclusion one way or other. The cost to the Elector will be intolerable, though they offer to defray it themselves if they only get what they want; on which the Elector will know well what counsel to take. * * *
St. Paul's Day, 1536.

German.

26 Jan. **181.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

As he has hitherto had occasion to write of sad matters, now writes of a merry one. The King hath one old fool, Sexten, as good as might be, which by reason of age is not like to continue. I have espied a young fool at Croland, much more pleasant than Sexten ever was, not past 15, who is every day new to the hearer. Though I am made of such heavy matter that I have small delectation in fools, he is one of the best I have heard. He is very fit for the Court, and will afford the King much pastime, which he shall make both with gentlemen and gentlewomen. Begs he will send for him to the abbot of Croland. Spalding, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Jan. **182.** THOMAS LEGH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

It would be too long to tell you the gentle and lowly entertainment of the bishop of Durham, meeting us at our entry into his diocese three or four miles from his house with a great company of his servants, and on our leaving him conducting us from Auckland, more than half the way to Durham Abbey. Both we, our servants and our company had large rewards, thus setting an example to the people, and especially to the abbots, of their duty towards their Prince, and how they ought to accept him as their Supreme Head. He has also set it forth by preaching in various parts of his diocese, to the utter abolishment of the bishop of Rome and of his usurped power; so that no part of the realm is in better order in that respect, all through his handling, whom if it pleased you or the King to move to make a book in this matter he would do it excellently, especially as many learned men hang much upon his judgment. Newcastle, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

26 Jan. **183.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The country here about Durham is substantially established in the abolition of the bishop of Rome and his usurped power. Would to God ye would send for the bishop of Durham and hear his advice for the utter extirpation of the said power, and how it might be extinguished for ever. I thought myself to have known a great deal and all that could be said in the matter; but when I heard his learning, and how deeply he had searched into this usurped power, I thought myself the veriest fool in England. If he would write a book upon it all the kings of Christendom would shortly follow our master's steps, so great is his learning and reputation. In all other things concerning high judgment, Parliament matters, &c., he is not living that would advertise you more for your honor and prosperity. *Expertus loquor.* Your injunctions can have no effect in Durham Abbey

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in some things; for there was never yet woman was in the abbey further than the church, nor they (the monks) never come within the town. Newcastle, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

26 Jan. **184.** JOHN GRAYNFILDE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Sends him two letters respecting two denizens. Had he sent their names their business would have been sped. Reminds him of his old matter with Golston. Sends by the bearer, Wm. Cole, a doublet, cloth of satin. Begs him to sign two protections enclosed. London, 26 Jan.

P. 1. *Add.*

26 Jan. **185.** DAME ANNE SKEFFINGTON to QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

R. O. St. P. II. 302. Her husband, Sir Wm. Skeffyngton, died on 31 Dec. Asks her intercession in favor of the petition she will show to Cromwell. She and her children are clearly undone by her husband's service. Dublin, 26 Jan.

Hol.,† *p.* 1. *Add.:* To the Queen's most excellent highness.

Endd.: Dame Anne Skevyngton, a letter and certain articles.

26 Jan. **186.** DAME ANNE SKEFFINGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Her husband died 31 Dec. Without the King's pity she and her children are utterly undone, and she begs him to favor her petition to the King. Her husband intended to have sent him a token if he had lived, which she will accomplish and amend to the uttermost of her power. Desires credence for the bearer. St. Patryke's, near Dublin, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

R. O. 2. "Articles of petition to be declared and showed unto the Right Honorable Master Secretary for the Dame Anne Skeffington, humbly beseeching him to be my good master in the same."

1. To be allowed the fees and stipends due to her husband in England and Ireland. 2. To be allowed for four teams of great cart horses, with carts, draughts, and harness, which her husband provided for the great ordnance. 3. To mediate with the King for her transporting home, and for part of her husband's servants to accompany her, at the King's wages. 4. To be discharged for carts and carriages, taken up for hostings and journeys. 5. That no man shall trouble her for matters of old before the Deputy's last coming to Ireland. 6. That she may have licence to carry over the sea the Deputy's horses and her moveable goods.

P. 1. *Endd.*

26 Jan. **187.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add MS. 8715, f. 190, b. B. M. Account of a conversation with the Grand Master, urging the necessity of sending some one to Rome, and telling him that the Pope remained firm in his opinion, for reasons which ought to be in the mind of the French king, that England ought to receive no help from France, and that France ought rather, for the service of God, to declare boldly against England. * * *

Ital., pp. 5. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Sig. Mons. Ambrogio. Da Lione, de 26 Gennaro 1536.

† In the handwriting of a clerk, including the signature.

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27 Jan. **188.** Sir Robert Wingfield to Cromwell.

R. O. I perceive by yours of the 18th inst. that the King is informed that on Christmas Day I withdrew my attendance from the Lord Deputy, and on being admonished said I was sworn to the mayor and burgesses, seeming to prefer the mayor before the Deputy. None of the Council is bound to wait on the Deputy on Christmas Day more than on any other feast unless warned by a tipstaff. I received no such warning, and attended the mayor at his request, as it is usual for aldermen to do when the sword of justice is borne before him on Christmas Day, Twelfth Day, Whitsunday, and Allhallows Day; for the mayor is the King's capital justice, except in causes appertaining to the Lord Deputy's jurisdiction, and the poorer the person is of blood the more he ought to be esteemed for his office. I am a commoner of the town, and have been sworn thrice,—first as burgess, secondly as alderman, and thirdly when I was mayor.

When I had written thus far my Lord Deputy sent a tipstaff for me, and I attended him this forenoon in the Council Chamber. Found lord Edmund Haward, the high marshal and the chief porter with him. My Lord Deputy said he had orders from the King to charge me with divers things, and if I would not conform, to discharge me of the King's Council here and elsewhere. I requested to hear his Grace's letters read, but was desired to make answer without delay. I replied that I knew the King was wrongly informed, and trusted the informants should have shame; but for the rest, I would be obedient though his pleasure were to banish me to the furthest limits of Christendom. The Deputy then caused the King's letter to be read, showing that he is to be regarded as the King's supreme officer, which I have always maintained that he was in matters relating to the sure keeping of the town, but not in executing justice, which the King has committed to another. I say this from experience, having filled both offices and always sought the good order of the town and the unity of the three jurisdictions. I hope the mayor and his brethren will answer the untrue surmise made against me. Calais, 27 Jan. 1535.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Endd. inaccurately:* Sir Richard Wyngfeld.

27 Jan. **189.** Thomas Prior of Castleacre to Cromwell.

R. O. I send by Mr. Hogan, the bringer, four marks for a poor token, and a patent of four marks a year to you for life. I have sent up by my servant "the foundation of my poor house, with all other things, according to your injunctions." I beg you to dispense with or qualify some of your injunctions. 27 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

27 Jan. **190.** Bishop of Faenza to the Prothonotary [Ambrogio.]

Add. MS. 8715, f. 193. B. M. Account of an audience with Francis I., who told him the Pope would give him a cardinal's hat at the next creation, and spoke of the death of the queen of England from continual vomiting. It appeared from his words and countenance that he thought very ill of the king of England, and there is little satisfaction between them. Prays that he may be punished by means of a good peace. The daughter is alive. The Admiral said to me that he had heard that lately offices were made at Rome against him, wishing to argue thence that he (the Pope?) favoured the affairs of England.

Answered that I knew well what his Holiness thought, and reminded him that he (the Grand Master) had spoken of the King as the greatest heretic and worst man of the world. He mentioned Henry's attempt to bring the king of Scotland to his opinions, who replied that he intended to remain a

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good Christian, obedient to the Apostolic See, and to do whatever the king of France did.

Italian. Modern copy, pp. 4. *Headed:* Al Signor Prothonotario. Da Lione, li 27 Gennaro, 1536.

28 Jan. R. O. **191.** Ric. Southwell to [Cromwell].

I am glad that it pleased the King to receive so favorably my poor travail as appears by your last letters. After my affairs are done, I intend in my journey towards London to examine Mr. Redmayne's witness, according to your letter. From your letters to the Chancellor and Mr. Godsalf, I judged they would make effectual means to you to sequestrate from my view such things as they pretend were given them by the late bishop. I had intended to search the same and follow my duty but for your letters. By this dispute between the Chancellor, Mr. Godsalf, and me, I have saved to the King the charge of hearse, staff, torches, and wax, which would have amounted to a considerable sum.

I have tried to save to the King 400*l.*, lately received of George Cornwallis and Antony Rous, disbursing myself the small charges, to be repaid out of the sum of 700*l.* not yet accompted for by Mr. Redmayne. I have almost finished a book of the King's specialties for the loan money, with all particulars. In the bishop's life, Mr. Redmayne, taking a part did remit the rest, and in the same book I shall advertise you of all the specialties given by the said bishop or Redmayn, and of the gifts or loans of the latter in money or plate, the last of which I hope to recover. I have perused Mr. Godsalf's accounts, and the state of his arrears ; and as you commanded I have viewed the plate, stuff, utensils, etc. remaining in his and the Chancellor's hands as clear gifts from the bishop. I trust, therefore, you will not consider me to be slack. No man had ever to meddle in so uncertain a business. Norwich, 28 Jan. A° xxvii.

Hol., pp. 4. *Endd.*

28 Jan. R. O. **192.** Stephen Abbot of Hayles to Cromwell.

As at your last being here you bade me show you what I needed, I beg your dispensation for the five articles enclosed, and Dr. Gwent shall deliver you a poor token from me in recompense. Since then the number of my brethren is sore decayed. I have buried three ; two are sore sick ; one had licence to depart, and I have three in Oxford at divinity. I beg that I may take in more to help the choir. I have a disease yearly, at the fall of the leaf and in spring, so that if I may not lie in a clear air it will cost me my life. The churches and chapels where my brethren have served "is according to our old grants." Hayles, 28 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

28 Jan. R. O. **193.** Lord Lisle to Sir Fras. Bryan.

My wife and I thank you for your goodness, especially to me. I received your bird with her "dyatory" this Friday, and gave the bringer half-a-crown. Whereas my wife and I moved you to desire the King to forgive me my debt to him, of which the greater part is for suretyship, by which I never profited, nor did I ever borrow from his Grace, I bind myself to perform what my wife promised. Give credence to the bearer. Calais, 28 Jan.

Sir Stephen Lyle hath your bird, and waits for passage. I kept her over night in my chamber, and I never heard no such thing.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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28 Jan. R. O. **194.** WOLSEY'S BUILDINGS.

Depositions taken at Westminster, 28 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., for the part of Laurence Stubbes, clk., against Nich. Terry.

i. Of John Sandford, of London, gent., who was clerk to Stubbes and drew the indenture by which Terry engaged to deliver to the use of the Cardinal 300 tons of Caen stone, Barnes stone, and Luke stone, in 20 Hen. VIII., and following years. Among the stone delivered were 19 or 20 tons of hard-stone which belonged to none of the kinds specified, and after paying 6*s.* a ton for it, Stubbes refused to receive more. *Signed by the deponent.*

ii. Of John Aylemer, of Southwerk, who was mason with the Cardinal, confirming the preceding. *Signed.*

iii. Of Thos. Sympson, of London, carpenter, who was purveyor to the Cardinal for his buildings, to the like effect. As Tyrry did not deliver the right stone according to his bargain, deponent took some that had come to Galye quay for Poules, but whether Stubbes bought it or borrowed it he knows not. For lack of stone went to Maystame and covenanted with Best and another man. The 20 tons of hardstone provided by Tyrry were so full of flint the masons could not work it. *Signed with a mark.*

iv. John Orgar, of Boughton, Kent, mason, had sold stone to the Cardinal's works at York Place, and heard of the dispute, and that Tyrry had not performed his bargain. *Signed with a mark.*

Pp. 7.

28 Jan. R. O. **195.** COURT AT LUDLOW.

"Certain articles alleged by David ap Cadwallader, John Wyn ap Cadwallader, and Owen ap Cadwallader, of Powes, gentlemen, against Chirkelande men now being present before the King's Commissioners" at Ludlow, 28 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., accusing them of having been accessary to the murder of their father, Cadwallader ap Hoell, in 7 Hen. VIII., and of their cousin, Jevan ap Thomas, in 14 Hen. VIII.

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ii. Depositions of Edw. Lloid, deputy steward of Chirkland, and Edw. ap Rice, recorder of the same, against Gruffith ap Cadwallader, David ap Cadwallader, and others, for the death of Bedo ap Hoell, Maurice ap Reynald, and others.

Pp. 2.

28 Jan. R. O. St. P. II. 303. **196.** OSSORY to HENRY VIII.

Procured the late Deputy to have laid siege to Dungarvan Castle, who answered that he had determined to go north to aid O'Downyll against Manus O'Downyll, but offered Ossory two great pieces of battery. While setting forward the Deputy suddenly joined him. Asked him to go on to Brene's Bridge, which was not 24 miles off, but he refused, and would not give Ossory one of the said great pieces. Asks that he may have the effect of the patent of the office of seneschal and constable of Dungarvan Castle, granted to himself and his son James. Dublin, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

28 Jan. Otho, C. IX. 89. B. M. **197.** DIDIER DE SENTE JALHE, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to [HENRY VIII.]

Would come and salute him if his age would allow him. Has been elected master of the Order of Jerusalem while living here privately. The late master's death was not premature, for he was over 70, but it grieves

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them on account of his virtues and prudence. Is himself advanced in years, but will do what he can. Trusts in the King as the Protector of the Order. Fronton, near Toulouse, 28 Jan. 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1.

28 Jan. R. O. **198.** D. DE SENTE JALHE, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to CROMWELL.

Notifies his unanimous election as master of the Order in November last. It was only announced to him on the 21st inst., and he has at once taken care to inform the King and Cromwell, to whom, next to the King, the Order is much indebted. Fronton, near Toulouse, 28 Jan. 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

29 Jan. Vienna Archives. **199.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Wrote at length on the 21st. My man has since arrived, by whom I have learnt part of what has been proposed by the Regent of Flanders and also by De Roeulx touching the enterprise, the transport of which is the question. The rest I am to learn from the man whom De Roeulx will send hither shortly. To say the truth, I fear that the time for the enterprise has gone by, at least for a while, seeing that [the Princess] is to be removed in six days from the place where everything was prepared, and would have been removed already, but for the arrangements for the Queen's burial, to a place very unsuitable for the attempt. For this reason I had asked the house to which she is to be removed for the Queen, and though I have no hope of success, I will do my best to discover some means of carrying it into effect. This very morning I secretly sent for one of those who had hitherto been of counsel in the matter, but it has become more difficult because my men are forbidden to frequent the neighbourhood. If matters could be delayed,* I think a better opportunity would offer, because the removal of the personages cannot but be to a more propitious place.

The *gouvernante* of the Princess having lately informed her niece the concubine that the Princess did not care about the offers made to her on her part, and would rather die a hundred times than change her opinion or do anything against her honour and conscience, the concubine wrote to the said *gouvernante* a letter,† which might almost be called a libel against the Princess; at which, nevertheless, she only laughs. Since then I have informed the Princess of my suggestion, which I lately wrote, viz., that she [should say she] was strongly desirous of entering religion, provided she came to full age, and not sooner, in order that it might not be imputed to lightness or despair, especially considering that the King, her father, was expelling monks and nuns from monasteries who had entered such houses before that time (*i.e.*, before they were of age). The Princess approves of this *ruse*, and means to put it in practise with such additions as she may think suitable.

Some days ago I was informed from various quarters, which I did not think very good authorities, that notwithstanding the joy shown by the concubine at the news of the good Queen's death, for which she had given a handsome present to the messenger, she had frequently wept, fearing that they might do with her as with the good Queen. This morning I have heard from the lady mentioned in my letters of the 5th November,‡ and from

* "Si les affaires saffroient (*qu.* souffriroient?) quelque delai."
† A translation of this letter was forwarded by Chapuys to the Emperor on the 17 Feb. *See* abstract of it subjoined to Chapuys' despatch of that date.
‡ The marchioness of Exeter. *See* Vol. ix., No. 776.

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199. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

her husband, that they were informed by one of the principal persons at Court that this King had said to some one in great confidence, and as it were in confession, that he had made this marriage, seduced by witchcraft, and for this reason he considered it null; and that this was evident because God did not permit them to have any male issue, and that he believed that he might take another wife, which he gave to understand that he had some wish to do. The thing is very difficult for me to believe, although it comes from a good source. I will watch to see if there are any indications of its probability. Yet I have not forborne to give some little hint of it by a third hand to the Princess' *gouvernante*, so as to warn her to treat the Princess a little better; and I have advised the latter to be as familiar as possible with her *gouvernante* so as to make her feel that when the Princess comes to her estate she will not regard her with disfavor.

The Queen's physician and apothecary, upon what I wrote to them, as I lately informed your Majesty, were two days with the Princess, who, thank God, is well, and had no need of them, except to know particulars of her mother's illness and death. I am now surprised that the King allowed me to send them thither, as they received no more promise of being allowed to enter than my own men. They have forbidden her to speak to anybody, but she has recompensed herself well by continually writing, for which she has better opportunities than hitherto, because by reason of her mourning she remains most of her time alone in her chamber.

Yesterday Brian returned in post from France, who, as I wrote to you at his departure, went to congratulate the French king on his convalescence, which this King lately confirmed to me, and was also charged to demand the release of certain English ships detained at Bordeaux. I think he has not been successful on the last point, because, as soon as he had arrived, the King sent for Cromwell and his other councillors, and to-day he has sent for the French ambassador, to whom I hear complaint has been made of the detention of the said ships, of which they say he has been partly the cause by writing that French merchants were illtreated here, new imposts being levied upon them in violation of treaties between the two Kings, which the Council deny to be the case. For his own justification the ambassador, immediately on his return from Court, sent for all the French merchants to hear their complaints, and will send to me to-morrow a servant to learn what the then ambassador of France and I concluded three years ago with the Council of this King touching the complaints both of the French merchants and of your Majesty's subjects. Brian is also said to have brought news that your Majesty had offered the duchess and dukedom of Milan to the king of France for the duke of Angoulême, and that this was the cause of his speedy return, in order that the King, if he wished to break the said understandings, might consent to all that the French desired. I am told that Brian is returning to France, I know not if it will be before Monday or Tuesday, because the French ambassador is put off to these days for his coming to Court with the merchants. He who was governor of Ireland* is dead, and it is said affairs are not settled there, and that some of the kinsmen and friends of young Kildare resent the wrong and breach of faith that has been done to him. London, 29 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

29 Jan. Vienna Archives.

200. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Cannot thank him sufficiently for his kindness, which quite overwhelms him As he writes to the Emperor, thinks the enterprise extremely difficult and almost impossible; yet persons who understand matters better

* Skeffington.

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than himself think it would not be difficult, for the whole people cries after the Emperor. Many suspect that if the Queen died by poison it was Gregory di Casale who sent it by a kinsman, of Modena, named Gorron, who came hither in haste, and by what he told me the night before he returned, he had come to obtain letters in behalf of the Prothonotary Casale. He said the King and Cromwell would speak to me about it, but they have not done so. Those who suspect this say the said Gregory must have earned somehow the 8 ducats a day the King gave him, and to get a slow poison which should leave no trace, they had sent for him (*lavoyent envoye querre la*), which Chapuys cannot easily believe, as there would be too great danger of its being made known. London, 29 Jan. 1535.

On the eve of the Conversion of St. Paul, the King being mounted on a great horse to run at the lists, both fell so heavily that every one thought it a miracle he was not killed, but he sustained no injury. Thinks he might ask of fortune for what greater misfortune he is reserved, like the other tyrant who escaped from the fall of the house, in which all the rest were smothered, and soon after died.

As Master Brian left France the day after the news of the Queen's death arrived, I do not think there have been any great intrigues, and as the English have no doubt given them to understand that now they hold the Emperor in their hands, and have already received proposals from him, the French would have answered them immediately that it was they who have received proposals, and to pay them off in their own coin they have invented that which has been written to his Majesty. This is the rumour that Brian has brought.

Fr., modern copy, pp. 2.

29 Jan. **201.** Chapuys to Antoine Perrenot.

Vienna Archives.

Thinks the King is not well satisfied with his ambassador at the Emperor's Court, for, when he was last at Court, on Chapuys telling the King that he should feel quite ashamed of the kindness Henry had shown him in sending him venison and inviting him to hunt when he pleased were it not that he was assured that his Majesty would requite it towards Henry's ambassador, the King said Chapuys deserved it well and praised him to the skies, at the same time dispraising his ambassador very much, so that it would seem the said ambassador is too good a Christian and Imperialist for him. Perrenot will learn the news from his letters to the Emperor and Granvelle. Refers to private matters about a pension for him on Burgos. London, 29 Jan. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1. *Add.:* "A Mons^{r} m^{e} Anthoine Perrenin, secretaire destat de lempereur."

29 Jan. **202.** Tunstall, Bp. of Durham, to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. vi. 245. B. M. Burnet, vi. 136.

Has received a letter from Dr. Layton, saying that, though the King has summoned the bishops to bring up their bulls of confirmation after the feast of the Purification, yet, considering that Tunstall has only lately departed thence, he is content for him to stay where he is if he will write to say that he will give up the bulls, which Cromwell has promised he would do. Cannot tell from Layton's letter to what intent the King wishes to have the bulls. Fears that if he wrote to his Highness, and mistook his intent, he would not only offend him, but make him displeased with his kinsman for writing, and perhaps with Cromwell for using him as his secretary. Thought it best to send up the bulls. Asks him to show the King that if he is to leave the bishopric he will not only lose his living, but many of his subjects also, who are his servants, will be left destitute of succour. Has not written to the King, as he is doing his pleasure. William

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202. TUNSTALL, Bp. of Durham, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Redmayn, the bearer, will deliver the bulls to Cromwell, or whom the King appoints to receive them. Reminds Cromwell that he renounced everything in the bulls contrary to the royal prerogative when he presented to the King the bull unto him, as appears by the oath of his homage remaining with the bull in the King's records now in Cromwell's keeping. The bulls he sends are five. The others were delivered to the persons to whom they were directed; one to the King, another to the late lord Cardinal, then being his metropolitan, and another to the late bp. of Rochester to take his oath to the bp. of Rome. The last, he thinks, was sent up to Rome with the oath as usual. Aukelande, 29 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* The King's secretary. *Endd.*

29 Jan. R. O. **203.** THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS to CROMWELL.

We received this day, 29 Jan., your letters directed to the governor and company, dated Gloucester, 2 Aug., stating that you are informed that Owen Hawkyns, who had the King's licence to ship merchandise into Flanders, was molested by this company, and desiring his goods might be returned. As your letter is of such long date, and you had taken so much labor in mediating with the King when the commissioners of the marquis of Barrowe were in England for shipping, we trust you will maintain the same, and that the privileges now in question be observed. There is much misshipping contrary to the aforesaid privileges, and Hawkyns' licence is four years past, and he surrendered it of his own free will on consideration that he would henceforth keep the said orders and be pardoned for his misdemeanours. Barrowe, 29 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 Jan. R. O. **204.** RO. BP. OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD AND SIR THOS. ENGLEFILD to CROMWELL.

Whereas this Council desired the taking of Ric. Lloide of Welshe Poole, and, upon your sending for him from St. Martin's sanctuary, he affirmed that he ran his country only for buying certain cattle in Oswestre, the Council are informed that he stole them from Lugharnes, a lordship marcher of the baron of Burford, now in London. The said baron ordered Lloide's servants to be hanged. As the said Lloide is a gentleman and a thief, and a receiver of thieves, and the poor man who bought the cattle has restored them, and is not satisfied, the hanging of one such would cause 40 to beware. At the sale of the said cattle he had a doublet of crimson velvet or satin, which does not become a thief. If he would forsake his sanctuary and take his trial I would ask no more. Ludlow, 29 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

29 Jan. R. O. **205.** CHARLES V. AT NAPLES.

"Copia di una lettera di Napoli di uno delli fora usciti de di 29 di Gennaro."

Has delayed writing since the 18th ult., hoping to give tidings that could be relied on, but everything is still uncertain, and it is rash to declare what is in men's minds when they are governed by such a brain as those are with whom we have to do. Hither have come the cardinals, Filippo Strozzi, and the other exiles, and such favor has been shown them that they have been put in great hope of obtaining their desire. Since then Alexander has come, and met with the same favor, and indeed with such a reception that it was expected his wedding would take place in a few days. Then we lost hope, and he lost favor, so that I dare not affirm whether we have a better chance

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of regaining our liberty or he of returning to Florence. Both sides are convinced that he will incline to some agreement; but the exiles refuse him entirely.

The Emperor will not leave till the month after next. Money is more difficult to get than he supposed. He demanded three "conti di D.," and they were promised him, but they are reduced to one and a half, which will be paid with difficulty. His departure will be for Rome and Florence, where he will perhaps attempt to compose the differences. He will visit the principal cities in Tuscany, getting what moneys he can; and so in Lombardy there is much talk of preparations for war. Naples, 29 Jan. 1536.

P.S.—The Emperor's departure will be delayed by some cause not yet manifest. It is supposed some great movement is likely to take place.

Ital., p. 1. *In Bonvisi's hand. Endd. as above, in the same hand.*

30 Jan. R. O. **206.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

I perceive your kindness by my servant Nich. Fetherstone on his last coming from you. As one who is not able to ride or go, I beg I may be excused from attending the Parliament, as I shall not reach London alive. A kinsman of mine, son to Sir John Thymylby, desires to enter your service. He shoots well, puts a bar well, and waits well at a board, and you shall be sure of a tall man of his hands. He has been with me seven years. His father will furnish him to do you service like an honest man. At my poor house, this 30 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Jan. **207.** ANTHONY DENNY.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, Nos. 33, 34, and 35.

30 Jan. R. O. **208.** PHILIP HOBY to CROMWELL.

Since I received instructions of John Whalley touching your mind for continuing the reparations at Dover, I have inquired all the way I came hither; and at Renterya I was advertised of two master masons, "for that business most valiant," as their works do show in this town of St. Sebastian, strongly founded and able to resist all storms for the safeguard of shipping. I have spoken to them of the great deepness and "open coste" of the place; and they say, if they have stone in plenty they will pitch the foundation 6 fathoms deep at low-water mark, in such a sort that it shall never fail. They demand two ducats a day per man, and will not stir for less, one half to be paid here and the other at London, and 10*s.* a day for their ordinary costs coming and going. I have told them, at my return from Luxeborn, to write to me there, or to the Renterya, to Thos. Batcocke. There is great talk here that my lady Dowager is dead, and that she was poisoned by the King's procurement. St. Sbastian (*sic*), 30 Jan. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 Jan. R. O. **209.** LORD LISLE to [FITZWILLIAM].

My wife and I thank you for your venison. Divers farmers and tenants of Marke and Oye have asked me if they can exchange barley and oats for summer wheat, that they may sow their ground this March. They could not sow last seed time, as the country was so drowned this winter. I can make no answer till I know your mind. It would make a great plenty of wheat this summer. If two persons were charged to see the receipt of this wheat and the redelivery of the barley and oats, I think there could be no deceit and a great advancement to the common wealth. One John Casse,

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209. Lord Lisle to [Fitzwilliam]—*cont.*

in years past, has sown 100 acres of wheat and rye, and this year but four acres. This wheat comes from Flanders, and they will not bring it to Calais market. I have offered them, if they will bring it, that they shall have victual for victual. I wish to know your pleasure as soon as convenient. 30 Jan.

Draft. Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of Mr. Tressoreris letter.

30 Jan. R. O. **210.** Ysabeau de Morbeque to Lady Lisle.

I thank you for inquiring about me of the bearer, and also for the cramp ring and the "godinal" you have been good enough to send me. I send you a "pentar," to hang your keys upon. Bourbour, 30 Jan.

Hol. Fr., pp. 6. *Add.:* Madame la Debitis a Calles.

30 Jan. R. O. **211.** Ludlow Castle.

Copy of a warrant directed by the King to Sir Edward Croftes, receiver of the Marches, for the payment of 100*l.* to Roland bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, president of the Council of the Welsh Marches, towards the repairs of the castle of Ludlowe. Tewkesbury, 28 [July 27]. Hen. VIII.

ii. Acknowledgment of receipt of the same, dated 30 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

30 Jan. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 146. B. M. **212.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Sends a copy of that glorious martyr the queen of England's letter of 13 Dec., by which the Empress will see the perfection and heroic virtues to which she attained. Sends also Chapuis's letter of 9 Jan., and a copy of his own letter to her, which he thinks she did not receive. She will be a true patroness and advocate of the Empress in Heaven. Rome, 30 Jan. 1536.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

31 Jan. R. O. **213.** John [Stokesley] Bishop of London to [Cromwell].

I have received your letters dated this day, stating that you have obtained both the titles of the advowson of St. Dunstan's there, and desiring me to present your clerk. Some must have abused you by stating that I had any title to present to this vicarage, which I never had except it fell to me by lapse. I have power to institute only such as shall be presented unto me, without default of the presentor and contradiction of any other patron. I am sure that Mr. Whitehed, to whom Mr. Wendee granted his interest for promotion of his nephew as scholar of Cambridge, and to whom Mr. Newman should leave another vicarage for this, will be glad to leave the advancement of his nephew to obtain your lawful [favor] in other cases; so that you need not promise Sir Hyrdeson or Newman any others for this. As you have Mr. Kytson's title you may cancel it, and your clerk be presented on the other, which you may be sure to get by a letter to Mr. Whitehed. If it be lapsed you shall have it from me. Fulham, 31 Jan.

Remember Mr. Copynger, for I must come with all my house to London this week, and shall have no commodity for keeping him and his fellow. Send for Dr. Philol and such others as he wrote of. Copynger has more trust in him than the rest.

Hol., pp. 2.

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31 Jan. **214.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. The last 200*l.* sent him is paid away in wages this last pay day, the 15th January: 480 men received wages. The arrears owing are 106*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, although he has caused the mayor of Dover to make proclamation for claimants to come in. Next pay day, for the month ending 12 Feb., will require over 250*l.* There are as many men as ever; the master of the Maisondew does not wish them diminished. The town can hardly keep them in victuals, food is so dear. The south-east jetty is nearly "at appoynte." If he does not get the money, both himself and the master of the Maisondew will be in jeopardy of their lives. Dover, 31 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.:* "John Whalley from Dover for money." *Seal.*

31 Jan. **215.** The CLERGY OF BANGOR to CROMWELL.

R. O. Were of late visited by the King's visitors and yours, at which many of us were detected of incontinence. We submit ourselves and desire merciful punishment, and that some way may be found for us that we may maintain such poor hospitality as we have done hitherto by the provision of such women as we have customably kept in our houses; for if we must put them away according to the late injunctions we must give up hospitality, to the utter undoing of such servants and families as we daily keep, and to the great loss of the poor people who are by us relieved. We shall be driven to seek our livings at alehouses and taverns, for we have no mansions upon our benefices. No gentleman nor substantial honest man will lodge us in their houses, for fear of inconvenience and knowing our frailty, and they begin to refuse us our accustomed tithes and duties. "Please it you, therefore, that we may have our tithes according to the custom of the country, which hath been used time out of mind, or else as they pay in England." Bangor, 31 Jan.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **216.** J. MUSARD, Monk of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 98. "The decays of your honorable Lordship's monastery at Worcettur, and the occasion thereof."

B. M. I am sorry to trouble you with my inopportune writing, but I am sore vexed with sickness and my conscience compels me to show you the truth. This done, I remit all to your high discretion and make an end for my life. I beseech you to consider our noble prince's foundation. The lands were given to maintain the service of God, comfort the ministers thereof, to repair, to keep hospitality and give alms, which have been clean abused in this man's time, "that never set by God nor his prince." Concerning reparations, your Lordship's "farmery" (infirmary) is down, where our sick men should have their comfort, your kitchen is down, your cloister had been down before this time if Mr. Doctor, your officer, had not underset him with timber, your ostry and brewery ready to fall, with much more that 1,000 marks will not repair, the monastery being not charged with the church. As for alms, the convent gives out of their portion six times as much as ever did our untrue master. He kept great hospitality upon our chancellor and bishop's officers, on sergeants and "ayturnies" of Westminster Hall, on doctors and proctors of the Arches, with great fees and rewards, for he has been most of his time at law with gentlemen, the convent, and tenants, on account of the affection he has to his kindred and servants. He gives to them the alms which the monastery is bound to give in our prince's name to 14 poor people, viz., 16 bushels of corn each a year, and they hold the greatest farms and profits belonging to the monastery. There are three goodly mitres and staves in the Cathedral, but he has sold plate to the value of 80*l.* to buy a new mitre

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216. J. Musard, Monk of Worcester, to Cromwell—*cont.*

and staff. When the time came to pay our duty to our prince, he laid the charge on the officers and convent out of their portion of 3*l.* a year, so that he paid little himself, saying that the prior's portion was little enough to keep his honor. He has as servants 4 gentlemen, 10 yeomen, and 10 grooms, of whose wages the convent officers pay much. Besides these, 10 yeomen belonging to the convent go in his livery, for whom he is not charged. Even this number would not satisfy him, but he has gentlemen waiters as well, and has increased their wages, diminishing the portion of the convent. I wish you knew of the poor service the convent has on fish days.

He and his predecessor have taken 200 or 300 acres of land from the tenants to enlarge his parks, without our prince's licence, but still makes some of them pay as much or more rent than they did before. The dissension between him and the convent was ended with a solemn oath on both sides before my lord of Exeter, the dean of Arches, and divers doctors and proctors who made a decree which has never been kept. I have put up some of these griefs in all visitations for 16 years. The end has always been without reformation, the visitor rewarded, and soon after poor Musard to prison for telling truth. Others have been subdued by gifts. I am now in prison to the destruction of my body this cold winter, in consequence of the complaint of false conspirators to your under visitors. Begs Cromwell to remove him to Westminster. 31 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To etc. Mr. Secretary and lord visitor of All England. *Endd.*

31 Jan. **217.** Reginald Pole to Gaspar Cardinal Contarini.

Poli Epist. I., 430.

Understands from the Cardinal's letter to Dandalo that his previous letter with Gardiner's book has arrived. Writes now to commend Peter Bechimius, of Bohemia. Is pleased that he is looking for his writings. Asks him to read like an enemy, not like a friend. Will send immediately the portion about the authority of the Pope, and will not cease to work at the rest. Venice, prid. cal. Febr.

Lat.

218. [Cromwell to Bishop of Lincoln.]

R. O.

My deputy lately visited the priory of Spalding and reformed what was necessary. The Priory belongs to my cure and not to yours, "being nouther founder nouther benefactor of the same," as I will show when I next see your Lordship. I request you to let the prior and convent live in quiet, and not to maintain busy fellows in the town there against the prior because he will not let the farms of the house to its damage. In which case I must aid the prior according to the trust the King hath put me in.

Draft in Bedyll's hand, p. 1.

219. St. Mary's Abbey, York.

Lansdowne MS., 973, f. 52. B. M.

"The relaxation of certain particulars of the injunctions given of late in the Monastery of St. Mary of York, by the visitors for the King's highness there."

Eleven articles signed by Cromwell.

Modern copy.

220. Thomas Godsalve to Cromwell.

R. O.

I trust you will consider my long and painful service with my late lord and master without fee or wages; "and yet of that which belonged to my poor office, took a great part to his own use." I doubt not but the King

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by your favor will suffer Dr. Spenser and me to enjoy such goods as we by our late master's commands received out of his palace; which he afterwards by divers messengers from Hoxne confirmed. I thank you for your goodness to my son. Dr. Spenser is an honest man, and did my Lord good service, having small promotion, and was named one of his executors in his will made two years ago. He would have given his attendance, but is busy in executing the King's letters concerning preachers in the diocese of Norwich. If Dr. Spenser and I had attempted to go to Hoxne at the beginning of the distribution we might have been recompensed in ready money, but we durst not, for reasons I will explain. I beg you will allow some part of my Lord's goods may be disposed in Norwich where he was bishop. Men think that as he was a profitable subject to the King, somewhat ought to be done.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

Jan. **221.** [Wallop] to Lord Lisle.

Cal. D. x. 408. B. M. "[Af]ter my most hearty [commendations] . . . . . the same that at Master Bry[an's departure I sent] nothing unto you because I . . . . . he would make you participant of . . . . . And sithens his departing I hear say . . . . . of Bearne in Sowcherland hath x . . . . . readiness to assist them of Jenever, y[f]. . . . . woll lay siege to the same. There be . . . . . and Spaniards come al ready into Sav[oy] . . . . . of the Duke; the number of them as yet . . . . . as I perceive pass not a thousand [or] . . . . . hundred. The count Guylliam of Foysten[berg lieth] yet beside Langars in Bourgone with six t[housand] lance-knights, in which number is twe . . . . . gentlemen. And if in case the French k[ing and] the duke of Savoy agree not, it is thought . . . . . shall draw near hitherward, the Emperor . . . . . be at Rome before the 20th day of . . . . . next month, where as men judge he will be . . . . . crowned. The French king of late is fallen su[mewhat sick;] how be it yesterday came word to this town tha[t he is] well amended, who lieth 2 leagues from hence. O[ther] occurrents I have not at this time, but what h[ereafter] shall ensue, I shall make you participant of [from] time to time. And thus my wife and . . . . . commend us unto you and to my good lady [your wife, Mr.] Marshal, Master Porter and good Ma[ster] . . . . . with the rest of the council. At L[yons] . . . . . of January."

P. 1. *In the same hand as Wallop's letter in Vol. IX., No.* 737. *Add.:* To the right hon. lord Lisle, the King's deputy [of] his town and marches [of] Calais.

222. Thomas Pointz.*

R. O. Petition to the King by Thos. Pointz, sometime dwelling in Antwerp, and married to one of the same town, who, five years ago, was banished the Emperor's countries for matters of religion and repaired to England, where he had already placed his second son Fardinando Pointz at school in Burton-upon Trent. About a twelvemonth afterwards Robt. Tempest, draper of London, being the second inheritor in possibility to the lands of the petitioner, by a forged letter in petitioner's name to Geo. Constantine, who had the oversight of the said Fardinando, conveyed him into Flanders. Desires that Robert Tempest be sent for by pursuivant and made to restore his son; and

* Some account of Thomas Pointz will be found in Foxe, V. 121–7. His imprisonment at Brussels "from Allhallowtide until Christmas" must have been in 1535, and his escape to England, if all the details are correct, must have been in the first week of January 1536.

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222. THOMAS POINTZ—*cont.*

that John Chester, draper of London, be also commanded to restore his other son Robert, whom he received of petitioner's wife, who remains apart from him in Antwerp.

P. 1. *Endd.*

223. HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B VI., 153. B. M.

Wrote on the 12th. Since then has had his letter of the 18th. Advises him to sue some man who owes him money. Cromwell offers him a greater benefit than he is worthy to have. Would be as glad to hear of Starkey's furtherance as of his own. "The Pope, or, after your manner, the bishop of Rome," has lately given sentence against the duke of Urbino that the duchy of Camarino does not pertain to him, which will be occasion of war. The Turks are in great want in Persia, feeding on camels and horses, and it is said the Persians have refused them peace. They are threatened also by the Imperial fleet, for when Barbarossa is overcome, Greece has no protection.

Hol., p. 1. *Lat. and Eng. Add.:* In London.

224. ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O.

I would long ago, as my duty is, have come and offered you my services in acknowledgment of your kindness to myself, but that I knew, as of old, you are one who would rather deserve well of all men than hear your praises sounded by everybody, especially to your face. Moreover, I myself was anxious to avoid the suspicion of administering flattery. But I feel that I can withhold my duty no longer. After my return from Spain, when my only patron, the King's ambassador,* died, I will not say with what kindness you spoke to me and relieved my troubled mind, and spoke in my behalf beyond my merits even before the King in the midst of all your other business. Since that time, whenever I have met you, you have always shown me the same countenance, and not long ago, at the table of my Mæcenas, the archbishop of Canterbury, you deigned to converse with me in the presence of a great number of persons sitting (*accumbentium*) and standing by. You also declared openly what you had done in behalf of my dear friends Philip and Morisin; and gave the greatest encourgement to myself by promising to my friends that you would advance me. What could be a greater condescension towards one who had not spoken to you for nearly two years? For these favors both to me and to my friends I cannot thank you sufficiently, and I can only pray that you will still continue to administer the common weal to the King's satisfaction and your own perpetual renown.

Lat., pp. 2. *Begins:* Quod in præsentia, vir præstantissime.

225. RICHARD RAWLINS, Bishop of St. David's.

R. O.

Answer by the bishop of St. David's† to an accusation of having intermeddled, in his last sermon, further in the matter of purgatory than authority of Scripture would sustain, and of having contradicted the King's determination. Repeats the passages referred to, in which he explains that the assembled prelates after examining the Scriptures and ancient writers and doctors of the church agreed that it was meet and expedient to pray for souls departed without determination of any special place or expressed

* Hawkins, who died in Spain in January 1534. *See* Vol. VII. 115 (2), 171.

† This must be bishop Rawlins, who died 18 Feb. 1536, and the date is not unlikely to be 1534 or 1535. *See* Vol. VII., p. 324.

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assertion of any name, either to be called *sinus Abrahæ* or otherwise, but not minding to revive again a Popish purgatory, as to think that offerings of candles, grants of pardons, or saying certain paternosters before some appointed altar, released souls from purgatory. The remainder is an exposition of the *paternoster*.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* The effect of the bishop of St. Davis' sermon.

226. Grants in January 1536.

Jan.

Grants.

1. Denizations.

Miles Jacobson, a born subject of the Emperor. Westm., 3 Jan.

John Faver, tailor, a native of the dominions of the king of the French. Westm., 3 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

2. Thos. Wriothesley, one of the clerks of the Signet. Reversion of the offices of coroner and attorney in the King's Bench, which was granted by pat. 1 June 1 Hen. VIII., to Will. Fermour. Eltham, 2 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Jan.—P.S. —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

Vacated on surrender 10 Mar. 29 Hen. VIII. in order that the office might be granted to the said Thomas and one Thos. White.*

3. Peter de Gousman. Annuity of 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Eltham, 3 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

4. For the cathedral of St. Asaph's. Congé d'élire to the dean and chapter on the death of the last bishop. Eltham, 3 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20. *Rym. XIV.* 558.

5. Thos. Bury, clk. To have the canonry and prebend of Congreve in the collegiate church of Penkryche, void by the resignation of Simon Shepart, clk., last canon and prebendary there, and appropriated to the see of Dublin, in Ireland, which is now void. *Del.* Westm., 10 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

6. The metropolitan church of Dublin, Congé d'élire to the dean and chapter on the death of the last incumbent. Eltham, 28 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Jan.—P.S.

7. Rob. Litle, one of the sewers of the King's chamber. Custody of the person of Rob. Alen, an idiot, and of his goods and lands in Taplowe, Bucks; such custody having been formerly granted by patent to John Ward, deceased. Barkel Castle, 9 Aug. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

8. James Purse, tailor, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 12 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

9. Will. Nahoe, a native of Normandy. Denization. Westm., 13 Jan. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

10. Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary, and John de Soulemont and John Payn, son of Michael, inhabitants of Jersey. Next presentation to the priory of St. Helier's, Jersey, on the death or resignation of John Carvanell, one of the King's chaplains; their presentee to enjoy the priory in the same manner as Mich. le Diacre, John Brehault, the said John Carvanell or any other prior has enjoyed the same; notwithstanding that the said priory was formerly an abbey and was joined by grant of Hen. II. with the house of St. Mary of Cherbourg (de Cæsaris burgo) in Normandy. Eltham, 3 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

11. Denizations.

Hobardus Johnson, cooper, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 16 Jan.

Will. Corneleson, joiner, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 16 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

12. Thos. Vaulx, lord Harrowden. To be governor of Jersey and the castle of Gurrey *alias* Montorguill (Mont Orgueil) with the fees enjoyed in that office by Sir Arthur Darcy, knight of the body, late governor, Anth. Ughtred, Sir Hugh Vaughan or John Nanfan; with advowsons in the island: also grant to the said Thomas of the lordship of St. Jermains in Jersey. On surrender of patent 23 Sep. 25 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Arthur Darcy in reversion on the death of Anth. Ughtred, knight of the body. Greenwich, 9 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

13. Thos. Lloyd, clk. Licence to found a free school in the town of New Karmedyn, in the principality of Wales, of one master and one sub-master, to be called "Thomas Lloydys Scole;" and mortmain licence to endow the same to the annual value of 20*l.* Greenwich, 17 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

14. Denizations.

Nic. Flowre, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 20 Jan.

Guernot Julian, of London, gold-beater, a native of Paris. Westm., 20 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

15. Rouland Ryggeley, one of the grooms of the Wardrobe of Beds, and Will. Tyldesley, one of the pages of the same. Grant in reversion of an annual rent of 10*l.* out of the issues of the lordship of Denbith, N. Wales, which was granted by patent 14 Sep. 9 Hen. VIII. to John Pate, one of the pages of the said Wardrobe. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

* *See* pat. 11 Mar. 29 Hen. VIII.

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226. GRANTS in JANUARY 1536—*cont.*

Jan.

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16. Geo. Foulsest. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day, *vice* Hen. Cotton, deceased. Greenwich, 18 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

17. John Corderey, the abbot and the convent of St. Peter, Chertsey, Surrey. Mortmain grant of the ground, site, &c. of the monastery of St. Mary, Beethkilhert, Anglesea, and all those messuages, 100 a. of land, 40 a. of pasture, 3 a. of meadow, 100 a. of wood, and 6*l.* rent; and all messuages, &c. in the vills, fields, &c. of Tresbyerth, Llandam (?), Treverth, Anglesea, and in Penarth Pont Dolewethlan Ebererreghe Llanvarisgair in Beethkylhart and Woytheer, Carnarvon, which David Conway, the late prior held in right of the said priory; with the patronage of the churches, vicarages, chapels and chantries of Beethkylhart Llanyddan, Dolongand *alias* Dolithlond, Llanwayer, Abberagh and Bettus, in Anglesea and Carnarvon.

This grant is made in exchange for the following possessions granted to the King by John the abbot and the convent of St. Peter, Chertsey, by their charter dated 1 May 27 Hen. VIII., viz.: The chief messuage or mansion, &c. of the manor of Chabham, Surrey, and all houses, &c. thereto belonging, and 5 fields there called Hethegaston, Hachefild, Middelfild, Brikhurst and Fysshpoole-Fyld, and Chobworth, and the closes called Buttysfyld and Chalvey; a meadow and pasture adjoining the said messuage or mansion, a meadow called Courtmede, and lands there called Flexlond broke, Flexlond Fyldes and Cowles, the marsh called Langshott and 5 groves of wood, of which 4 lie in the said manor of Chabham, called Flexlond Grove, South Grove, Hyld Grove Buttysfyrsis and Newe Fylde Wood, the last lying in Egham between two pastures of Thos. Flowers on the south and the land called Abbotts Brokes on the north; and the reversion of one messuage called Simpylmers, and lands, &c. in the parish of Chartesey which John Tyse now holds to farm by lease of John Parker the late abbot and the convent of the said monastery, by indenture dated 11 Oct. 12 Hen. VIII., with the annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and a parcel of grove called Symplemers Grove in the parish of Chertesey. Greenwich, 15 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *ms.* 28, 29. (*Enrolled* 1 Jan.)

18. Hugh Whitford *alias* Price, clk. Presentation of the parish church of Whitforde, St. Asaph's dioc. void by the resignation of Ric. Ap Howell and at the King's disposal by the voidance of the see of St. Asaph's. Addressed to Thos. archbp. of Canterbury. Greenwich, 22 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. T. . . . . 22 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

19. David Vincent, keeper of the King's wardrobe at Greenwich. To be usher of the change and money in the Tower of London, with the houses there called the Martyn Toure, near the Tower of London, now held by John Pate by virtue of patent 21 Nov. 1 Hen. VIII. granting the premises to Ralph Jenet, then yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, now deceased, and the said John; to hold as John Greneacres or the said Ralph and John enjoyed the same; and the passage or ferry on each side of the Thames at Richmond, Surrey, and the profits of the ferry boat, with the house in Richemount in which Nic. Gray lately dwelt, now held by the said John Pate, by virtue of patent 1 May 12 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 22 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22. (*Undated.*)

20. Thos. Bolde. Lease of the manor of Marlowe; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 62*l.*; the premises having been leased for a similar term to Tucher Bolde, of Marlowe, Bucks, by patent 12 Nov. 7 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 19 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

21. John Hyde, engrosser of the great roll of the Exchequer. Custody of certain lands in Shitlington, Beds, seized into the King's hands on Friday after Corpus Christi 27 Hen. VI. by Geo. Longvyle, then sheriff of Beds; and of certain lands in Cramefeld, Barton in the Clay, Flatewyk, Gravenhurst and Sutton, which John Broun, late under clerk of the kitchen of the said late King, and Bartholomew Wyllesdon lately held to farm by grant of the said late King, and now in the King's hands by the death of Rob. Pole, one of the King's *Ciborum appositores;* and also of one messuage and 7 acres of land in Smelsho, Beds; for 40 years, at certain stated rents. Westm., 24 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

22. John Gostwyk, treasurer and receiver-general of first fruits and tenths. To be bailiff and keeper on the King's behalf of the manor of Cotingham and Hesill, Yorks, and of the woods and park there, with 61*s.* 8*d.* a year, and bailiff of all the lands in the lordship of Cotingham which belonged to Ric. duke of York, with 40*s.* a year. Greenwich, 18 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan.—P.S.

23. The chief secretary of Scotland and the abbot of Kenloss, ambassadors of the king of Scots. Licence to purchase in England and convey into Scotland, 24 horses for the king of Scots' own riding. Greenwich, 23 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Jan.—S.B.

24. Edm. Copyndale. Annuity of 10 marks out of the issues of the possessions of John Conyers, of Cotton, deceased, in

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Jan.

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co. York, during the minority of John Conyers, son and heir of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 25 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

25. Ric. North of Hyghworth, Wilts. Custody of a messuage or tenement called Buklands, in Overton Burton, Berks, lately belonging to Sir Francis Lovell, attainted of high treason, and lately held by Will. Essex; at the annual rent of 10*s.* 4*d.* and 4*d.* of increase. Westm., 25 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

26. Thos. Ratclif, the master, and the brethren of Burton Lazarus of Jerusalem in England, Leic. Licence to hold to farm the grange or manor called Burtoune Graunge, Leic., by lease of the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Mary de Valle Dei (Vaudy), co. Linc. Also pardon to the said master and brethren of all violations of Statute 21 Hen.VIII. (c. 13). Greenwich, 19 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

27. Giles Horwell, a native of the dominions of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 26 Jan. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

28. Will. Latymer, M.A., chaplain to the Queen. Presentation to the parish church of Stakpoll, St. David's dioc., void by death and at the King's disposal by the minority of Geo. Vernoune. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 27 Jan.— P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31. Rym. XIV. 559.

29. Anth. Croskyll, of Enfyld, Midd., laborer. Licence to go beyond the sea on a pilgrimage to St. Cornelius, with one person in his company. Greenwich, 20 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *T.* Westm., 27 Jan.—S.B.

30. Ralph Smyth. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

31. John Bassett. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day, *vice* John Roff deceased. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

32. John Fate or Fatte. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. P.S. *Del.* Westm., 29 Jan.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

33. Anth. Denny. To be keeper of the new park near Westminster and of the lodges therein, keeper of the play-houses called "lez Tenys playes, bowlynge aleyes, Cocke place, and Fesaunte courts," bailiff and receiver of the rents of the King's messuages, &c. near Charynge Crosse, Middx., and of all those messuages, &c. lately acquired by the King from the abbot and convent of Westminster or from others in Westminster; with fees of 8*d.* a day and the usual profits. *Del.* Westm., 30 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 45.

34. Ant. Denny. To be keeper of the place or messuage called Yorke Place, Westminster, and of the gardens and orchards near the same; with fees of 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 30 Jan. 27 Hen.. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 45.

35. Anth. Denny. Grant, in reversion, of the tenements, &c. in the palace of Westminster, the houses and mansions called Paradyse and Hell in Westminster Hall, and the lands and tenements which Will. Fryes lately held, the house or mansion called Purgatorye in the said Hall, which Nich. —— held, and the house called Potans House under the Exchequer and the tower which John Catesby held, and the house called Grenelattys, in which Thos. Cony now dwells, with the custody of the said palace; which premises were granted by patent 3 June (July) 6 Hen. VIII. to James Ap Jenkyn now deceased and Will. Butteler, serjeant-at-arms. *Del.* Westm., 30 June 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 46.

36. John Stoughton of London, son of Gilbert Stoughton, of Stoke, near Gylford, Surrey. Pardon for having on the last day of Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., in the parish of St. Sepulchre and ward of Faryngdon without, London, abetted and assisted Geo. Cornewall of London *alias* of Benyngton, "Heref." [? Herts.], in an assault upon John Ode *alias* Wode, in which the said George gave the said John Ode a mortal wound, of which he died on the 3 March 24 Hen. VIII. Westm., 31 Jan.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

37. Anne Grenehill, late wife and executrix of Andrew Grenehill, of Cheltenham, Glouc. Lease of a tenement called Beryhouse, on the east part of Hasildyn, and a water mill called Bery mill, and certain fields and pastures adjacent, late in the tenure of Will. Warde, in the lordship of Ridmerley Dabitot, parcel of Warwick's lands in co. Worc.; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 4*l.* and 12*d.* of increase. On surrender of the lease granted to the said Andrew 4 Mar. 12 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *b.*

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1 Feb. R. O. **227.** WILLIAM BARLO to CROMWELL.

Last night my lord William [Howard] and I came to York, intending to proceed to Berwick. We are so well matched that I could not wish to be better. Desires Cromwell to grant some relaxation to the prior of St. Oswald's as regards the late injunctions for the administration of his monastery, which is second to none in the North for hospitality and good order. Begs a general licence to preach for the bearer Mr. Robert Ferrer. York, 1 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Crumwell, Chief Secretary to the King. *Endd.*

1 Feb. Add. MS. 8715, f. 194b. B. M. **228.** BP. OF FAENZA to the PROTONOTARY [AMBROGIO].

In the course of an interview with Francis I. told him that he not only ought to abandon the friendship of the impious king of England, but to declare against him and not allow any other prince to be beforehand with him in vindicating the honor of Christ. Reminded him that the English are his natural enemies, and have never done anything for him except for their own interest. Francis said he did not wish to excuse Henry, but he showed himself more his friend than ever, and considering that his own enemies wish to govern the world and ruin him, and that he has no friend but the king of England, it does not seem reasonable to run the risk of losing him, "e tanto manco quanto che chi a, cosi del Religioso, e del nemico di quel Re, sa certo che volentieri lo ritiraria alle voglie sue come piu volte ne ha fatta instanza, e piu fuor di tempo che hora." Apparently he intended to hint that peace would settle all this, but that in case of war he should take help indifferently where he could get it. * * * Lyons, 1 Feb. 1536.

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 10. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario. Da Lione p° Febrâro 1536.

1 Feb. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 165. B. M. **229.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES. V.

* * * Was procuring the despatch of the executorials, as he has already written, but hearing from the viscount Juan Henart of the Queen's death, used more diligence, and caused the Emperor's Master of the Posts to deliver no letters from France or England, so that the news was secret for five or six days. The despatch was completed the same night that the courier of the French king came with news of her death. The French accordingly made great instance to prevent the despatch, persuading the Pope that if he did not grant them the king of England would the sooner return to the obedience of the Church. Has the [executorials] in his power, to be used according to the Emperor's orders. Rome, 1 Feb. 1536.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

1 Feb. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 171. R. M. **230.** CHARLES V. to the EMPRESS.

* * * * * * * *

Five or six days ago heard news of the death of the queen of England. There are different accounts of her illness. Some say it was a disease in the stomach and lasted more than 10 or 12 days, others say the evil began one time when she drank, not without suspicion that there was in it (the drink) what is usual in such cases. Does not wish this to be said on his part, but the popular judgment cannot be suppressed. Of the Princess nothing is written but that she is in great grief, and may be considered lost, to judge from her father's actions. The Emperor and his court have put on mourning, and will not put it off till he arrives in Rome. The obsequies have been performed as is usual in such cases. Naples, 1 Feb. 1536.

Sp., pp. 17. *Modern copy.*

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2 Feb. R. O. **231.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his licence. Has already sent in his proxy to the earl of Oxford, but, if a new one is required, asks Cromwell to send back the old by his chaplain, the bearer. Stansted, Candlemas day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

2 Feb. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 180. B. M. **232.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Has received her letter of 11 Jan. Reflections upon the martyrdom of the queen of England, and the propriety of honouring her, and commending oneself to her blessed love and protection. Rome, 2 Feb. 1536.

Sp., pp. 10. *Modern copy.*

R. O. **233.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Begs his intercession with the King who has been informed and told him with his own mouth that he had not handled himself as well he ought to do, and that he deserved to have nothing.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Feb. R. O. **234.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Has received his prudent and kind letter. Cromwell has removed all his despair and induced him to hope that he will so disclose his matter to the King that his Grace shall not take him at the worst, but be convinced of his good heart to do him service. Will be guided entirely by Cromwell's advice, even if it be to his pain. Wade, 3 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To &c., Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Feb. Add. M.S. 25,114, f. 128. B. M. **235.** HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Has received their letters about Brian, dated Lyons, 18 Jan., narrating the conference between them and the Admiral, as they met in the highway, and there repaired to the Court, their frank proceedings with the French king and his Council touching their inconstancy and trifling with all, and their friends especially, the frivolous interpretations set forth by that King, the Admiral, and the Great Master, with the Ambassadors' confutation, for which he thanks them. The King perceives their object is a contribution, for which the Grand Master "alleged the pretended sentence and affirmed that the realm of France could not be interdicted." As they continue still in their vain fantasies and unjust dealing touching the matter of Bordeaux, and yet expect England to cleave to them, the ambassadors are to "grant them no specialty, but only win a little more time, which we desire, and pass over your proceedings in words without any certain conclusion, till we shall percase now upon the death of the late Dowager, hear from other parties, and thereupon finally resolve concerning your charge there, as for our affairs shall be expedient." Are to tell the Council that although they had been obliged to complain to them "how they did with practises and devices abuse us their assured friend whereby they have lost and do yet lose their time and opportunity, enforce their friends to have their faith suspect and cause them to think that they seek only their own private benefit," yet that the Great Master had in urging the necessity for war, "couched as a principal stone that there was a sentence given against us, whereof the Emperor is executor, framing upon the foundation thereof that it should be much beneficial to us to have them give our enemy the first stroke," who might otherwise molest Henry at home. Henry is surprised that the Great Master can so trifle with England, who is his master's best friend, or dream of holding fast that which by such conduct they shall never obtain, alleging the giving of such a sentence as is not given nor ever

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235. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP—*cont.*

intended except by those who would have used it for their own purposes; "and in case there were ten sentences given they were all, in wise men's opinions and judgements, as much to be esteemed and the act of the pronouncer as much to be regarded as if one should stand afar off and spit so towards another as the violence of the wind against him should turn his despite again into his own teeth." The bishop of Rome cannot for this cause of matrimony, which he approved when cardinal, fulminate a sentence against the King had the King granted him as much authority as he usurped; and God, by the death of the Dowager, hath taken away from him all foundation for the process, which is void even by his own laws devised for the maintenance of his usurped monarchy. Wishes them to compare the advantage they have from England and the bishop of Rome, who is nearer his end than the other, and when he is gone "our realm shall still continue the same it was and is." If they cleave to Rome for devotion, they shall consider the abominations that have grown from it—how they have encroached upon Princes who by God's word are heads and supreme ministers of justice in their own dominions, especially if it touch their kingdoms as in cases of treason, which would infect the whole kingdom if not quickly extinguished, cut up by the roots and removed; like as, for an example, the Bishop that now is would lately have made a quarrel to us for the execution of the late bishop of Rochester, and certain his confederates in conspiracy and conjuration, which would both have destroyed our person and subverted the whole state and quiet of our realm. Asks if it is right that the vicar of Christ (as he would be called) may, with continuance of his office, on displeasure for a money matter, slander princes and set them by the ears? Christ was the author of peace, and so were his followers, two or three of the best of whom had scarce so much as the bishop of Rome alone. They are to tell the Great Master that the King is aware of his bragging and sees their devices, especially their "goodly golden privilege," which they uttered as proof of their prosperity. If it be worth anything the King has little cause to aid them. They have a shield to defend them against all dangers, and yet refuse "to capitulate with us against the bp. of Rome." If they will agree in writing, Henry will be their friend, so far as his league with the Emperor will allow; but he will insist upon plain terms touching the bishop of Rome. They are to temper matters but not to put them in despair of aid, nor so coldly that they shall perceive their practices are discovered; above all to avoid all determination until they hear again, ascribing this irresolution to the uncertainty of the Frenchmen. Suggests how they may accomplish this.—The matters of Bordeaux, and arguments about the importation of Gascon wine.—Except they will abandon England as they have their other friends in Germany, proofs of which he sends by letters, the King must take such a course as must prove beneficial to his own subjects and grievous to theirs. The bishop of Hereford has been sent to the duke of Saxony and others who are conformable to the King's wishes. Sends copies of the Bishop's letters, answers of the said Princes to Langes and to the Pope's orator sent to persuade them to a Council at Mantua,—also the proceedings for the restitution of the duke of Wittenberg, and the money employed, and what is to be refunded, according to their promise at the late congress of my lord of Norfolk and the Admiral at Calais. Greenwich, 3 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 16. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add.* and *Endd.*

3 Jan. R. O. **236.** SIR THOMAS RUSSHE to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your letters in my favor to the late bishop of Norwich; also to Mr. Southwell and Mr. Redeman. I am at Hoxen with the former, who is active about the burial of the Bishop, which, otherwise,

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were "a raw matter" to be compassed. He is active in searching and guarding the jewels, plate, writings, and goods of the said Bishop, which are scattered abroad, of much value. Besides this, divers sums of money were lent in the life of the Bishop, and he has made inquiry for the borrowers, wisely fulfilling his commission. Hoxen, 3 Jan.*
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Feb. **237.** JOHN LORD ZOUCHE to CROMWELL.
R. O. I am ill of the ague, and cannot abide in the air, and am sorry that I may not speak with you myself for North Molton. Please let me have your help, and I shall give you 100*l.* that right may take place without any delay. The matter is borne and bolstered contrary to all good conscience. Harringworth, 3 Feb. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

3 Feb. **238.** DR. THOMAS LEGH to CROMWELL.
R. O. We have received your letters concerning the resignation of Whitby. And whereas the Abbot has heretofore constantly denied such things as he moved this young man of touching the resignation, the Abbot has confessed that he willed him to go to Mr. Francis Bygott to bring him in acquaintance with you to the intent that when he left it, he might through you have the preferment. Now he is not willing to resign. Whitby, 3 Feb. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

239. JOHN ABBOT OF WHITBY to CROMWELL.
R. O. Drs. Layton and Lee at the time of our visitation delivered us certain injunctions which we shall endeavour to keep, unless you will procure us a dispensation for myself, my chaplain, and my outward officers, to go abroad for the necessary business of our monastery; also license for certain of my brethren to go into the country to say mass every Sunday at certain chapels in our parish, being 3 or 4 miles from the parish church; to which we are bound by our convent seal. Further, that whereas we are bound to have a sermon once a week, or at least once a fortnight, we shall be glad to be relieved for once a month, unto such time as one of our scholars may grow to more learning. Whereas also I am bound by the same injunction to find for every one of my brethren horse and money to come to complain when they think the said injunctions are violated, consider the brittleness and lightness of some persons, and that before any such brother be allowed to complain, he be brought to me before 4 or 6 of my seniors to show his complaint. I beseech your gracious help. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 Feb.]† **240.** RICHARD CAUNDISHE to CROMWELL.
R. O. Has received of Master Gostewike, treasurer of tenths and first fruits, 400*l.* to expend on ropes and cables for the King's ships; but, finding no provision of such in Hamburgh, has expended part of the money in pitch and tar, which are dear in England. Has sent home by the *Menyone* 4 last of pitch and 18 last of tar, and has still 24 last of tar, which is paid for. Since then Master Gunstone has written desiring him to procure cables, yarn, or

* This document was placed in February on the supposition that "January" was an error of the writer, as bishop Nixe is stated in Le Neve to have died on the 14 Jan. But it appears that Le Neve is wrong, and that Nixe died in December 1535. *See* Vol. IX., Nos. 1032, 1042.
† *See* his letter of the 25 Feb.

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240. Richard Caundishe to Cromwell—*cont.*

hemp, which cannot be got in Flanders or France. Has therefore bought, of a man of Rye, cable to the amount of 600*l.* worth, and intends to expend up to 1,000*l.* Sends bill of exchange on Peter Molle, merchant, of Hamburg, to be paid at sight. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

241. Theological Questions.

Cleop. E. v. 48. B. M.

1. What causes, reasons, or considerations hath or might move any man to desire to have the bishop of Rome restored in any point to his pretended monarchy, or to repugn against the laws and statutes of this realm made for the setting forth of the King's title of Supreme Head. 2. Whether a man offending deadly after he is baptized may obtain remission of his sins by any other way than by contrition through grace. 3. If the clergy know that the common sort of men have them in a higher estimation, because they are persuaded that it lies in their will and power to remit or not remit sins at their pleasure, whether in such case the clergy offend, if they wink at this and voluntarily suffer the people to continue in this opinion. 4. Whether a sinner being sorry and contrite, and forthwith dying, shall have as high a place in heaven as if he had never offended. 5. Whether any difference may be assigned between two men, one being very sorry for his sins, and dying without absolution of the priest, and another, who being contrite, is also absolved. 6. If it appear that the common people have greater trust in outward rites and ceremonies than they ought, and that they esteem more virtue in images and adorning of them, kissing their feet or offering candles, than they should, and the curates, knowing the same and fearing the loss of their offerings, rather encourage them than teach them the truth, what the King and his Parliament may do, and what they are bound to do. 7. Whether now in time of the new law, the tithes or tenth are due to curates by the laws of God or of man, and if the same are due by the laws of man, what man's laws they be. 8. Whether the clergy only ought to have voices in general councils. 9. Whether the 9th canon of the Council of Chalcedon, that one clerk may not sue another before a secular judge but before his bishop, and such other canons, have been generally received or not, and whether they be contrary to the King's prerogative and laws of the realm; and whether it is expedient to be declared by Parliament that the said canons, being at no time received, especially within this realm, are void. 10. Whether the 24th canon of the said Council, that monasteries once consecrated by the Bishop may not after be made dwelling houses for laymen, has been received and observed, and whether it is against the power of the King and authority of the Parliament. 11. What the King and Parliament ought to do if it appear that Bishops do not maturely examine the conversation and learning of those whom they admit to cures, but admit persons unable. 12. If those who hold deaneries, archdeaconries, chancellorships, &c. do not use themselves as the primary institutions of those offices require, and according to the wills of those that endowed them, what the King and Parliament may or ought to do. 13. For what causes and to what ends and purposes such offices and promotions were first instituted. 14. If curates, having benefices with cure, refuse to dwell upon any of their cures, and remain in idleness in cathedral or collegiate churches upon their prebends, whether the King and Parliament should take any order to redress it. 15. What are the external signs and inward graces of the sacraments of confirmation, order, matrimony, and extreme unction, what promises are made to the receivers of them by God, and of what efficacy they be.

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242. MONASTERIES.

R. O. Opinion that by the common law, if monks, canons, or nuns, of the King's foundation have willingly lacked their number or omitted divine service or other observances enjoined by their foundation, and it is so found by office before the escheator or commissioners, the said escheator or commissioners ought to seize the lands to the King's use. This good law duly put in execution would bring back to the Crown lands worth 40,000*l.* a year.

P. 1. *Endd.*

4 Feb. **243.** PARLIAMENT.

Parl. Roll 27 Hen. VIII. Holden by prorogation at Westminster, 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.

Acts passed concerning—

1. Manor of Grenes Norton assured to the King.
2. Jointure of lady Eliz. Vaux.
3. Lands late of Sir John Tuchet, lord Audeley, assured to the King.
4. Agreement between the earl of Rutland and the city of York.
5. Exchange with the duke of Norfolk and the prior and convent of Thetford.
6. Exchange with the archbishop of Canterbury.
7. Moiety of lands lately issued by Cornelys Vanderdelf assured to Rich. Hyll.
8. Lady Eleanor Clyfford's jointure.
9. Pardon to the duke of Suffolk.
10. Exchange between the duke of Suffolk and the earl of Northumberland.
11. The duke of Suffolk's place in Southwark assured to the King and Norwich Place to the duke of Suffolk.
12. Agreement between the duke of Suffolk and Sir. Chr. Wylloughby.
13. Manor of Hasyllegh assured to the Queen.
14. Exoneration of Oxford and Cambridge from First Fruits and Tenths.
15. "An Act between Sir Piers Dutton and others."
16. Partition of lands between the heirs of lord Broke.
17. Temporalities of Norwich assured to the King.
18. Dissolution of the lesser monasteries.
19. Partition of lands between lord Thomas Howard and Sir Thos. Ponynges.
20. The earl of Northumberland's lands assured to the King.
21. Lands assured to Sir Thomas Audeley, the Lord Chancellor.
22. A void plot of ground in Chepe assured to the mayor and commonalty of London.
23. Manor of Halyng assured to the King.
24. Manor of Colly Weston assured to the Queen.
25. Exchange with Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
26. Exchange with the prior and convent of Marten.
27. Lands assured to Sir Arthur Darcy.
28. Jointure of Anne Fitzwilliam.
29. Lands assured to lord William Howard.
30. Lands assured to Thos. Pope.
31. Deed of feoffment by Sir Thos. More annulled.
32. Attainder of John Lewes.
33. A longer day to be given to collectors of the Tenths to bring in their certificate.
34. Manor of Bromhill assured to the King.
35. "An Act for reëdifying of divers towns."
36. "An Act concerning the forging of the King's Sign Manual," &c.
37. "An Act for avoiding of exactions taken at Kingston upon Hull.

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243. PARLIAMENT—*cont.*

38. Concerning pirates.
39. For making justices of the peace in Wales.
40. Concerning the breed of horses.
41. Against abuses in the forests of Wales.
42. "For discharge of payment of the Tenths in that year in which they pay their First Fruits."
43. "Licensing all butchers for a time to sell victual in gross."
44. "Concerning uses and wills."
45. Concerning clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal.
46. "For true making of woollen cloths."
47. That certain woollen cloths may be exported.
48. Concerning the custom of leather.
49. Touching the making of ecclesiastical laws.
50. Enrolments of contracts of lands.
51. Concerning servants who rob their masters.
52. For the preservation of the river Thames.
53. Limitation of an order for sanctuaries.
54. An order for tithes.
55. For tithes in London.
56. Decay of houses and enclosures.
57. Preservation of Havens in Devon and Cornwall.
58. Concerning general surveyors.
58.* For continuing certain liberties taken from the Crown.
59. For punishment of sturdy vagabonds.
60. For justice to be ministered in Wales as in England.
61. "An Act establishing the Court of Augmentations."
62. Ordinances for Calais.

4 Feb. **244.** PARLIAMENT.

Harl. MS. 158, f. 137. B. M.

List of the Lords present at the Parliament, and memoranda of proceedings.

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245. NORTH WALES.

R. O.

Articles proving that it shall be hurtful to the commonwealth of the three shires in North Wales, that is to say, Anglesea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth, to have justices of the peace there. 1. At the conquest of the said shires by Edw. I., laws were made by a Parliament held at "Rutland" (Rhuddlan), one of which is that Welshmen should be kept in bonds and subjection, and not put in authority. 2. The fact that most of the Commons are bound to appear at one Session in the year, and not depart without licence, causes them to be of good order. 3. Since the Conquest, the chamberlain has always been used to direct warrants of the peace, to be returned before the justice at his next coming. If gentlemen there had authority to direct warrants and *supersedeas*, it would put all out of good rule. 4. No indifferent persons can be found to be justices, as they are always at variance. There are none learned in the common law, or of sufficient substance in land, to be *custos rotulorum*. 5. Gentlemen, being justices of the peace, having quarrels, would do much extortion. 6. It has always been "very diffuse" for the chamberlain and justices to keep the peace between gentlemen and their partakers. If they were justices of the peace the chamberlain and justices would not be able to order them. 7. If the justices of the peace determined indictments of felony, few would be found guilty, for most of the gentlemen are bearers of thieves and misruled persons. 8. The King's

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Commissioners in the Marches and the justices of the county should be examined whether it would be for the wealth of the shires that there should be justices of the peace. 9. If the country be out of good order, the fault can be laid to the chamberlain and justices, but if there are justices of the peace, "the officers may excuse themselves every by other."
Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

246. BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

R. O. Draft of "An Act concerning uses and wills." (27 Hen. VIII. cap. 10.)
Imperfect, pp. 5. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another draft of the same. *Pp.* 12.

R. O. 3. A list of grievances suffered in the realm by reason of "uses," setting forth also the evil purposes for which "uses" have been practised.
Pp. 5. *Endd.:* "Damna usuum."

R. O. 4. Draft bill for remedying the above evils.
Large paper, pp. 3.

R. O. 5. Draft of Act "concerning the clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal" (27 Hen. VIII. c. 11.), differing materially from the Act as passed.
Large paper, pp. 6.

R. O. 6. Draft of an Act to the same purpose as the Statute "concerning enrolments of bargains and contracts of lands and tenements" (27 Hen. VIII. cap. 16.), but much fuller than the printed Act, and providing for the appointment of masters and clerks of enrolments in counties and ridings, instead of the enrolment being made before the officers mentioned in the Act.
Pp. 9. *Large paper.*

R. O. 7. Two copies of an Act of Parliament for the preservation of the river of Thames (27 Hen. VIII. c. 18). Printed by Isaac Jaggard, printer to the city of London, temp. Car. I.

R. O. 8. Draft of an Act repealing "An Act for the amending and maintenance of the Havens and Ports of Plymouth," &c. (23 Hen. VIII. c. 8.),* and prohibiting stream works for tin in any of the works running into the ports of Plymouth, &c. after Mich. 1537.
Pp. 4. *Large paper. Endd.*

R. O. 9. Extract from an Act of Parliament, Anno 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 24, in modern handwriting.
P. 1.

R. O. 10. Copy of the Act "concerning the assurance of the moiety of lands lately issued by Cornelys Vanderdelf unto Richard Hyll and his heirs." (27 Hen. VIII. c. 35.)
Later copy, certified by Francis Spelman, clerk of the Parliament. Pp. 8.

R. O. 11. Draft of the Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 42., "Act to exonerate the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from payment of First Fruits and Tenths," fairly written, but differing considerably from the printed Statute.
Large paper, pp. 8. *Mutilated.*

R. O. 12. Copy of the Act "concerning the assurance of the possessions of the earl of Northumberland to the King's highness and his heirs." (27 Hen. VIII. c. 47.) As far as clause 35 inclusive.
Large paper, pp. 20. *Mutilated. Endd.*

* This Act instead of being repealed was enforced by a new enactment, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 23.

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246. Bills in Parliament—*cont.*

R. O. 13. Copy of the proviso for Sir Thos. Percy, brother of the earl of Northumberland, in the above Act.
P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 14. Draft of the Act "concerning the assurance of a void plot of ground, being in Chepe in London, to the mayor and commonalty of the said city of London and their successors." (27 Hen. VIII. c. 49.)
Large paper, pp. 2.

Arundel MS. 152, f. 305 b. B. M. 15. Copy of Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 58.

R. O. 16. Draft Act of Parliament against pilgrimages and superstitious worship of relics. To be carried out by injunctions, from which no dispensations shall be allowed except from the King or his vicar-general.
Pp. 7.

Vesp. C. xiv. 441. B. M. 17. The oath of the sergeant of the Scunaige in Calais. [This oath is not embodied, like some others to be taken by Calais officials, in the Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 63, but it may have been drawn up at this time.]

Harl. MS. 1878, ff. 22–25. B. M. 18. Draft of an Act for the regular payment by customers of their receipts into the Exchequer on 1 May and 1 Nov., with a preamble somewhat resembling that of statute 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 2.
Paper roll of two sheets beginning at f. 25. *Corrected by Cromwell. Endd.*

247. Wools.

R. O. "The prices that wools were bought for in years past, and what price the said wools be sold for in this present year."
Leymster wool, 6*s.* 8*d.* a stone, sells now at 9*s.* or 9*s.* 3*d.*; Marche wool, 6*s.*, now 7*s.* 6*d.*; Cotswolde wool, 10*s.* or 10*s.* 6*d.* the "toode," now 14*s.* and above; Berkshire wool, 9*s.* and 9*s.* 6*d.* the "toode," now 13*s.* 4*d.*; "Yong Coottes" (Cotswold), 8*s.* the "toode," now 12*s.*; Lynsey and Casten (Kesteven?), 2*s.* 8*d.* the stone, now 5*s.*; Holland and Rutland, 2*s.* 4*d.* the stone, now 4*s.* 8*d.*: Norfolk wool, 18*d.* or 20*d.* the stone, now 3*s.* 4*d.*
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

248. The Curates of London.

R. O. Report made to the Council ("your Lordships") of a discussion touching the curates and inhabitants of London, intended to justify the statement made on that occasion by the writer. He states that he was induced to speak in consequence of a question raised before the Council as to the claim of the curates to tithes, &c. by prescription. This claim was opposed by Mr. Rastell, "seeing that now not only the poor, whose need ought to be relieved by the working of the curates, be compelled to pay, which they be not able, but also the rich have thereby, as it were, a water-gate to stop up the plenteousness of their hearts." He was opposed by the bishop of Winchester, who denied that he knew what was meant by the law of nature, of man and of God, urged by Rastell; for "the vilest parts in the creature of nature take most labor;" and by the law of man kings take toll of the merchant whether he prospers or not. To this Rastell could make no answer. After further discussion the archbishop of Canterbury urged the writer to speak, who then proceeded to detail the arguments he employed in defence of Rastell's position.
Pp. 11. *Endd.:* Dr. Harcoke, of Norwich, a frier, preched this sermon in the Grene Yard there.

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249. CLERKS OF THE PRIVY SEAL AND SIGNET.

R. O. Memorandum of the rules of the office of clerks of the Signet or Privy Seal as fixed by Parliament, 27 Hen. VIII., cap 11.

ii. A form (in another hand) of conditions contained in a grant of the office of clerk of the Privy Seal.

iii. A form of the oath to be taken by a clerk of the Privy Seal on taking office.

Pp. 2. *In a later hand, apparently on the fly leaf of an old letter book of Wolsey's time, on which are written:*—(1.) An order to some person to appear before Sir Robt. Southwell, at Westminster, and exhibit the accounts of the lordship of Crokeham; and (2.) a form of address to cardinal Wolsey in Latin.

250. THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.

R. O. "Parcell. possessionum [n]uper sedi episcopali Norwicen. pertinen. in manus Domini Regis libere rest[itutarum]."

Rents in Thorpe, 110*s.* 1½*d.*; Plumpsted Magna, 14*s.* 8¾*d.* ⅛*d.*; Plumpsted Parva, 22*s.* 5¼*d.* New rent of a pasture in Thorpe, called the "Gameplace," *alias* Lollerspyt, near the gates of Norwich, with a meadow called "the Harpe," 5*s.* New rent in Plumpsted, and a piece of heath ground near Gyddynghethe, 2*s.* 4*d.* Farm of certain lands, &c. (named) in Thorpe by Norwich, leased, 26 Sept. 26 Hen. VIII., by Ric. Nyk, late bishop of Norwich, to Ralph Cantrell and Anne his wife and Thomas their son, at 7*l.* 7*d.* a year. Divers farms in Thorpe, 58*s.* 10*d.*; in Plumpsted, 23*s.* 8*d.* Farm of lands leased to Leonard Spencer, 1 Oct. 26 Hen. VIII., 7*l.* "Firma unius thoralli cacis (*qu.* calcis?) usti exposit. portas civitatis Norwici vocat. Busshopes Gates," 13*s.* 4*d.* Farm of the toll of a fair at Magdalynhyll, 6*s.* 8*d.* "Perquis. curiæ ibidem tentæ communibus annis," 36*s.* 10*d.* Total, 31*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

ii. Charges against the above (*Repris'*). Fee of Ralph Cantrell, keeper and bailiff of Thorpe, 60*s.* Wages of the reaper of Plumpsted, for which an allowance is made in the rents of natives, tenants there, in ordinary years, 11*s.* 9½*d.* "In allocatione certitud. letæ," from certain lands in Thorpe and Plumpsted, 6*s.* 10½*d.*

Clear value of the manor of Thorpe near Norwich, with Plumpsted Magna and Parva, Norf., 27*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* ⅛*d.* *Signed by* John Pykarell.

Latin. Parchment roll.

251. THE MARCHES OF WALES.

R. O. Petition to the King's Commissioners in the Marches of Wales, by Sir Ric. Harbert, John Corbett, Humph. Lloyd, John Clon, Raynolds, William and Matthew Price, for themselves and other the inhabitants of the "lordships marchers" lately appointed by statute [27 Hen. VIII. c. 26] to be the shire of Montgomery, in the Marches of Wales; for the abolition of inheritance by "gavaill kind," and for local government as in the shires of England.

Large paper, pp. 5.

252. FORFEITURES IN WALES.

R. O. "A remembrance" to Mr. Cromwell, the King's Secretary, for the King's profit.

Lordship of Wenloge and Margham in the King's hands:—Thomas ap Morgan of Morghan, John J . . . ys Kymys, and Morgan Thomas, have "in currid into the King's danger," 100*l.* each. John Sysill's goods, 100*l.* William Morgan John, the King's "enprover," of Wenllog, with 3*l.* fee and

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252. Forfeitures in Wales—*cont.*

31*s.* 4*d.* gift, has deceived the King. [Amount of fine] "at the King's pleasure." Morgan Thomas, 40*l.* "Smalle oder forfeits, and of the Coroner ys returns," 10*l.* Two or three great riots, if rightfully handled, 100*l.*

Lordship of Magor, where the King has no rent but the royalty:—Thomas ap Powell of Magor, 40*l.*, and also in many other forfeits. Thomas Herbert the elder, outlawed and proclaimed a "rebelion," 100*l.* Ric. Rogger, Ric. Phelip, 10*l.*

The Queen's lordship of Cayerlion:—Thomas ap Powell, of the Pull, hath lost, due to the Queen, 60*l.* Thomas ap Powell, of Magor, 12*l.* John Phelpot, 10*l.*

Part of the above is found and the rest will be, if malefactors and transgressors be not impanelled in the inquest. *Signed:* "Per me, William Vaughan."

Wenllog, Marghan, Magor, Caldicot, and Grinfild, in the King's hands. Uske, Trelleg, Tregerike, Eddelegon, Cayerlion, and Lebeneth, in the Queen's hands.

P. 1., *mutilated.* *Endd.:* "Billa de foris[facturis] in Walli[a]."

253. The Royal Authority.

R. O. Paper magnifying the royal authority, and showing that the King has full right to all the lands and possessions heretofore given to "the said forsaken Antichrist," and that all princes, on notice being given them by the King "of the secretness aforesaid," are bound to make war against "the said forsaken, or any of his orders or synagogue."

Ends: "Item, the property, custody, and keeping of the testimonies of Scripture called the Book of Life, is given to the possession of the King's Majesty."

In Tuke's hand, p. 1.

254. Remembrances.

R. O. A bill for the execution of him that came from James Griffith ap Howell, which killed the two men at Hounslow. What shall be done with Thos. Fitzgarret? What order shall be taken with the prisoners in the Tower. A law to be made for the robbers on the sea and for their trials, and for the execution of such offenders as have been now in hold. For the assurance of the King's tenths and the first-fruits. For the true assessing of the subsidy. That the judges of the Common Pleas shall examine matters with their circumstance. For the orphans of London, and of the manner how they shall be assured hereafter of their portions. For the surveying of the accounts of the Great Wardrobe, and to set an order therein for the King's profit. The accounts of the clerk of the King's works to be surveyed. The ordynaunce of Calais to be established by Act of Parliament and put in execution. An Act for breeding of horses in all the parks and commons of the realm. An Act that never weir nor water-mill shall hereafter be erected or made within this realm. For the tin works, called water-works, in Devonshire, and for the amending of the havens there. For diminishing of the attorneys in all the shires, "which persons be the cause of great plea and dissension." Touching Sir Wm. Courtney's will, and to move the King therein. For payment of the King's revenues two times in the year, so that the general receivers may be compelled to pay as they receive. That the customers may be compelled to make payments quarterly of the money coming to their hands for custom and subsidy. For the sheriffs that they shall not hereafter have any tayles of reward, unless they can prove the cause why they ought to have. To remember the diminishing of the King's

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customs. To send for Candisshe to make a book of all the lands and revenues not yet given, which were parcels of Christchurch lands. To cause Candisshe and Lentall to take a view of all Bodye's accounts, and to see all his books put in safe keeping to mine use, so that they may be always forthcoming for my discharge. To cause Candisshe and Lentall to take a view of my household, the stable, my farms and cattle, and make report of the remainder. A view to be taken of all my debts due to me, and the days reported, and the specialties to be put in safe keeping. To examine the accounts of Thos. Thacker, Popley and Herry Polsted, and to see what remains in the hands of each. Touching the archbishop of York being from the Parliament, and whether he shall prorogue or dissolve the convocation. The effect of Sir Francis Bigott's letters touching the priest and Heron. To advise the King to grant few licences for any to be absent from the Parliament. Specially to remember forestallers and regrators, and specially the monopolies used throughout this realm. Specially to speak of utter destruction of sanctuaries. For the dissolution of all franchises and liberties throughout this realm, and specially the franchise of spirituality. The abomination of religious persons throughout this realm, and a reformation to [be] devised therein. To send Stephen Vaughan into Flanders. Device to be taken for the purgation of the prisons throughout the realm, and that the prisoners do [not?] remain in prison so long as they do. For counterfeiting of the King's sign. For forging of false evidence. That in chevisaunces or borrowing, no man shall lose above 10*l.* in the hundred for a year. For the diligence and yearly sureties * to be taken for the bringing the tenths and first-fruits, and for an office to be made for the taking of bonds for the first-fruits.

Pp. 3. *Copy, with additions in Cromwell's hand.*

R. O. 2. Draft of the first part of the preceding.

In Cromwell's hand. Pp. 2, *on a sheet addressed to Cromwell as* Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

R. O. 3. Draft of the second part of the preceding.

In Cromwell's hand. Pp. 3. *Endd.*

4 Feb. **255.** CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 137. B. M. Sends by the bearer the King's answer to his last by Brian, with copies referred to in No. 235. He is to return his opinion touching the same. The King is merry and in perfect health. Proffers of service. From the Rolls, 4 Feb.

P.S.—Touching the wood mill of which he writes, and the posts, makes no doubt he will be as glad as Cromwell for the good that is likely to ensue thereby to the commonwealth. *Signed.*

P. 1. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. Endd.*

256. GARDINER to [CROMWELL].

Cleop. E. v. 213. B. M. Strype's Mem. I. ii. 236. "The opinion of me, the bishop of Winchester, concerning the articles presented to the King's Highness by the princes of Germany."

As to the first article:—If this be granted the King will be bound to the Church of Germany, and be able to do nothing without their consent, which the bishop of Rome may use for an argument that the Word of God may be restrained to a common assent; whereas by the Word of God they may reform their opinions without our assent, and we without theirs. Moreover, as the King is in his realm an Emperor and head of the Church of England, while in Germany there be only dukes and lower degrees, so that we prove

* Surveys in § 3.

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256. GARDINER to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

the Emperor head of their Churches as the King of ours, how can they, without consent of their head, establish an agreement with us in religion, or we without derogating from the King's supremacy covenant with them? 2. The King might make them such a promise as contained in this article, but I see not how their promise in return can be sure, as they are subject to the Emperor. 3. As to the Council; as the King has nothing to do with the Emperor, I see not how he should agree to any Council indicted by the Emperor; yet this article agrees to such a Council as should be indicted according to the answer made to Peter Paul [Vergerius]. 4. The King may agree to this article, but I see not how they could do anything to hinder the Council if the Emperor would call it. 7. The word "association" soundeth not well. The King should have no lower place than head of the League, the others not being associate but adherent and dependent thereto. If any were to be associate it should be the duke of Saxony, whom, being an Elector, the King commonly calls his cousin. The rest of the articles, concerning mutual defence and money, are very advantageous to the Princes, but not equally so to the King, as they are so far off and call themselves the Emperor's subjects. Finally, they are wise in desiring all things agreed to before they send an ambassador to the King; for thus they shall send to us, not to learn of us, but to instruct us and direct our Church in such ceremonies as by their deliberation should be concluded.

"Thus, Master Secretary, according to your letters I write unto you what I think." Perhaps I write somewhat amiss, not knowing fully how they take the Emperor in Germany; but I fear our matters by way of league shall be the more perplexed by them. I would rather advise the King to give them money to defend the truth than to make a league with them. To hear their ambassadors would be well, "but upon the Word of God to make a new knot, whereof the one end shall be in Germany, shall declare rather a change of a bond of dependence than a riddance thereof." If the King can induce them to agree upon the "mere truth" it will be honorable; but a bond, if any of them should swerve, would occasion displeasure. Advises that the Germans should be moved to agree upon the King's supremacy as well as upon his cause of matrimony, "wherein God hath given sentence for the most part by the death of the Dowager. And this cause is now so [*qu.* as?] necessary as the other, for since my coming hither I have been essayed herein, and one said he thought they in Germany would not agree thereunto for fear of giving unto the Emperor overmuch authority over them." I replied as above.

Modern copy, pp. 4.

4 Feb. **257.** SERVANTS OF THE BISHOP OF TARBES.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 6.

4 Feb. R. O. **258.** ROLAND, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and SIR T. ENGLEFIELD, to CROMWELL.

According to your letters to the Council we have had the officers of Chirke before us, and examined the matter of the persons of Powes. We have also sent to Sir Ric. Herbert for his knowledge touching the men of Chirke, which we send. Though we made haste to save them on receipt of your letter, two were already hanged on good ground for burning a house. So should they have been who stole the sheep. The delivery of these persons from country to country was by convention of the duke of Norfolk, when he was here, and the lord Powes, for this Council did not mind the matter until they received Lord Powes' letters. Please help the reformation of the

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Club Sanctuaries of Wigmore and Beaudeley, as they have no privilege. Not a few thieves are received there. Let it be declared by Act of Parliament in what shire the town and franchise of Beaudeley stand, for if any be indicted in Worcestershire they say their town and franchise is in Shropshire, and *vice versâ*. It were better made parcel of Worcestershire, as their parish church is clearly in that shire. It is 12 miles from Worcester and 24 from Shrewsbury. Ludlow, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. List of prisoners remaining in the castle of Chirke and at Powys.

Delivered from Powys to Chirkland, now in the castle of Chirk:—David ap Cadwalader, John Wyn ap Cadwalader, Owen ap Cadwalader, Mores ap David ap Cadwalader, Jevan ap Dd. ap John, David ap Owen ap Gytton, Griffith ap David ap Tedder, Jevan ap John.

Delivered from Chirk to Powys:—Regnold ap Griffith ap Howell, Thomas ap Reynold, Griffith ap Reynold, Lewes ap John ap Guilliam ap Mores, Thomas ap Jevan ap Jnns (?), Lewes ap Morres, Robt. Morres, Jevan ap Howell dyo Benlloid.

If any man can lay anything to the charge of those in Chirk, saving for the old outlawry done 18 years past, they will abide their trial.

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259. Roland [Lee] Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

R. O. "Remembrances for Lewes Johns."

1. To thank Mr. Secretary for his continual goodness to me and my friends. 2. To put him in remembrance for some augmentation either of diet money or of foreign expenses, considering the great charges in apprehending the multitudes of these thieves. 3. Sir Ric. Herbert is content to deliver the harness in his keeping, but he requires 40*l.* or 50*l.* for it. It were charity to help him with some allowance in his old days. 4. The earl of Arundel should be moved in this matter, as Sir Richard is at the last cast, and Mr. Englefeld says he is steward of the Earl's lands by inheritance; "whereby should ensue great quietness in these parts by a good officer." 5. "To remember the Constable of Clon to the said Earl." 6. To remember the farm of Robright, co. Gloucester, belonging to the monastery of Ensam, Oxf., which Mr. Whitney hath, that it would please Mr. Secretary to help Lewes my servant to the same. 7. To remember the abbots of Shrewsbury and Lillishull and the prior of C[a]mbridge (?), as well for having their instruments as for the relaxation of their injunctions; and, as the abbot of Shrewsbury is taken with a palsy, to move Mr. Secretary that the prior may have more liberty for the wealth of the house. 8. Lord Ferrers and the earl of Worcester have the King's harness, viz., lord Ferrers had 50 pair of Almain rivetts delivered to him out of the castle of Ludlow, and the old earl of Worcester 200 pair, now remaining in Chepstow, besides the harness remaining at Thornbury. Mr. Secretary should speak to the said lords on the subject, otherwise they will not be gotten. Here is neither gun nor gunpowder, and only about 100 sheaf of arrows and 40 old bows, little worth. Not one string nor axe whereby I could do the King service. Here be about 250 Almain rivetts, but neither gorget nor apron of mail. Thank God the country is quiet. 9. To remember the club sanctuaries of the franchise of Wigmor and Beaudeley. 10. To move Mr. Secretary for the pardons. 11. That the three persons mentioned in the book, put up to this Council by the deputy steward and the receiver of Chirkland, which Lewes shall deliver, who lately stole certain sheep, may take their trial for the same. *Signed:* Roland Co. et Lich.

Sir Piers Dutton has complained to us against John Newall, late his servant, for levying more streats than he was commanded, as shown by the

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259. ROLAND [LEE] BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD—*cont.*

copies of books sent by the bearer. We have therefore committed him to ward in Chester Castle till he has made restitution and the King's pleasure be known. *Signed as above.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Order of the Commissioners at Ludlow that John Newhall be committed to Chester Castle for defrauding the King's subjects in certain estreats of amerciaments, and that Sir Piers Dutton shall be acquitted, as he was not privy to the said misdemeanour. Notary, T. Hakluyt. *Dated at the head:* Ludlow, 4 Feb. 27 H. VIII.

P. 1.

4 Feb. **260.** WILLIAM PENIZON to LORD DACRE.

R. O. Has received his letter, dated 23 Jan., requiring of Penizon his right in the abbey or priory of Lanercost, without offering any money for it. Cannot tell whether the fault be in Dacre or his servants, "but this one song they sing with your letters—they require much and offer nothing, with many words and no deeds." Was urged, before the return of his servant, to let Mr. Thomas Dacre have it, and assented on certain conditions. Thought this would have gratified Dacre rather than "inquieted" him. Offered his goodwill in the priory once to Dacre at Hynderskilff, when he declined. Yet he wrote before to the master of the Savoy to speak to him about it. His servants shall be recompensed for keeping it. From the Court, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* The lord Dacre at Kirkoswald. *Endd.*

4 Feb. **261.** HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 185. B. M. Enclosure in a letter from the count of Cifuentes to the Comendador Mayor, dated 4 Feb. 1536. * * *

The French king sends to the Pope a letter written to him by the king of England, in which he informs him of the death of the Queen his wife, and desires him to rejoice at it along with him, as he may thereby have better terms from his adversary than before. But he must remain faithful to their old alliance, as he has found Henry hitherto a very firm friend in his troubles; who now again offers his life, his realm, and all his powers to do him service. The Pope does not regard this much, as he doubts that the Queen's death will be a cause of separation between the two princes.

Ital.

5 Feb. **262.** [LORD LISLE] to the SENESCHAL OF [BOULOGNE].†

R. O. I have received your letter. What has been done in the matter has not been with a view to any new enterprise, but only for the causes mentioned in my other letters. In consideration of your letters, however, I have ordered that your river shall have its course as formerly, and I shall be present there within eight days. Calais, 5 Feb.

Draft. Fr. P. 1. *On the fly-leaf of a letter addressed to Lord Lisle.*

5 Feb. **263.** [ANTHONY AGER] to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letters. Hopes within four or five days to send him a perfect terrar of the lands and rentals of the late monastery of Langedon. There are lands unlet in Folkestone to the value of 10*l.* a year. For

† There is no clear indication of the year in which this letter was written, but it may refer to some matter arising out of the operations on sluices and seabanks mentioned in vol. IX., No. 891.

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Dovor we kept the Court in the priory yesterday. The King, as appears by an old rental, should have 14*l.* a year within the liberties of the town. which has been long unpaid, the prior not receiving above 4 marks a year, Has, however, charged a jury within the town, and expects to have a good way with them. They are, however, afraid of arrears being claimed, about which he wishes to know Cromwell's pleasure. Has discharged those who bought their livings there. Among these is a poor woman called Joan Bayly, who sold all she had to pay 20*l.* to the late prior, and is now destitute. She is well-beloved by the honest men of Dovor. Desires instructions about her. Bespeaks favor for the bearer, John Crafford, who holds the farm of the parsonage of Wallmar from the late abbey of Langdon, and fears to be distrained by the abbot, who receives from it his pension of 9*l.* a year. Dovor, 5 Feb.

P. 1. *Add.:* Thomas Crumwell, esq., Chief Secretary, &c.

5 Feb. **264.** EDMUND HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 105. B. M.

I have written three letters without answer, all sent by Cokerel. Jerome Mollins delivered to Mr. Pole your letter of the 10th ult., and we are surprised that there was no mention of our letters of Dec. 6. "Mr. Pole hath not made an end, but I think by all the present the work shall be absolved." The news of the old Queen's death was divulged here more than 10 days ago, and taken sorrowfully, not without grievous lamentations, for she was incredibly dear to all men for her good fame, which is in great glory among all exterior nations. *Hic palam obloquuntur de morte illius, ac verentur de puella regia ne brevi ma*[*trem*] *sequatur.* Men speaketh here *tragice* of these matters, which is not to be touched by letters. As far as I can see we have stirred up great hatred almost everywhere.

Letters of the 15th from Constantinople are so ambiguous that there is no certainty of the Turk's return thither, but rather an opinion that he is constrained to winter in Syria, for the Sofi is upon him stronge[r], and victorious. Barbarossa prepares 50 galleys in Bisantio. The Emperor leaves for Rome on the 8th or 10th inst. Naples has given him a million and a half of ducats. It is reported that the Pope will make 12,000 men, which is not credible. The Venetians have concluded to be in the Emperor's part, and will not meddle with Frenchmen. The Vayvoda's ambassadors are gone to the Emperor, who has authority from the Vayvoda to make peace with Ferdinand on what conditions he will. "Of the Frenchmen's cracks, more than of their deeds, we have continual rumours." Venice, 5 Feb. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

5 Feb. **265.** MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus Reform. III. 35.

"Your Englishman"† gave Melancthon his letter at the Saxon Thebes,‡ on his way back to Jena from the English ambassadors. He will wait for Melancthon at Wittenberg, for he can live there among his countrymen without expense. He seems of a courteous and liberal spirit.

Nicolas Heath, the archdeacon, excels the others in courtesy and learning. The others seem not to have tasted our philosophy or sweetness. Will therefore avoid conversation with them as much as possible. * * *

Hitherto the English have discussed the divorce. They contend that the law of not marrying a brother's wife is not dispensable. We, on the other hand, contend that it is. You see how much easier it is for them to contend

† Barnes?

‡ Wittenberg, whither Melancthon had gone for a short time on the 15 Jan. to meet the English ambassadors.

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265. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS—*cont.*

for severity than for us to bend the law, so as to make divorce not necessary. Have not yet touched upon religious doctrine, but shall soon come to it. They say the French are preparing for war. Non. Feb.

Lat.

6 Feb. Corpus Reform. III. 37.

266. MELANCTHON to VITUS THEODORUS.

Was lately summoned to Wittenberg to meet the Englishmen. Speaks of the discussion about the divorce, as in the preceding letter. Many things may be assumed from our theses, that it is lawful to use as examples in political matters what was approved in the Mosaic law. The unlearned do not accept these theses quietly. Evangelic doctrine has not yet been discussed.

Nicholas [Heath], the archdeacon, is a learned man, and fit for purer doctrine. The Bishop has the manner of prelates, and does not seem very well disposed. Luther is glad that Theodorus remains in the ministry and in his church. Wishes him to ask Osiander to write the opinion of Jewish teachers whether a man may marry his brother's widow. Has seen what Luther has written. 6 Feb.

Has been asked to inquire whether Theodorus will succeed Franciscus at their university.

Lat.

6 Feb. R. O.

267. JOHN LONGLAND, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, to LORD LISLE.

Thanks him for his goodness to his servants in Calais, who were going to the archdeacon of Lincoln,* and for his letters dated 16 Jan. and received 6 Feb., containing a request for a prebend to be given to Master Skryven, the bishop's chaplain, instead of to lord Lisle's chaplain as promised. Will do as he asks. "This penetrable cold that ye write of hath not yet penetrate any one that belongeth to my church." Will do his commands and recommendations to those mentioned in his letters, and to my lord of Bath, both for the wine and the hawks. Asks lord Lisle to help him to some pieces of Orliance. Sends commendations to lady Lisle. Holborn, 6 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Lieutenant in Calais. *Endd.:* 13 Feb.

6 Feb. Add. MS. 11,041, f. 3. B. M.

268. LORD FERRERS of CHARTLEY.

Receipt by Water Deveroux, K.G., lord Ferrers, and of Charteley, chief justice and chamberlain of South Wales, and steward of the bishop of Hereford, of 5*l.* as fee for the said office for the year ending at Michaelmas last, from John Scudamour, receiver of the Bishop's lands. 6 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

7 Feb. **269.** SIR WILLIAM PAULET.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 13.

7 Feb. R. O.

270. LORD LISLE.

Message, brought by Walter Skynner, from the Lord Chancellor to lord Lisle, 7 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. Lord Lisle, in answer to a demand for rent now due for two years, said that his house and rent were under arrest for payment of the debts of lord Berners. On this my Lord Chancellor sent

* Ric. Pate.

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Spylman to Hastings, who said the houses were clear of all such tanglements, and my Lord Chancellor says he has nothing to do with the debts of lord Berners, having bought the same from Sir Gilbert Talbot. *Signed:* Walter Skynner.
P. 1. *Endd.*

7 Feb. R. O. **271.** RICHARD LAYTON to CROMWELL.

This 7th Feb. I have been with the Archbishop, to whom I have delivered your letters, and have received another from him for you to nominate your clerk for the monks' prebend. This day I had been at Fountains to make the election, but that I tarry in York to induce a lewd canon and his flock, if possible, to surrender his house of 140*l.* good lands and only 40 marks of it in spiritual tithes. I had contrived this matter long before now, if a little false knave in York had not been a "doggarell" of the law and a "pursevant" of Westminster Hall. Dr. Leig keeps the visitation whilst I go forward with these matters. The prior of Gisborowe, a house of 1,000 marks, has resigned into our hands privily. If you make no promise of that house to no man till we come up to London, we shall by the way spy one for it meet and apt, both for the King's honor and discharge of your conscience and also profitable. If the treasurer of York knew of it, he would make hot suit for a young man of that house, a very boy for such an office. On the 8th we pass to Carlisle. We have done all in Northumberland, and at Shrovetide trust to see you. York, 7 Feb.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 Feb. R. O. **272.** HORSE STEALING.

Copy of indictments against Henry Bakster, *alias* Starky, of Daresbury, Chester, for stealing a horse from Hugh a Strete; also against George Robynson, late of London, mercer, farmer of the manor of Drayton Basset, for receiving the horse and allowing the thief to go at large, and for using words against the King's majesty. *Signed:* William Bassett, k.: Philip Draycot, k.: Walter Wrotyssley.
Large paper, p. 1.

R. O. 2. Evidence given to the jury, 7 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., before Sir John Dudley, Sir Philip Draycote, and Sir Wm. Basset, at the session at Lichfield, touching the above robbery. Witnesses: Thomas Browne, of Faresley, Staff., Thomas Harrison, and Hugh a Strete. *Signed:* John Duddley: Philip Draycote: Wylliam Bassett: Walter Wrotyssley.
P. 1. *Endd.:* "Robinson."

7 Feb. Vit. B. XIV. 245. B. M. **273.** [ANT. BONVISI] to CROMWELL.

"Signor molto observando. Per la posta spaccorno li vostri imbasciatori alli 4 scriss . . . . . li significhai che le pratiche tra questa Maesta e la Cæsarea [Maesta] . . . . . erano rotte e che Mons. l'Amiraglio non anderebbe piu, hora . . . . . rere di qualche importansia ma che le pratiche restino . . . . . imbasciatore della Cesarea Maesta, e ugni giorno chon questi p . . . . . espetialmente chon il gran Maestro e l'Amiraglio, il qual gran [Maestro] . . . questi dispareri a quaxi la posissione di tutti i neghotii . . . . . e siando lui inclinato alla pace e juditio abbi affare v . . . . . vedere di tirare a qualche bona chonclusione le pratiche . . . . . la Maesta del Re dovea partire alli 5 ede sopra stato e non . . . . . si partira, e frequenta il consiglio piu del solito limbascia[tore] . . . spedire fino alli 4 uno venuto da Napoli in poste per Fiand[ra] . . . e ritiene che de spettare qualche concluxione delle pratic[he] . . . . . Iddio lassi seguire quello abbi a essere per lo meglio, si disse la . . . . . Cæsarea Maesta e

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273. [Ant. Bonvisi] to Cromwell—*cont.*

Venetiani concluxa di poi di questa Corte . . . . . nulla per lettere di Venetia che dichano aveano fresche, ho i[nteso che qualchi] gran personaggi di questa Corte anno buttato parole per le qu[ale] . . . dubitarne, l'imbasciatore di Venetia apresso questa Maesta mos . . . . . nulla che malvolentieri si dice nuove che non piaceno, de le . . . . . di Napoli a sua Maesta sene parlla in diversi modi per littere di la . . . . . alcuni scriveno che era domandato piu di un milione e me[zzo ducati, ma] non lo haveano acordato, altri che lhaveano acordato a . . . . . a pagare in 5 anni, ugni anno ducati 300,000, che mi pare cho[sa] . . . . per quel regnio. Chon le prime doveremo intendere la certess[a] . . . . . ne avertiro V.S. Sua Maesta fa diligentia di mettere denari j . . . . . il donativo del primo anno a ragione di 18 et 20 per cento . . . . . simile di bona parte del resto. Quando abbi a essere la par[tita di S. M.]† non sintende al certo, chui scrive a 10 diquesto, chui a 15, e chu[i] . . . . . a Napoli. A Roma‡ aveano misso una in posta di 50,000 duchati . . . . . honoratamente benche a quelli populi non sia molto . . . . . anchora del sacho.

Per lettere di Spagnia e di Genoua . . . . . grandissima armata marittima§ . . . . . e mandavano 20,000 * * * * di marxo sariano presti per marciare . . . . . Fiorentini che di gia erano stessi in Yta[lia] * * * . . . ria altre nuove dessi non si sa aquello abbino aservire non . . . . . amettere piu insul mare puol essere si sia voluto . . . . . ati debbi intendere si fanno qua esili terra in Ytalia . . . . lmare sara insu una bella spesa, li apparati di guerra . . . . a ma non chon gran caldessa spedirno i capitani delle chalere . . . . restare tutto, le artegliarie ancora non sono comparse . . . [in ca]mpo, li lansi dichano essere in Borchogna e non essere piu di 4,000 . . . . io, che avendoli avuti chon difficulta e bixognato abbino fatto . . . . no potuto e pachano li dila dabene, e dicesi che dui del meglior . . . . erano fra loro sono restati in Alamagnia dicendo che non vogliano [andare in Y]talia chon si pochi delli loro natione e che alloro era stato dato . . . . e sarenno 15,000 e siando manchato le promisse loro giustamente . . . . manchare. In Alamagna come ho ditto a V. S. hanno fatto . . [pro]vigione che non ne possino uscire piu e non potendo avere . . . . Allamanni e hoppinione de piu non abbino affare la guerra . . . . venuti a Ginevra sono la maggiore parte del chantoni di Bernna . . . . chano non hanno pensione di qua e che non vogliano servire per denari . . . . o predichatori dichano non e licito affare guerra per denari ma . . . . o fare chonscientia loro di prendere il paeze d'altri, per che anno [tutt]o il paeze intorno di Genevra salvo un chastello forte dove si . . . . ti tutte le gente duchesche perche non vedeno il modo di prenderlo . . . . anno mandato a dire al ducha se non li da il chastello che [andranno] piu avanti in el suo paese. Quello sa del Turcho V. S. lo vedra . . . . olo le mando in questa di Roma, alla quale sempre miraco . . . . . ilmente preghando Iddio la conservi felice. Da Lione addi 7 di Febraro 1536.

Havendo fatto questa presta per mandare con il primo alli 7 . . . . . compreseno dui poste, una di Roma a questa Maesta con lettere del . . . . [l'altra] di Napoli allo imbasciatore dello Imperatore chon lettere . . . . . to de nuovo scrive il R^mo^ Triulsi a suo fratello che e . . . . . terra che il generale delli Observarti (*Observanti?*) che era . . .

† Here occurs in the MS. a modern marginal note before the fire:—"Not certaine his Ma^ties^. departure from Naples."

‡ Modern footnote:—"In Rome a collection of fyftie thousand crounes to intertaine the King (*sic*, *qu.* Emperor?), although they grudge a little at his coming when they remember [the] sakadging of Rome.

§ Modern footnote:—"[A gre]at armie prepa[red] . . . Spaine by sea . . . . . of corne from . . . . . ie for biscottes . . . . [2]0,000 men . . . . . moneths . . . . . [a]nd as for * * ."

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. . . . . imperatore laven . . * * * si sia lassata scorrere tanto avanti a dire che voglia lacordio a ugni modo sensa metter . . . . . quando ve coxe di tale importansia quale e q . . . . . poste ultime l'imbasciatore di sua Maesta e stato molte . . . . . consiglieri e non sintende nulla buttano ben voce di . . . . . tre cento lance verxo la Fiandra e dichano che dove . . . . . avere lansi in l'Alta Alamagnia che ne aranno in l . . . . . e che veranno per via di Ghelder e dichano e minaceno d . . . . . homo crede quello li piace e i piu che non abbino a fare . . . . . tosto a stare in questi termini sono non seguendo accor . . . . . non si fa juditio per i piu, avendosi a trattare gran coxe . . . . . satisfactione per tutte le parte. Io scrivo a V. S. quello i[ntendo]. Sua prudentia potra raccorre quello li parra sacosti p . . . . . e di quello intendero alla giornata non manchero aver[e] . . . sempre buon servitore di quella faro fine."

Hol. Mutilated. Add.

8 Feb. R. O. **274.** ANTHONY ABBOT OF EYNSHAM to CROMWELL.

According to your letters of the 4 Feb. I have sent you the principal doer in the King's matter, dan John Abyngton, accused by Harry Wynforthe. Harry is in safe custody. Eynsham, 8 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Feb. R. O. **275.** GEORGE LOWYS, Mayor of Winchelsea, to CROMWELL.

I have delivered the goods of John Couely, deceased, seized by my predecessor, to John Chandelar and Simon Palmer, as you desired, with the exception of a horse and two mares distrained by Eliz. Heman, widow, for farm of land, out of the liberties of the town. They were so badly kept that one of the mares died; and for the horse and mare taken by the factors, she has brought an action against them in the King's court here at Winchelsea. I shall not allow her to proceed further till I hear your pleasure. Winchelsea, 8 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 Feb. Poli Epist. I. 431. **276.** REGINALD POLE to GASPAR CARD. CONTARINI.

Thanks him for his letters of Jan. 31. Hears that Peter the Bohemian has delayed his journey, and still has Pole's letters to the Cardinal. Agrees with the opinion expressed in his letter that Gardiner's book is written with the highest art, but that the arguments are weak. As to the book and the author, quotes the proverb about dice,—the better the player the worse the man. Thinks such books refute themselves, but to support his own and the Church's opinion by plain and plausible arguments is no easy task, and needs assistance, time, and leisure. Intends to send the part in which he defends the Pope's authority by the next courier. Campensis and Priolus have just arrived. Venice, 8 Feb.

Lat.

9 Feb. R. O. **277.** JOHN WORTHIALL, Clerk, to CROMWELL.

I occupy by your favor the spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese of Chichester as Chancellor by the King's commission. Will. Roll, parson of Graffan in my jurisdiction, has of late withdrawn the making of holy bread and holy water on the Sunday to his parishioners as was formerly the custom. He has let his hair grow, so there is no sign of any crown, and this produces much murmuring among the people. I desire your counsel in this matter, as I dare not meddle till your pleasure is known. Chichester, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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9 Feb. **278.** Priory of Marton, Yorkshire.
Surrender. *See* Vol. IX., No. 816 ii. (3).

9 Feb. **279.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.
Add. MS. 8715, f. 201. B. M.
As to England, the king of France said I ought to remember that he had said several times (only I was not to allege it) that he does not love the king of England for his conduct towards God and the Holy See; that he is the most unstable man in the world, and Francis has no trust of ever seeing any good in him. Lately he wished to join the Lutherans, binding himself to live in his kingdom according to their usages, and to defend them against every one if they would have bound themselves equally to defend him, but they (*quelli*) answered that they would not. God knows if the French king has done all he could to prevent them uniting with him to the dishonor and prejudice of the Apostolic See. He has heard for certain that the King means to marry the Princess to some gentleman of the country, to prevent her being ever married to any prince. * * *
Ital., modern copy, pp. 7. *Headed:* Al Mons. Ambrogio. Da Lione li 9 Febr. 1535 (*sic*).

9 Feb. **280.** Melancthon to Vitus Theodorus.
Corpus Reform., III. 39.
Wrote to Theodore three days ago about the discussions with the English, and Luther's honorable opinion of him. Has asked Osiander for the opinions of the Rabbis about the Jewish law concerning a man marrying his brother's widow. 9 Feb.
Lat.

9 Feb. **281.** Paul III. to James V.
Vatican Secret Archives.
Corrected draft of a brief commending James's fidelity to the Holy See, and his refusal to participate in the designs of impious men. Rome, "vj. die viiij. Februarii, anno 2°."
Lat., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *The original is endorsed:* "Feb. 1536, anno 2. Regi Scotiæ, amantissima. D. Ambros. Attestatio contra Regem Angliæ."

10 Feb. **282.** Chapuys to Charles V.
Vienna Archives.
Wrote on the 29th ult. The same day the Queen was buried, and besides the ladies whom I mentioned, there were present four bishops and as many abbots, but no other man of mark except the comptroller of the King's Household. The place where she is buried in the church is far removed from the high altar, and much less honorable than that of certain bishops buried there; and even if they had not taken her for princess dowager as they have done in death and life, but only as simple baroness, they could not have given her a less honorable place, as I am told by men acquainted with those matters. Such are the great miracles and incredible magnificence which they gave me to understand they would put forth in honor of her memory as due alike to her great virtues and to her kindred. Possibly they will repair the fault by making a becoming monument in some suitable place.
On the day of the interment the Concubine had an abortion which seemed to be a male child which she had not borne 3½ months, at which the King has shown great distress. The said concubine wished to lay the blame on the duke of Norfolk, whom she hates, saying he frightened her by bringing the news of the fall the King had six days before. But it is well known that is not the cause, for it was told her in a way that she should not be alarmed or attach much importance to it. Some think it was owing to her own

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incapacity to bear children, others to a fear that the King would treat her like the late Queen, especially considering the treatment shown to a lady of the Court, named Mistress Semel, to whom, as many say, he has lately made great presents. The Princess's *gouvernante*, her daughters, and a niece, have been in great sorrow for the said abortion, and have been continually questioning a lady who is very intimate with the Princess whether the said Princess did not know the said news of the abortion, and that she might know that, but they would not for the world that she knew the rest, meaning that there was some fear the King might take another wife. The Princess is well. She changed her lodging on Saturday last, and was better accompanied on her removal and provided with what was necessary to her than she had been before. She had an opportunity of distributing alms on the way, because her father had placed about 100,000 crowns at her disposal. It is rumoured that the King, as Cromwell sent to inform me immediately after the Queen's death, means to increase her train and exalt her position. I hope it may be so, and that no scorpion lurks under the honey. I think the King only waited to summon the said Princess to swear to the statutes in expectation that the concubine would have had a male child, of which they both felt assured. I know not what he will do now. I have suggested to the Princess to consider if it be not expedient, when she is pressed to take the oath, if she be reduced to extremity, to offer that if the King her father have a son she will condescend to his will, and that she might at once begin throwing out some such hint to her *gouvernante*. I will inform you of her reply.

I do not think the English ships detained at Bordeaux will be so soon delivered, seeing that the English, in spite of the remonstrance made by the French ambassador on Candlemas Day when he returned to Court, refused to alter their ordinances; and if those at Bordeaux show as much obstinacy some disorder may arise from it,—at least so thinks the ambassador, who having received four days ago letters from the King his master, although it was late in the evening, sent for a merchant, a great friend of his, to warn him to see to his affairs and be ready to remove when necessary, for he thought that some trouble must arise without delay between the two Kings, both for matters concerning the Faith and for the refusal to deliver the Princess to the Dauphin. Nevertheless, this does not strike me as probable, especially considering that the French king has quite lately given licence to this King to procure a great quantity of grain from France. I hear nothing more of the return of Brian to France, nor of any negociations between the French and those here.

On the 4th instant began the Parliament, for the instruction of which there were at the same time printed and published several books concerning ecclesiastical ceremonies, especially against images and the adoration of saints, and against those who uphold purgatory; and in accordance with this and the statutes hitherto made against the Pope the preachers are commanded to instruct the people. This command also extends to prelates and others, and already on Sunday last the archbishop of Canterbury played his part in the *grande place* in front of the cathedral of this city, and of the two hours that he preached one and a half were occupied with blasphemies against his Holiness and his predecessors. On Sunday next the archbishop of York is to preach, and so, according to their degrees, all the others. The great object of the King is to persuade the people that there is no purgatory, in order afterwards to seize all the ecclesiastical endowments; and as to the other Lutheran articles, they have no difficulty in passing them. This of purgatory is the newest and most strange to the people, and still more to the lords whose predecessors have left foundations for the memory of posterity. Yet if the matter were ten times more unjust, there is no one who dare contradict the King without other support.

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282. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Yesterday arrived the person sent by M. du Rœulx to investigate the means for the enterprise, and to inform me of what he proposed to do for his part. But, as I have twice written, I fear that the opportunity is gone. I await, however, the answer of the personage whom the matter concerns, by which we must be guided, and consult how the affair may be accomplished. London, 10 Feb. 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 4. *An extract of the last paragraph is in the Rymer Transcripts,* Vol. 145, No. 6, *at the Record Office.*

10 Feb. Vienna Archives.

283. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

This notable and good Catholic archbishop of Canterbury, in his preaching on Sunday last, among other blasphemies against the Pope, proposed to prove that all the passages in Scripture about Antichrist referred to his Holiness, and, to injure at a blow the Holy See and the Imperial authority, cited one author who said that Antichrist should come when the empire was ruined. This, he said, it was now, because of all the monarchy only a small portion of Germany obeyed the empire; and he decried the Imperial authority as much as he could, ending by saying that the Pope was the true Antichrist, and no other need be looked for. Thus you may see the virtue and honesty of this apostate, and what has come of the good treatment shown him when he was with his Majesty, and what good cause I had to send my man to Bologna when his Majesty was there to prevent the Pope from allowing his promotion. I must not forget to say there are innumerable persons who consider that the concubine is unable to conceive, and say that the daughter said to be hers and the abortion the other day are supposititious. Eight days ago the goods of the Dantzic merchants, which the King had sequestrated, were released. London, 10 Feb. 1535.

The King has lately given a bishopric to one who some time ago abandoned the Augustinian habit,* and like a Lutheran fled to Germany, where it is said he has a wife.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

284. DEATH AND BURIAL OF KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Vienna Archives.

The good Queen died in a few days, of God knows what illness, on Friday, 7 Jan. 1536. Next day her body was taken into the Privy Chamber and placed under the canopy of State (*sous le dhoussier et drapt destat*), where it rested seven days, without any other solemnity than four flambeaux continually burning. During this time a leaden coffin was prepared, in which the body was enclosed on Saturday, the 15th, and borne to the chapel. The vigils of the dead were said the same day, and next day one mass and no more, without any other light than six torches of rosin. On Sunday, the 16th, the body was removed again into the Privy Chamber, where it remained till Saturday following. Meanwhile an "estalage," which we call a *chapelle ardente,* was arranged, with 56 wax candles in all, and the house hung with two breadths of the lesser frieze of the country. On Saturday, the 22nd, it was again brought to the chapel, and remained until the masses of Thursday following, during which time solemn masses were said in the manner of the country, at which there assisted by turns as principals the duchess of Suffolk, the countess of Worcester, the young countess of Oxford, the countess of Surrey, and baronesses Howard, Willoughby, Bray,

* Barlow, who was about this time promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, was certainly an Augustinian originally, but there seems here to be some confusion between him and Barnes.

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and Gascon (*sic*). On Tuesday following,* as they were beginning mass, four banners of crimson taffeta were brought, two of which bore the arms of the Queen, one those of England, with three "lambeaulx blancs," which they say are of prince Arthur; the fourth had the two, viz., of Spain and England, together. There were also four great golden [standards]. On one was painted the Trinity, on the second Our Lady, on the third St. Katharine, and on the fourth St. George; and by the side of these representations the said arms were depicted in the above order; and in like manner the said arms were simply, and without gilding (? *dourance*), painted and set over all the house, and above them a simple crown, distinguished from that of the kingdom which is closed. On Wednesday after the robes of the Queen's 10 ladies were completed, who had not till then made any mourning, except with kerchiefs on their heads and old robes. This day, at dinner, the countess of Surrey held state, who at the vigils after dinner was chief mourner. On Thursday, after mass, which was no less solemn than the vigils of the day before, the body was carried from the chapel and put on a waggon, to be conveyed not to one of the convents of the Observant Friars, as the Queen had desired before her death, but at the pleasure of the King, her husband, to the Benedictine Abbey of Peterborough, and they departed in the following order:—First, 16 priests or clergymen in surplices went on horseback, without saying a word, having a gilded laten cross borne before them; after them several gentlemen, of whom there were only two of the house, "et le demeurant estoient tous emprouvez," and after them followed the maître d'hotel and chamberlain, with their rods of office in their hands; and, to keep them in order, went by their sides 9 or 10 heralds, with mourning hoods and wearing their coats of arms; after them followed 50 servants of the aforesaid gentlemen, bearing torches and "bâtons allumés," which lasted but a short time, and in the middle of them was drawn a waggon, upon which the body was drawn by six horses all covered with black cloth to the ground. The said waggon was covered with black velvet, in the midst of which was a great silver cross; and within, as one looked upon the corpse, was stretched a cloth of gold frieze with a cross of crimson velvet, and before and behind the said waggon stood two gentlemen ushers with mourning hoods looking into the waggon, round which the said four banners were carried by four heralds and the standards with the representations by four gentlemen. Then followed seven ladies, as chief mourners, upon hackneys, that of the first being harnessed with black velvet and the others with black cloth. After which ladies followed the waggon of the Queen's gentlemen; and after them, on hackneys, came nine ladies, wives of knights. Then followed the waggon of the Queen's chambermaids; then her maids to the number of 36, and in their wake followed certain servants on horseback.

In this order the royal corpse was conducted for nine miles of the country, *i.e.*, three French leagues, as far as the abbey of Sautry, where the abbot and his monks received it and placed it under a canopy in the choir of the church, under an "estalage" prepared for it, which contained 408 candles, which burned during the vigils that day and next day at mass. Next day a solemn mass was chanted in the said abbey of Sautry, by the bishop of Ely, during which in the middle of the church 48 torches of rosin were carried by as many poor men, with mourning hoods and garments. After mass the body was borne in the same order to the abbey of Peterborough, where at the door of the church it was honorably received by the bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Rochester, the abbot of the place, and the abbots of Ramsey, Crolain (Crowland), Tournan (Thorney), Walden and Thaem (Tame), who, wearing

* This would be Tuesday, 1 Feb., if the chronology were strict; but the latest Tuesday that can be intended is 25 Jan.

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284. DEATH AND BURIAL OF KATHARINE OF ARRAGON—*cont.*

their mitres and hoods, accompanied it in procession till it was placed under the *chapelle ardente* which was prepared for it there, upon eight pillars of beautiful fashion and roundness, upon which were placed about 1,000 candles, both little and middle-sized, and round about the said chapel 18 banners waved, of which one bore the arms of the Emperor, a second those of England, with those of the King's mother, prince Arthur, the queen of Portugal, sister of the deceased, Spain, Arragon, and Sicily, and those of Spain and England with three "lambeaulx," those of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, viz., "le joux des beufz," the bundle of arrows, the pomegranate (*granade*), the lion and the greyhound. Likewise there were a great number of little pennons, in which were portrayed the devices of king Ferdinand, father of the deceased, and of herself; and round about the said chapel, in great gold letters was written, as the device of the said good lady, "Humble et loyale." Solemn vigils were said that day, and on the morrow the three masses by three bishops: the first by the bishop of Rochester, with the abbot of Thame as deacon, and the abbot of Walden as sub-deacon; the second by the bishop of Ely, with the abbot of Tournay (Thorney) as deacon, and the abbot of Peterborough as sub-deacon; the third by the bishop of Lincoln, with the bishop of Llandaff as deacon, and that of Ely as sub-deacon; the other bishops and abbots aforesaid assisting at the said masses in their pontificals, so the ceremony was very sumptuous. The chief mourner was lady Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and the French queen, and niece of king Henry, widower now of the said good Queen. She was conducted to the offering by the Comptroller and Mr. Gust (Gostwick), new receiver of the moneys the King takes from the Church. Immediately after the offering was completed the bishop of Rochester preached the same as all the preachers of England for two years have not ceased to preach, viz., against the power of the Pope, whom they call bishop of Rome, and against the marriage of the said good Queen and the King, alleging against all truth that in the hour of death she acknowledged she had not been queen of England. I say against all truth, because at that hour she ordered a writing to be made in her name addressed to the King as her husband, and to the ambassador of the Emperor, her nephew, which she signed with these words—Katharine, queen of England—commending her ladies and servants to the favor of the said ambassador. At the end of the mass all the mourning ladies offered in the hands of the heralds each three ells in three pieces of cloth of gold which were upon the body, and of this "*accoutrements*" will be made for the chapel where the annual service will be performed for her. After the mass the body was buried in a grave at the lowest step of the high altar, over which they put a simple black cloth. In this manner was celebrated the funeral of her who for 27 years has been true queen of England, whose holy soul, as every one must believe, is in eternal rest, after worldly misery borne by her with such patience that there is little need to pray God for her; to whom, nevertheless, we ought incessantly to address prayers for the weal (*salut*) of her living image whom she has left to us, the most virtuous Princess her daughter, that He may comfort her in her great and infinite adversities, and give her a husband to his pleasure, &c.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6.

10 Feb. **285.** HENRY VIII. to CHR. ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN.

Vit. B. XXI. 97. B. M.

Complains that the Archbishop has not released his [the King's] servant George Wollwever, who is imprisoned on account of false accusation, and in whose behalf the King has before written. The Archbishop has no

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right to detain him, and should have remembered the firm friendship between the Emperor and the King. Threatens retaliation.

Our palace near London, 10 Feb. 1535.

Lat. Corrected draft, p. 1. *Add.*

*** *An extract from the letter actually sent is given in Bucholz,* ix. 352.

10 Feb. R. O. St. P. v. 17.

286. WILLIAM BARLO to CROMWELL.

The condition of the Borders is even more grievous and miserable than he intimated to Cromwell and the King's Council. Lord William will show at his return the complaints made to him. Authority must be given to execute justice without fear or partiality, otherwise admonitions only make things worse. There is no right preaching of God's Word, nor scant any knowledge of the Gospel in these parts, though there are plenty of priests, monks, and friars. Berwick, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

Vesp. C. XIII. 249. B. M.

287. [THE ENGLISH AMBASSADORS to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.]

Complain that in "your safe-conduct," sent to us as ambassadors of the king of England to his nephew, there are certain exceptions not usual between friends, and seldom conditioned among enemies. Though the cause of their embassy is yet undeclared, it concerns the wealth, prosperity, and honor of both realms. Nothing has ever been attempted by English ambassadors contrary to God's honor or prejudicial to their realm, so as to give occasion for the insertion in a safe-conduct of clauses forbidding the ambassadors to promote any strange opinions, or derogate in word or deed against the authority of "the sacred holy church (as ye name it) of Rome." To this they answer, that as in England no strange opinions are maintained, so here they intend to promote none. Cannot precisely conjecture what is meant by the strange opinions so strangely objected against them, being allied neighbours and not strangers, unless the reformation of vice and correction of evil manners is counted strangeness. This can only seem strange to those who hate the Christian verity and love no godly virtue. Concerning the authority of the Roman church, do not derogate any part granted by Scripture, nor enlarge it any wider than the Word of God will stretch. Though they have no special commission causeless to intermeddle, yet they cannot so restrain their private communications as not to mutter or talk of it, when they are purposely provoked thereto by divers of "your inquisitive people." It is no equal condition unless the people are inhibited from moving such matters to them. There can be no such exception without breach of the league between the two realms, which provides that neither shall take part against the other with any person or potentate, temporal or spiritual, notwithstanding any severe sentence of man or by man's law promulged. In these general words the bishop of Rome is no more excepted than any other foreign potentate. It is evident, therefore, that with reasonable cause they may lawfully speak against and resist his wrong usurpation, and [the Scotch] are bound to join with them. Remind them of the power of the prince who has sent them, and who is able not only to nourish love amongst his friends, but to purchase amity even of his enemies. He has sent them not for any temporal commodity, but from his love and amity to his good brother and nephew, whose ambassadors were entertained without any such restrained exception. Return the safe-conduct, being unable to accept such thrall conditions from allies, and will content themselves with the security of their own sovereign's letters till they may attain the presence of the King's highness, from whom they doubt not to receive a gracious answer and a free safe-conduct, not after the rate limited to enemies, but after the benevolent form granted to his uncle's ambassadors.

Copy, pp. 3.

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10 Feb. **288.** Dr. Thomas Legh to Cromwell.

R. O. I have taken possession of the house of Sherborne, for which I heartily thank the King and you. Whatever men may say you shall be assured of my services. You have said at divers times that I should be your chancellor; and though you may have others of greater learning and judgment, I trust so to order myself as shall be to your profit, keeping three things in view,—fear of God, fidelity to the King, and gratitude to you.

The prior of Gysborowghe has resigned his house to us, which we have kept close. The cellarer and the bursar stand for it, and are assisted by Master Treasurer (of York ?). They are of no literature, unfit to govern, as the house may spend 1,000 marks a year. If you have no friend of yours you wish to put in, stay till our coming, and I will provide one with all qualities fit for such a room, and "as profitable unto your mastership as any other." Mr. Layton has been with the archbishop of York, and has done as you wrote, and taken the surrender of Martyn Abbey to the King's use. I have been at Mountgrace and Hull, and find them there and in all other places ready to fulfil the King's pleasure. Layton is now at the monastery of Fountaines to perform your mind. I expect him tonight, to go through to Carnyll tomorrow, and so home to you. Richmond, 10 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

10 Feb. **289.** Melancthon to Vitus Theodorus.

Corpus Reform., III. 40. One of the Englishmen with the bishop, who is ambassador here, has gone to Nuremberg (*isthuc*). Asks him to introduce him to Osiander, as he is a great friend of the bishop of Canterbury, as Osiander is, and far excels the others in courtesy and learning. Would have written to Osiander if the English had not been in a hurry. Wishes to have an answer by Dr. Sebald. 10 Feb.

Lat. Add.: Noribergæ.

11 Feb. **290.** Melancthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Corpus Reform., III. 49. On Feb. 10 "your Englishman" returned to us at Tyrigetæ (Jena), bringing with him his friend Nic. Heath, who excels the others, as I wrote before, in courtesy and learning. They are going to Nurenberg, and I am returning today to Wittenberg.

The Englishman spoke highly of you, and Heath seemed to be pleased with your praises. I have written a letter to you answering those brought by the Englishman.

Expects that the Council will be hindered by the war which the French king is about to undertake for the duchy of Milan. The Church is torn by the ignorance and ambition of teachers and the cruelty of prelates (*pontificum*).

3 id. Feb. 1536.

Lat.

11 Feb. **291.** Sir John Dudley to Cromwell.

R. O. This day, at Lichfield, George Robinson was indicted for felony, as will appear by the bills to be shown you by your servant, Thos. Parry. The justices of the peace were Sir Will. Bassett, Sir Philip Draycot, and Walter Wrotisley, who have done well in the King's service. Most of the jury were gentlemen of good substance. Lichfield, Friday, 11 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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11 Feb. R. O. **292.** JOHN BUTLER to CRANMER.†

Has often declared to the Deputy, mayor and Council the oath of renouncing the Bishop of Rome's pretended power, which was established in the last Parliament, but no such oath is taken or used, and much papistry still reigns, especially among the rulers. Suggests a commission to the Deputy and some others not of the papistical sort, which were hard to find among the Council here, to see the oath put in execution at the admission of officers. Supposes then some would alter to another fashion. Suffers much trouble. They seek ways to undo him, and speak fair to his face. Reminds him of the preachers, of whom Dr. Barnes should be one. Calais, 11 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

12 Feb. R. O. **293.** WM. BRABASON to CROMWELL.

Asks him to thank, on the King's behalf, the mayor, bailiff, and citizens of Waterford for their treatment of the King's soldiers and the good-will showed to himself. Commends Wm. Wise, the King's servant. Dublin, 12 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

12 Feb. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 205. B. M. **294.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to the PROTHONOTARY AMBROGIO.

Hears that the king of England has had a fall from his horse, and was thought to be dead for two hours. His lady miscarried in consequence. * * *

Ital., modern copy, pp. 3. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio, Da Leone, li 12 Febraro 1536.

13 Feb. R. O. **295.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

The Master of the Masondewe and himself have received Cromwell's letter. Cromwell lays most to his charge that he brought the King into debt before, and wishes to do so again. If the first objection is for the arrear left unpaid in the Tower, he did it through ignorance, not being always able to have money enough, because Cromwell was away in Calais with the King, and had given him orders to finish the work against the King's coming home. Mr. Smythe, now the Queen's surveyor, certified that Whalley had only money enough to pay the workmen from time to time and Cromwell got the arrears discharged. As for the debt now incurred, the master of the Masondew took in 400 men at Christmas, when Whalley was in London, being authorised by Cromwell's letter, 14 Nov. Since Christmas has tried to reduce the number, but could not. The master will come up and explain his intentions as to keeping the men. The 250*l.* he has received will not pay more than two-thirds of what is due this pay day. Dover, 13 Feb.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* "Chief Secretary" "at the Rowlles." *Endd.*

13 Feb. R. O. **296.** SIR THOS. DENYS and others to the MARQUIS OF EXETER.

Have received his letters stating that divers men disguised as women were unlawfully assembled at the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. The matter has been examined by the writers, and before by Sir Thomas Arundell, who promised to draw up a report to be sent to the Council.

† This letter may be of the year 1535, as the Act referred to was passed in the end of the year 1534. The letter of Cranmer to Butler given in Vol. VII., No. 40, as of the year 1534, ought certainly to have been placed in 1535. *See* No. 589 (7), in the same vol.

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296. Sir Thos. Denys and others to the Marquis of Exeter—*cont.*

On the 12th they had before them a great number of women and their husbands. Cannot find that they were guilty of any traitorous intent, or privy to the setting up seditious bills against the mayor of Exeter for imprisoning the offenders. They say that their only intent was "to let" (stop) "two Bretons, kervers," who boasted that they would pull down the crucifix of the said church with all the saints there, calling them idols. Exeter, 13 Feb. *Signed:* John Blakaller,* mayor of Exeter:—Thomas Denys:—Phelypp Champernown.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 Feb. **297.** [Sir Gregory Casale] to Henry VIII.

Vit. B. xiv. 237. B. M.

"Ser^me^ princeps felicitatem. Quod prout Majestas vestra per ejus literas a Domino Ricar[do] . . . . . accepisse scribit, cupiam de ea bene mereri fa . . . . . eadem Majestate vestra beneficia, et raræ virtutes ac am . . . . . eam ornatam cognovi. Hæc etiam me adduxerunt ut . . . . . cum dicto domino Ricardo tanquam ejus servo et benevo . . . . . retulerat, loquerer, ostenderemque magnum pecto[ris mei] desiderium ut Majestatis vestræ animus omni quiete et sa . . . . . deret. In hunc sermonem secum ego devenerim quod si inte . . . . . pristinam amicitiam et benevolentiam reintegrare posse p . . . . . obstante aetate jam ingravescente et nonnullis infirmit[atibus quibus] laboro libenter istuc me conferrem. Quod etiam nunc aff . . . . . addens quod in omnibus his in quibus Majestati vestræ possim . . . . . ero paratissimus et promptissimus, prout ne Majestati vestræ lo[ngiori epistola sim] molestus, latius scribo ad Mag^cum^ D. Thomam C[romwell, ejus] secretarium, cujus fidem Majestas vestra per dictas ejus literas . . . . . ." [Rome],† 13 Feb. MDX[XXVI].†

Mutilated.

13 Feb. **298.** Antony Colly to Cromwell.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 98.

At lord Leonard Gray's last coming here he mustered the horsemen and footmen in the retinue of Sir Wm. Skeffyngton, then Deputy, "with strait and cruel fashion," as Kildare did when they left Ireland. He also used unfitting words to the Deputy, threatened the captains, and offered to strike Leonard Skeffyngton with his dagger. Thinks this behaviour shortened the Deputy's life. He checked men at the musters for not having good horses, when their horses were quite good enough, and when the men had not been paid for seven months, which he refused to take into consideration. This was done at the suggestion of the Master of the Rolls. We should have suffered much loss in our wages if it had not been for Mr. Brabazon. Hopes Sir Wm. Brereton and Mr. John Salisbury will report on the efficiency of the men and horses at the muster. Lord Leonard will not allow the captains to dismiss or take in any new men into their companies without his express leave. The Deputy should be a man whom the King loves and trusts, and to whom he can depute the whole authority in Ireland. The bearer, John Amore, can show him of many things which should be reformed, especially the ill-treatment of Dame Ann Skeffington, widow of the late Deputy, who is not allowed to send to England to solicit Cromwell's favour in her causes. Skeffington's retinue would not know what to do without "that good Mr. Brabazon." Wishes Cromwell would thank him. Would ask the same for the Master of the Rolls and Chief

* He was mayor in 1530 and in 1536.

† Supplied from marginal note.

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Justice if he could find "any goodness of good-will in them." Lady Skeffington has written about her causes, "by a more stranger than this bearer is," lest her letters should be stopped. "Dewllyng" (Dublin) 13 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

14 Feb. **299.** ORDNANCE in the TOWER.

R. O. Report, dated at the top 14 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., made by Sir Chr. Mores, master of the ordnance in the Tower; Wm. Huxley, Antony Antonyes, clerks of that office; Harry Jonson, master gunner; and Leonard Skevyngton, yeoman of the same, on the state of the King's ordnance and certain housing wherein it stands; viewed by Sir John Russell and Sir Edmund Walsyngham, commissioners, and by James Nedam, surveyor of the King's works.

The Irongate bridge and two bridges at the Lyon gate require repair. The long house of ordnance, upon the green, is ready to fall, and a new one is required to the north of the Mint. The bows and arrows, 3,300 of the latter, need doing up. Bowstrings, "Collyn Clyftes" and Morespykes. Gunpowder: there are 39 lasts and 11 barrels, but more should be made, and as the saltpetre is done, that in the castle of Porchester might be brought and used. Shot: 10 tons more wanted. Collars and traces for horses and elmyn (elm wood) boards are required. Calais: gunpowder, &c. wanted. Desire 400*l.* by way of prest, towards furnishing "the foresaid business."

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* "A book presented by Sir Ch. Mores."

[14 Feb.] **300.** RICHARD RICHE.

R. O. "Articles of agreement between Richard Riche and A. B., "of and for the exercising of the clerkship of the recognizance[s] for payment of debts according to a statute thereof late made" (23 Hen. VIII. c. 6.)

Large paper, pp. 2.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 32.

14 Feb. **301.** COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Send by the Master of the Rolls and Lord Chief Justice the five brothers of the earl of Kildare, who have been apprehended by "lord Leonard, high justice and governor of this your land." It is the best deed ever done for the weal of the King's poor subjects. The Lord Justice, treasurer of the wars, and others, have deserved thanks for the politic and secret conveying of this matter. Dublin, 14 Feb. *Signed:* J. Rawson, P. of Killmaynam—Willm. Brabason—Thoms. Lutterell, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron—Thomas Houth, justice—Walter Kerdyff, justice.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

14 Feb. **302.** The SAME to CROMWELL.

R. O. To the same effect. Dublin, 14 Feb. *Signed.*

St. P. II. 304. *P.* 1. *Add.:* Secretary, *Endd.*

14 Feb. **303.** DENMARK and LUBECK.

Nero, B. III. 100. Extracts of letters received from Bonner and Caundish, 14 Feb.

B. M. The copy of letters from them to the King and Mr. Secretary to be delivered by Petrus Swavenius, of 27 Jan., declaring first the receipt of their letters hence, with a repetition of those which came from them at Christmas, "specially touching that point of their host in Westfalia."

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303. DENMARK and LUBECK—*cont.*

Rich. Caundish has treated with the duke of Holst about Mr. Secretary's letter. He is evil content that the King does not give him the title of King, but answered that 10 ships were delivered, and he would pay for the other three. He excused the taking of them by a certain custom. Concerning the conclusion of the peace between him and the Lubecks, he is content that the King should be arbiter. He would have sent to the King in the beginning, but was prevented by the Lubecks, who boast to have received 100,000 angels. He asks for a loan from the King of 100,000*l.*, at the old rate, promising to give the King aid by water and land as well as repayment, and for a token to give him Islande and Faray.

They remember also their letters to Mr. Secretary of Jan. 3, declaring the rumour of the king of Sweden's death, how they intended to use Bernard de Mela and Dr. Adams, that they had no comfort of the delivery of George Wolueuer, whom they have racked, and reported on his confession that he is an Anabaptist. The Diet was not kept on St. Stephen's Day, but began in the Octaves of Epiphany. No good is like to be done. Copnam Haven and Elbowe stick to have Christiern again. There were present the duke of Luneburge, the orators of the dukes of Holst, Saxe, the Elector, the Lansgrave, Lubeck, Luneburg, Bremen, &c. Candish was well entertained, and had given him a chain worth 30*l.* They have printed the bishop of Winchester's book, *De Vera Obedientia.*

The letters sent by the said Petrus to Mr. Secretary contain a rehearsal of those to the King, with a special clause that the matter secretly committed to them is like to take effect; but it must be kept secret, and a letter of thanks would do good. Swavenius desired to see the copy of their commission, and would have had them promise aid to his master by virtue of it.

Concerning the journey of Caundish to the duke of Holst.

He went alone, for the following reasons:—1, it was thought they should not speak with the Duke but with his Council; 2, it was promised that some of the Council should conduct them, in place of whom came 45 horsemen; 3, though they were promised a safe-conduct, they could not have it before the time of their going; 4, it was said there was none about the Duke who could speak Latin; 5, it was thought meet one should remain at the Diet; 6, the remembrance of their evil entertainment before in Denmark; 7, the evil handling of Wolueuer, for want of a safe-conduct; 8, understanding the delivery of the 10 ships to be their principal cause, they thought one sufficient for the rest; 9, if one were evil handled, the other might labor for his deliverance; and, 10, that the Duke might not think he was overmuch sought on.

He was accompanied by Thos. Copyn, a Councillor of the Duke's, four gentlemen, and 45 horsemen, and marvellously well entertained. The Duke received his letters of credence, and excused the slender form of a safe-conduct sent to the ambassadors, asserting that it was truly meant. He complained of the King's aiding his enemies, especially as there was a league lately made between Frederick, his father, and the King, and he thought he should rather have had assistance than that the King should enter against him. Answer was made that the King had ever showed himself friendly, and had given no aid against him. The commission and articles of credence were then delivered to him, and, after consultation, it was declared to Candish by his orator "that he had received neither letter of credence nor commission directed to him," declaring that if the King had borne good will or favor to him, he would not have taken from him his title given of God, much "engreving" that matter, and that Candish and his colleagues were chiefly sent to the king of Sweden. As to the ships, he said he had delivered 10, and would pay for the other three, excusing the taking of them by a

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custom; and as to the peace, he thought it was rather moved for the commodity of enemies than of himself or his friends. They answered him, as to the title, that the King did not know at their departure that he had taken it, and if he had, as the King was acting as a common friend, it would not have been meet for him to use it, for fear of suspicion of partiality; as to the custom, at all events, the people who were spoiled should have been well treated, "and they of this country only interrupted." For the peace, Candish replied that the King moved it for a universal benefit, not for any commodity to his enemies, and as his kind overture was not thankfully accepted, it would not be expedient for them to meddle further therein. Candish was then desired to withdraw, and at his return was told that the Duke thankfully accepted the King's intromission in the matter of peace, declaring that the Lubecks would bring in the Emperor, "who as gladly would bite an English sheep as a Danish ox." He wished the King to know the falsehood of the said Lubecks, desiring him and his colleague to be present at the "dayford," *festo Stephani*, as mediators for the peace, and asked what if the Lubecks would not agree. It was answered that then it were meet the King should judge between them; to which the Duke agreed.

The next day the Duke's chancellor came to Candish's lodging, and declared what expenses their master had had in these continual wars these two years; how the Lubecks, the duke of Mekinborough, and the grave of Oldenburgh had confedered with the house of Burgundy to deliver Copman Haven and Elbowe to the Emperor; that 80,000 "yochamdales" were ready at Breame to be conveyed to Copman Haven, saying they would all die before the Emperor should have his desire, and requiring aid of the King for their defence, hinting that the French king has made them offers. They wish the ambassadors to send a post to the King to know his pleasure. Cavendish said any money given must be repaid, and demanded Copman Haven and Elbowe, as a pawn; which they said was not possible, as Copman Haven was the seat of the king of Denmark, but their master had other islands, as Islande and Feraye, which might serve instead. When he spoke to the Duke about this interview, he reminded him that he had no commission to speak of anything but the ships and peace. The Duke again spoke of his great charges and the Emperor's practices for Denmark, in which he was using the Lubecks, who have lately admitted three or four papists into authority. He proposed Islande, which has great plenty of brimstone, and Feraye, as pawns. Cavendish replied that they durst not move the King without some better foundation, considering what incommodities might result from aiding him, the King being now in league with the Emperor. The Duke then went to his Council, and Candish asked for his demands in writing. On his return, he said he could not part with any part of his realm but the said islands, which the King might have for a token, and his money repaid too. He would also be bound to serve the King with ships and men. The aid he required was 300,000 angels. Candish answered he durst not move the King herein, and desired answer to the two articles. To the peace he answered as before, with a little qualification that he could not tell how his friends would be content for the King to be arbiter, and desired them to know the state of this contention between him and the Lubecks of the Hamburgenses, and then advertise the King. As to the three ships, he would write to the King to his satisfaction; and to this he adhered, in spite of everything said for their present delivery. The Duke then asked how it stood between the King and the French king, declaring that he has in wages 12,000 lanceknights, 2,000 horse, and 75 ships at sea, inferring that though they agreed not yet, they might come to a nearer point, meaning that, rather than fail, he would be content with less money. The Duke asked him to tarry dinner, and the Chancellor gave him a chain worth 30*l.* for his

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303. LUBECK and DENMARK—*cont.*

reward. Laboured privately with the latter to get the delivery of the three ships, but he could get nothing more. At dinner he sat on the Duke's right hand, who used him very familiarly, speaking of the Lubecks, and that the captivity of G. Wolueuer, whom he loved not, came only through them. He asked of the state of the castle of Werberge and M. Mayer, "saying that he done a foul deed." Candish declared the castle was well furnished and very strong, and if he would have that house "he must first take him to mercy." At this one of the Council came in with letters, one from a servant of the grave of Odinburgh, whom he had sent into Burgert, and two others from the Palsegrave and the Emperor. The first said that he had obtained a letter to Lubeck to prepare 20 ships for victualling Copman Haven and Elbowe, and that he had obtained 60,000 "yochamdales" sent to the said Grave, and that the Emperor had written to the Palsegrave to prepare all his force to deliver Christiern, wherein he should neither want men nor money, and he doubted not to see Christiern at large.

The Palesgrave's letter contained his suit to the Emperor, and his determination to aid him. The Emperor's letter was thanking the Grave, and desiring him to hold his own, with promise of succours. The letters were copies sent by the Grave to his friends, and intercepted.

The Duke then dismissed his Council, and demanded of Candish the cause of the King's divorce, which he declared. He then asked where the Emperor's aunt was, and was answered that she was in England honorably treated. He asked also, of what nobility the Queen was; and when Candish had declared her noble lineage and progeny "he took up his hands and crossed him, saying, whom shall a man believe? and adding that it was told him she was a husbandman's daughter, and of no nobility." On his saying that the Emperor bore no good will to the King for that matter, "engreving" again his unfaithfulness towards him, Candish assured him the Emperor was in amity with the King, notwithstanding that matter, and it was not expedient for the King to do anything to interrupt it. The Duke replied that he was an enemy to the Evangely, and he would spend his life before he should prevail. He desired Bonner and Candish to write to the King touching these matters. They replied that, touching the peace, they would write upon the information to be had at Hamburgh, but touching his demands they durst not. Whereupon the Duke ordered his Chancellor to go in hand with the letters in answer to the ships. Candish's charges were all defrayed by the Duke. His councillors affirmed that he might have had Sweden at his will any time these two years, but he would not till he could bring the rest to some better conformity.

Pp. 10. *In Wriothesley's hand, probably a decipher.*

304. BONNER to SUAVENIUS.

Danish Archives. *See* Report xlv. of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, App. II. 16.

Is glad he is going to England. Will write the letters he promised him. But the more agreeable his arrival will be to the King, Bonner is all the more anxious to know what he will answer about the ship and goods so unjustly intercepted; otherwise the King will think either that he has been negligent about his charge, or that Christian has refused his petition.

Sends articles about it presented by his colleague (Cavendish) to the councillors of Christian, which he begs he will return, as he has no copy. Desires a categorical answer to each article. Sends also the heads of matters reported to him by his colleague on his return.

Lat.

Ib., p. 17. ii. Heads of matter reported by Cavendish, apostiled by Bonner.

1. My colleague told me of old that your Prince was offended because he believed our King had assisted his enemies. *Margin:* He ought not to be

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offended, for it was not so. 2. He said your Prince had declared that ours had violated the treaty made with king Frederic. *Margin:* He never did so. 3. When my colleague showed your Prince both the commission and articles with the letters of credence, at first he refused to read them, alleging by his councillor, Wolf Powis, that they were not for him, as he was not named king of Denmark, and was very angry (*graviter excanduit*), as if our King wished to take away his right, and at first he could not think of treating of anything but the restitution of the ships. *Margin:* From what a slender matter a great affair is stirred up! And I told you long ago how unjustly our Prince and we are accused. 4. As to the restitution of the ships he would reply to us in such wise that we ought to be entirely satisfied. *Margin:* How can this be, when the ships and goods are not restored, especially *cum cessent servitia?* 5. In justification of the capture and retention of the ships, a Danish custom was alleged that the Prince might seize and detain the ships of any persons in time of war. *Margin:* No money was paid; they were not used for war, and the ships of all others were free. 6. While peace was being treated between your Prince and the Lubeckers, for which cause we came and offered (as I wish we had not done) all our services to promote it, your Prince said that this was rather sought in the interests of his enemies than for his advantage. *Margin:* We are ill-used if everything is taken in the worst sense. 7. Your Prince, speaking of the Lubeckers, said that our King had lent them 100,000 angelots. *Margin:* How does this appear, and for what purpose was the loan, if made? 8. He also said the Lubeckers wanted to bring a wolf into Germany (meaning the Emperor), who, when this affair was settled, would eat up the English sheep as well as the Danish ox. *Margin:* We are on good terms with the Emperor, &c. 9. Also that the Chancellor and Wolf Powys, speaking of the Lubeckers, said that Albert duke of Mecklenburg and the count of Oldenburg made a league with the house of Burgundy about the surrender of Copmanhaven and Elbowe, and that 60,000 Joachins were at Bremen to be sent to Copmanhaven by Ambrose Bokebynder. *Margin:* We know not what they have done. 10. Also that the Chancellor and Wolf Powys, speaking of the aids to be given by our King to your Prince, desired that our King should have in pledge the islands of Iceland and Faraye, &c. *Margin:* The King wants nothing of the kind. 11. That your Prince, speaking of the same aids, seeing that he was involved in these wars, demanded 300,000 angels, and promised friendship and good-will along with the said islands. *Margin:* "De plus petitionibus, penitere ego tanti non emam." 12. That your Prince appeared to think our King in some danger not only from the Emperor but from others, especially on account of his marriage. *Margin:* There is no fear, for the Emperor seeks our King's friendship, and everyone in England is quite at one with the King in this and all other matters.

These things he (*i.e.* Cavendish) wished to note, that if you see anything to answer you may let me know.

Lat.

14 Feb. **305.** MELANCTHON to N. N.

Corpus Reform., III. 42.

Returned yesterday to Wittenberg on account of the meeting with the Englishmen. Has not yet seen the English bishop. Heard at Leipzig that the former queen of England, the Emperor's aunt, was dead.

Letters from Nuremberg state that it is certain that the French will make an attempt on Milan. The [bishops] of Salzburg and Trent and duke Lewis of Bavaria have joined the Emperor. Gives an account of some men going mad from eating a pig which had been bitten by a rabid dog, which, he thinks, typifies the evil of immoderate liberty. 14 Feb. 1536.

Lat.

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15 Feb. **306.** JOHN DREWS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to remember my suit for a lease of the manor of Henbury, in Saltmarch, in the hands of the bishop of Worcester, to whom I delivered your letter, but found small comfort. The bearer, Mr. Thorn, was present, and can give you an account of our interview. Bristow, 15 Feb. 1536.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

17 Feb. **307.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Informed His Majesty of the arrival of lord Rœulx's man by his last letters of the 10th. Has communicated his charge to the Princess by the man in whom she trusts. Late yesterday the said man informed him that it was not necessary to acquaint her with the plan, as she trusted entirely to Chapuys' discretion. She thought it would be easy to escape from the house if she had something sent her to drug some of her women with. She would have to pass her governess's window; but once out of the house could easily find means to break or open the garden gate. She is so eager to escape from all her troubles and dangers that if he were to advise her to cross the Channel in a sieve she would do it; but this desire makes it seem easier both to her and to her confidant. Thinks it would really be much more difficult, as she has no person of sense or experience about her, and if she has been lodged in a place so convenient for escaping, it may be a trap to tempt her. She does not think that she is guarded; but still she may very probably be so without knowing it, as last year at Greenwich. The ports also may be warned. The house where she is at present is much more inconvenient for the enterprise than the former one. In the first place, it is 15 miles further from Gravesend, where lord Rœulx intends her to embark. His shipmaster says that he dare not come any higher, and therefore it would be necessary to ride 40 miles on horseback. It would be impossible to do this without relays, and even with them it could not be managed with such rapidity as to prevent discovery. There are a great many people and horses in the village where she now is, and she would now have to pass several large villages, where she could be easily detained. The former house was free from these dangers; there were no horses or men near it, and it would have been unnecessary to pass through any place where six or eight harquebus men on horseback could not have kept things quiet.* If the Princess could be brought below Gravelinghe (Gravesend), as the shipmaster wishes, all would be right. If she embarked nearer, it would have to be about two miles from here, which would be very dangerous, as one could not be sure of the tide or of not being stopped on the river. The master says he dare not conceal men in the ship, everything is so carefully searched. They might, however, be put in different boats (?) (*charrues*) as sailors or passengers, and disembarked beyond Gravesend. The Princess thinks it certain, and others say the same, that she will be removed about Easter, probably to the house in which she last was or nearer, which would be very convenient. Although the Princess very much desires to escape from all her troubles, still she would prefer, as surer and more profitable, the general and total remedy so necessary for God's service to rescue innumerable souls from perdition; for even if she were to escape, the matter would not end there, but the King might fortify himself where he is at present weak, and the case would be still more difficult. Thinks, for his own part, that if she were once out of England, and in the Emperor's power, Henry would not kick against the pricks. She is continually asking him to beg the Emperor to hasten the remedy, which she fears will be too late for

* "Sy ne convenoit passer par lieu que six ou huit arqueboutiers a cheval neussent pu rebouter et fait tenir quoy."

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her, for which reason she is daily preparing herself for death. She wished Chapuys to send a messenger to the Emperor, unless the late Queen's physician had any mind to go thither; but Chapuys dissuaded her from doing so by showing her that it implied distrust in the Emperor, and by assuring her of the diligence and vigilance which would be used. Will take care that the physician does not go to Spain or elsewhere, as the Princess dare not trust any one else. Although he has not yet been retained as her physician, orders have been given to her *gouvernante*, by Chapuys' request, since the Queen's death, to allow him to visit her whenever necessary, which will be a great comfort to her if it continue, and will make matters easier. If the King is going to add to her suite, as is reported, some of her mother's old servants, and one who served the late Queen as master valet of the apothecary, could be got as her valet de chambre, the enterprise would be much easier, as he would be a fit man to assist in it, especially if she were removed nearer London, or to the place where she last was, which, as I said, is expected about Easter, when the season will be more suitable, as the King generally leaves the neighbourhood about that time, and the sea would be more navigable for vessels with oars, which De Rœulx ought to have provided. Moreover, it appears by a letter which the concubine wrote to her aunt, Madame Shelton, the said Princess's *gouvernante*, shortly before the said concubine's miscarriage, of which I enclose a copy, that the Princess's case is by no means so urgent as it was before. I know not if the said letter was a *ruse*, of which there is some fear, seeing that it was left by the *gouvernante* as a thing forgotten in the Princess's oratory, who, having transcribed it, replaced it where she found it.

If the affair is carried out, it will not be to His Majesty's honor for Chapuys to remain here, as nothing will make Henry believe that he had no share in it, and consequently nothing could deliver him from death, for in this as in other things the King would show that he has no respect or fear of anyone in the world. Nor would the concubine restrain him from doing so, for she bears Chapuys no good will, any more than the King does himself, for having always shown him the truth against his inclination. Proposes, when everything is ready, to find some honorable excuse for going into Flanders with two or three of his men; for, having discussed the matter with lord Rœulx's man, it would be very difficult for him to take any part in the enterprise without being discovered; and possibly when he is gone, they would pay less regard to it, especially if he were to pretend that when in Flanders he might solicit something in their behalf. Desires instructions what to do. Does not wish the Emperor to suppose he hesitates for want of good will or for fear of death, which in His Majesty's service he would think a glory.

Two days ago some Gueldrois arrived, and came to the King. Will endeavour to discover the cause, and inform His Majesty both of that and of what takes place at this Parliament, in which nothing has yet been done that is worth writing. London, 17 Feb. 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp.* 5.

ii. Copy of the letter of the Concubine to Madame Chelton, her aunt.

Mrs. Shelton, my pleasure is that you do not further move the lady Mary to be towards the King's Grace otherwise than it pleases herself. What I have done has been more for charity than for anything the King or I care what road she takes, or whether she will change her purpose, for if I have a son, as I hope shortly, I know what will happen to her; and therefore, considering the Word of God, to do good to one's enemy, I wished to warn her before-

* There is another modern copy in Rymer Transcripts, Vol. 145, No. 6, but some important passages are omitted in it. A translation of the greater part of the letter will be found in Froude's "The Pilgrim," p. 108.

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307. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

hand, because I have daily experience that the King's wisdom is such as not to esteem her repentance of her rudeness and unnatural obstinacy when she has no choice. By the law of God and of the King, she ought clearly to acknowledge her error and evil conscience if her blind affection had not so blinded her eyes that she will see nothing but what pleases herself. Mrs. Shelton, I beg you not to think to do me any pleasure by turning her from any of her wilful courses, because she could not do me [good] or evil; and do your duty about her according to the King's command, as I am assured you do, "et le devez estre aussi (qu. *assuré?*) que me trouverez vre. bonne dame quil ne (qu. *quelque?*) chose quelle face."

Fr. From a modern copy, p. 1.

17 Feb. **308.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Has forgotten to write that during the Christmas holidays when he said to the King that he was surprised that all the time he and Cromwell had been discussing the new understanding no tangible proposal had been made, Henry replied several times, Yes, more than reasonable, and that Cromwell had gone further in this matter than he ought. On pressing the King to state what the offer was, either from shame or some other cause, he could not help saying that it was for the marriage of his little daughter. Replied that it was true Cromwell had spoken of this, but timidly, like one offering a coin to an elephant, so that Chapuys considered it unsaid, but that he himself had declared that Chapuys should write of it at all hazards, as well as of the other conversations he had had with him. Thinks it would be well not to reject the proposal, lest, despairing of reconciliation, he should be obliged to treat with the French, by whom he said he had been importuned. The King's fickleness and inclination to new and strange things is such as he cannot describe. He had given orders, as Chapuys wrote some days ago, not to preach certain articles of this new sect, and four days after he ordered just the contrary, and worse than before, especially as regards the Pope, against whom the most execrable sermons, caricatures, and pictures are continually made. It was thought the cruelty of those here had abated, but since closing the letter to His Majesty, Chapuys has been informed that it has been determined to put to death three doctors who have been for two years confined in the Tower, and since condemned to perpetual prison by Act of Parliament for maintaining this marriage. The one has been the King's confessor,* a man of great virtue and learning, the second is the Princess's preceptor,† and the third Master Abbe (Abell), whom you saw at Saragossa. It is said also that several monks will be immediately put to death. If so, I fear this diabolic rage may penetrate somehow to the Princess. It was yesterday proposed in Parliament that the prelates should no longer have any tribunal or jurisdiction, and that all ecclesiastics should be subject to the temporal court. No doubt this will pass, and all that the King pleases, and it is expected that the most diabolical projects will be discussed without any one attempting to oppose them. Yet I think if the provision from Rome had been long ago executed it would have caused some commotion, for the people are daily in more and more despair, only hoping for help from abroad. Nothing more is said of Brian returning to France, and there is no great probability of stricter alliance with the French, seeing that the French ambassador does not go to Court. If you think that what I wrote to His Majesty as to my "assentement" was not well taken, which I do not believe, I beg that the article in question may be sent "avec le Aiax de Auguste ascavoir que *incombat in spongiam.*" London, 17 Feb. 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 2.

* Dr. Nic. Wilson. † Richard Fetherstone.

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17 Feb. R. O. **309.** St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

Lease by A. B. Prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, to Stephen Vaughan, of London, gentleman, of a tenement and shops in the alley called "The Three Legges," in the parish of St. Mary Atte Bowe in West Chepe, one of which was late held by Wm. Botry, mercer, deceased; for 80 years, at a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 17 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.

Draft. Large paper, pp. 2.

17 Feb. R. O. **310.** Sir Thos. Audeley to the President of the Council of the Marches of Wales.

Ordering that one Ric. Cholmeley should appear in the Star Chamber in the Quinzaine of Easter, for a riot committed in Staffordshire, and for refusal to discover his adherents. Remits the order for his coming up in custody or by sufficient sureties. Christchurch, London, 17 Feb.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. *Headed:* "The copy of my Lord Chancellor's letter."

17 Feb. R. O. **311.** Roger Neckham, Monk of Worcester, to Cromwell.

Our father prior came from Gloucester to Worcester, 11 Feb. On the 13th he called me before him and the seniors. There his servant Ric. Chylde delivered a letter to me from you to send to him by his servant "(y suppose ye menyd to Glowceter) horse and money convenient for his honest conveyance to you." These I promised him. I must needs tell how I was bated by him and his servant, the worse because I was your minister. Chyld said aloud that I had written against my master, and should be pulled lower. My master said I should have little thanks for meddling. I said, when you spoke I would believe; till then I would live in hope. My master says if 10 or 12 were out of the monastery he could live quietly. If those he despiseth had a discreet father they would live quietly, and better than those whom he favors. He checked me further, supposing all was misspent that came not to his profit, little regarding hospitality. From the 13th to the 17th he visited his manors and chambers, taking out of his privy chamber four marks and four great books of accounts, and sealed the door, keeping the key. He dispenses with the King's injunctions, taking one of our presidents to be his chaplain, and says nothing to me. On the 16th Chyld took his leave of me. Our cellarer was not behind and grieved me more. I think he is not profitable to our house.

I have endured great displeasure. I have ridden to courts to quiet our tenants. I have declared to them the pre-eminence of our Prince, and how he studies the quietness of his subjects, so that they all exclaim "God save our Prince! We will be faithful to him in word and deed, body and goods." I intend henceforward to leave Martha's part, and to follow Mary's, relying on you alone. My prosperity rests upon you, for I know the severity of our master. I have delivered him horses and 20*l.* in money. Worcester, 17 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 Feb. R. O. **312.** Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle.

I have received yours of the 8th inst. by John Broke, and perceive Sir Francis Brian has promised to get you a warrant for the money demanded by the fishermen there for carriage of ambassadors' servants and letters. Some of their demands are not just; for many of Wallop's servants and

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312. Sir Brian Tuke to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

others have paid them at times for their passage. I continually thank you and my lady for your great goodness to poor Mr. Baker and his [wife].* London, 17 Feb. 1535.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

17 Feb. **313.** Edmund Boner to Thomas Sherle.

Vit. B. xxi. 136. B. M.

"Right gl[ad I am that] all my friends are in good health, which I d . . . . . your packet of letters sent by Robert the Fawkoner, bu[t] . . . . . packet sent by one Francis Ryvers of the Stilliarde. I had a letter from good Mr. Archedeacre Bell, Mr. Dr. Bartle . . . . . Chancellor of Worcester, my old, gentle, and assured hearty friend Sir . . . . . Mowle." If I do not write shortly I hope to come myself, as soon as this wa[ter] of the Elfe is "unfroren." Make my humble recommendation to Mr. Secretary and my friends about him, viz., Mr. Richard Cromwell, Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Pexley, to my kinsfolk in Worcestershire, and my neighbours in London.

If you be not a good sparer against my coming, I shall have a threadbare purse, by reason of my great charges at the Great Assembly, which caused me to borrow money. Let not my mother lack, nor my sister's children, so that they apply their book. Commend Candishe and me to Mr. Honnyng and his wife, "with Mr. Godsalve and my wife." Hamburgh, 17 Feb. 1536. *Signature lost.*

Not in Bonner's hand. P. 1. *Mutilated. Add.:* To my very trusty and singularly beloved servant Thomas Sherle, by Powles. *Endd.:* Edmond Boner.

17 Feb. **314.** Laurence Stauber to Foxe Bishop of Hereford.

R. O.

Has no acquaintance with him, but, having been many years in the king of England's service, could not omit to salute him at his now being in Germany. Has explained some important difficulties to Dr. Nic. Heisthus (Heath) archdeacon of Stafford and ambassador, and also has conferred personally with Chr. Montaborinus when lately in Nurmberg, as they can show. Sends a small remembrance (a silver coin bearing an effigy of the writer, and a small piece of mineral worked by nature herself in the silver mines of Germany), so that when the writer's case against the Senate of Cologne, who in contempt of the King suffered him to be seized and robbed, is mentioned at the King's court, he may have him in good remembrance. Has sent an account of the affair in Latin to Cromwell (Thomas Cranuuelus), and encloses an abstract herewith. Has asked Foxe's servant, James N., the bearer, when he is buying English horses to buy him two, and send them to his house at Nurmberg. On account of the sudden departure of Heath, has not been able to obtain anything worth sending. Nurmberg, 17 Feb. MDXXXV[I].

Signed: "Laurentius Stauberius Eques Auratus ac Georgii Marchionis Consiliarius."

Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* Edward bishop of Hereford, ambassador in Saxony of the kings of England and France.

17 Feb. **315.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 208. B. M.

The Grand Master and cardinal Tournon told him today that the King, though he had always given the English ambassadors clearly enough to understand what was his mind towards the Pope and the Holy See, has

* Omitted.

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lately assured them that their King must not think that they will alter their mode of life in this kingdom; so that the English now despair of getting what they want here; and further, Francis had told them that now the Queen was dead, the agreement between them was at an end.

They said to him also that if the Pope gave the sentence against the king of England and acted with strictness, he would probably give in, seeing that the Pope and the Emperor were his enemies, and that he could hope for nothing from here; the French king having shown him clearly that he will not follow his customs, but condemn them as much as he can, for they will be his ruin. They told me that since the King had this fall, there is some hope that he may return. I think the French desire it, and still more if it can be done by their means, especially now that the Queen is dead, during whose life the French were bound to the King more than they are now. There is not so much friendship between them now, and the English are making extreme instance for the payment of the pensions.

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 5. Headed: Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio. Da Lione, li 17 Febraro 1536.

18 Feb. **316.** Richard Sparcheford to Cromwell.

R. O. I have seen the books belonging to the earldom of the March left by my lord Bothe's* executor in a coffer at a house of the bishop of Hereford, called Whytbourne. Gives a list of ten, the last of which contains an indenture between Chas. bishop of Hereford and Humfrey Maudley for deliverance of certain books concerning the earldom of March, also a roll of certain offices found after the death of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, 3 Edw. III. We shall be glad to do our diligence in the matter, but shall have great want of the bearer, Mr. Warmecombe.

The gathering of the tenth will be entirely on the writer's shoulders, as the Bishop is away. Hereford, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

18 Feb. **317.** Dame Anne Skeffyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. Is greatly troubled, but is sure it is not by the King's pleasure or hers. Can find no favour, love, or right of indifferency in any one except her cousin Brabezon, the King's treasurer. Lord Leonard refused her her own goods out of Maynooth Castle unless she would let him have such parcels as he had a mind to. He also took away a ship which she hired to convey letters to the King and Cromwell and her other friends, and horses for the King, Queen, and Cromwell. Prepared another ship, and sued out a licence to depart, but lord Leonard had that arrested also. Asks him to send the King's permission for her to send whom she wishes, and that anything sent may be sent to the Lord Chancellor, the King's treasurer, and the chief baron of the Exchequer; for lord Leonard, the Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls will advance all matters cruelly to her vexation. Dublin, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

18 Feb. **318.** New Books.

R. O. Adrian Steward, examined before John Porte, 18 Feb., says that on Sunday, 13 Feb., Friar John Brynstan, preaching in Glastonbury Abbey church, said that "he would be one of them that should convert the new fanggylles and new men, other else he would die in the quarrel." Wm. Langkesshe and John Dunstrappe say the same, and also that he said that

* Charles Booth, the late bishop of Hereford.

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318. New Books—*cont.*

"all those that doth occupy the new books be lecherous and ready to devour men's wives and servants, and that he would be one of them that would bring down the new books, other else he would die in the cause." They say he named no books, and they know not what he means. Richard Rewes says the friar said, "All my masters with your new books, I can see no man so ready to commit advowtry and to devour men's wives, daughters, and servants, than you be that use these new books. And once again to you my masters that occupy the new books, I can see no man set in more pride, vainglory, and oppressing your neighbours than ye be, and I trust to be one of them to convert a great many of them or else to die in the quarrel." Thos. Alyn, Thos. Grene, John Dagon, Thos. Fuller, Peter Mede, Wm. Androwes, John Mighell, Peter Horssey, chaplain, John Koward, Thos. Scote, John Lewys, chaplain, Ric. Davy, Sylvester Rewes, John Alyn, John Master, chaplain, Jas. Renygar, and John Burde bear witness to this. Thos. Fuller says the friar said that temporal men had no communication at the alehouse but swearing and talking bawdry, and religious men do not so.—*Added by a different hand:* "This article I, the said friar, utterly deny." They all say that the friar expounded the King's title as Supreme Head of the Church to the King's great honor, and the utter fordoing of the bishop of Rome's authority,—quoting Scripture in support of it.

The friar answers that he said, "You with your new books, other ye be adulterers, filthy lechers, devourers of men's wives, daughters, or servants, other full of envy, malice, and strife, and ready to oppress and wrong your neighbours, and that I trusted to convert a great many of such erroneous persons, other to die in the quarrel."

Paper roll.

18 Feb. R. O.

319. Chr. Mont to Cromwell.

Money had better be sent to him through the Cologne merchants in the Stilliart, London, to be paid at the next fair at Frankfort. This will be a better way than through the Gressams at Antwerp. There is no money in that town, as the Emperor has borrowed a great sum to be sent to Genoa, and also the merchants have been buying wares for the next fair at Frankfort. The transaction will be more secret than if at either Antwerp or Leipzig. The Lantgrave has a castle and cities only a mile from Frankfort. If the Cologne merchants are allowed to use the money till the next fair, they will be satisfied with small interest. Antwerp, 18 Feb. 1536.

The chief merchant at Cologne is Dirck Steynbach.

Hol. Lat., pp. 2. *Add:* Secretario. *Endd.*

320. Morison to Starkey.

Nero, B. vi. 154. B. M.

Thanks him for his letters. Rejoices at the Secretary's kindness, and that Thomiou is to be Starkey's colleague. Donatus says he has not received the money which Morison's master says he sent. Asks him to get information about it of the banker. Has been living on borrowed money for a year, all but three months. Owes Cole 20 gold pieces, Phrier 10, Throgmerton 4, and Belson 3. Was ill with fever all last May, and does not know what would have become of him if Pole had not received him in his house. Has hardly any books. If he had books, and the opportunity of study, without the fear of poverty, promises that he would return to England a Greek scholar, a philosopher, and not unskilled in theology. "Novarum nihil est, nisi Imperator quotidie crescere vel [in]vita(?) ignavia." Barbarossa is triumphing in Constantinople and he at Naples, both conquerors, both conquered. Sends verses by Blosius, much better than true, beginning "Suas columnas non transcendit Hercules."

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Knows that there are many good men in England who gladly assist scholars. Does not wish Starkey to procure him another Mæcenas than Cromwell. Offers to stock a library with books in return for help. Venice.

Lat. Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Londini.

18 Feb. **321.** MORISON to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 156. B. M.

If Starkey had [not] sent him money, does not see how he could have endured. Fears that Cole may be dragged into a similar calamity through his cause. Does not see how he can pay Cole what he owes him, and Cole will not ask Knyght for the salary of his studies before the appointed time.

The Emperor is being fêted at Naples. "[Alex]ander Florentiæ dux Imperatoris filiam spuriam d[ucet in uxorem] * * * iter magna nobilium pars comitata, ille occ[ulte] intrarat in ipsum Cæsaris cubiculum, generi [nomine?] salutatur, neminem Cæsar officiosius tractavit unquam. Tandem jussit ut conjugem futuram, sp . . . . licet, adiret suaviaretque. Asinus in paleas . . . oculo saliente dextro, terque quaterque palmas [circa] colla tendens, basiat. Cæsar Romam cogit . . . . in hanc omnibus triumphand' ceremoniis adhibitis in . . . re statuit. Totus armatus ipse, decem deinde l . . . . ssimorum virorum millibus, armatis omnibus, ingredi . . . . tur. Italiæ principes, partim metu part[im] ne videantur cum reliquis dissentire, nomina [Imper]atori dederunt." The Venetians and the Pope have not yet concluded a treaty with him. It is reported that the Turk will soon return. Frier is going to his Mæcenas.† Pole and his household are well. Lilius, with whom Morison is reading Euripides and Aristophanes, "te . . . . ne deamat. De me nihil dico, dicturu[s] cum pecuniis mea fata mutaris." Venice, 18 Feb.

Hol. Lat. Mutilated. Pp. 2. *Add.:* Londini.

18 Feb. **322.** CHARLES V. to LUIS SARMENTO, AMBASSADOR in PORTUGAL.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 190. B. M.

While waiting in his chamber to go to the obsequies of the queen of England, told the Portuguese ambassador that the English ambassador had declined to attend, and he could therefore go. As the question of precedence between them was doubtful, it had been determined that they should not meet in public places. Was afterwards told that the English ambassador had altered his mind, and was outside with the other ambassadors. Considering that the occasion was the obsequies of the queen of England, thought it better that he should be present, and advised the Portuguese not to attend. If there is any talk about it, this is what passed. Is well satisfied with the Portuguese ambassador. Naples, 18 Feb. 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

19 Feb. **323.** GEORGE RALEGH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have lately lost my wife, by whom I had 60*l.* land in cos. Warw. and Glouc., besides 40*l.* yearly, payable to her out of Ireland of the gift of her first husband, Sir Thos. Fitzgarethe. These have now descended to Sir Jas. Fitzgarethe, brother and heir to Sir Thos. Geffrey. Please write to Sir Jas. that I may have the farm, during his life and mine, of these his lands in Gloucester and Warwick, of the yearly value of 60*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* Farnborough, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

† Foxe, bp. of Hereford.

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19 Feb. **324.** WILLIAM [SMITH], prior of Stone, to DR. LEE.

R. O. Touching the timber in Blore park which I bought and paid for to my lord*; 40 trees are still standing, as the bearer can show. If I have not the said timber, I know not where to be provided for my great work now in hand. I shall intreat you for your pains. Stone, 19 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

19 Feb. **325.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I send you a deer (*beste*) of three years old, taken by my men, as a present. Boulogne, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Feb. **326.** HENRY VIII. to the MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF WATERFORD.

R. O. Has received their letters. Sends by Wm. Wyse a bearing sword, to be borne within the city according to the grants of his progenitors. Greenwich, 20 Feb.

ii. SAME to SAME.

Thanks for their fidelity. Has sent an army to repress the rebels. Grafton, 1 Oct. [1534]. (See Vol. VII., No. 1218.)

iii. "The emblasing or displaying of the ensign or arms of the ancient and noble city of Waterford."

Modern copies, pp. 2.

20 Feb. **327.** ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 41.

328. DEANERY OF ST. PAUL'S.

R. O. Decree made by Cromwell, secretary and vicar-general, appointing Ric. Sampson, dean of the chapel, to be coadjutor to Richard Pacey, dean of St. Paul's, whose mental imbecillity for many years past† has interfered with the due government of the cathedral, as found by Thomas Legh, LL.D., on his visitation. It is further decreed, in order to terminate a controversy between the dean and chapter, that the manors of Sutton Cowrte, Midd., and Sandon cum Luffenall et Camner, Herts, belong to the private patrimony of the dean.

Latin, pp. 12. *Endd.*

20 Feb. **329.** SIR FRANCIS BRIAN.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 42.

20 Feb. **330.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and SIR T. ENGLEFIELD, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Have devised articles for Wales, to be established by Parliament. The old custom has been that if any goods or cattle were stolen in Wales or any lordship marcher, and the "tracte" brought to any other lordship marcher or place in Wales, and there delivered to the tenants or officers there, and they could not drive out the tracte in to any other lordship or place, that then the tenants of the lordship where the tracte was left should recompense

* Roland Lee, bp. of Coventry and Lichfield. *See* Valor Eccl., III. 128.

† This shows that Pace did not die in 1532, as stated in Le Neve and in Newcourt.

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the party so robbed. This is a good law for the wealth of Wales, but sometimes the tenants try to drive out the "tracte" and cannot do so. However, because the tenants only bear the charges, the officers of the lordships, who generally know the said thieves and succour and maintain them, take no trouble to catch the felons. Advise, therefore, that it should be enacted that if the officers of the said lordship or place where the tracte is left do not attach the felon in one month after the commission of the felony, and put him to execution in one month after, that then, upon complaint made, the Commissioners of the Marches shall compel the officers, the tenants, or both, at their discretion, to recompense the party.

"This is according to the King's injunctions."—No lord marcher or officer in Wales or the marches is to discharge any person, by fine or otherwise, for any felony, except in open court, and the fine to be openly published. That every lord marcher or officer committing any person to their fine for felony shall certify the Commissioners of the Marches within half a year, of the names of such persons and the amount of the fines. In default, the marcher or officer to be liable to pay double the fine to the party fined, if he complain within two years, and if he do not, any other person may proceed against the lord or officer by bill or information, and recover double the fine, half to the King, and half to the informer. No person is to be admitted to fine for felony above once.

Suppose that every lord marcher will be glad to agree to this Act, for before they were deceived of their fines by their officers. Think that my lord of Worcester and lord Ferrares will greatly stick at it, for it will touch them most, as they use their offices, for the manifold selling of thieves is the greatest occasion of the innumerable thieves. By this means the King will know from time to time what fines are made for felony within his own lordships. Asks Cromwell to remember this at this Parliament, with the reformation of the franchise of Bewdley and Wigmore, and the "avowrye men of Cheshire," according to their former letters and instructions sent by Lewes. Ludlow, 20 Feb.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

Harl. 283, f. 162. B. M. 2. Modern copy of the preceding. *Pp.* 2.

20 Feb. R. O. **331.** Sir Edward Gray to Cromwell.

I have received your letter desiring a commission for Rob. Dudley and Ric. Snede to sit on the trial of Davyth ap Mathe Goch, John Williams, and others, for the murder of Roger Lloyd, that they should have the trial made by 16 burgesses of the town. It will be hard to find 16 impartial burgesses in that poor town who are not either kin or ally to one party or other. If, therefore, Dudley and Snede cannot find indifferent quest in that town, I beg they may order the matter according to the custom of the country. Affection leads my countrymen many times to say more than truth is, and I beg, therefore, my officer may be in the commission. Beddnalle Grene, 20 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 Feb. R. O. **332.** Henry Norrys to Lord Lisle.

I commend me to you and my lady. Pray help me to a couple of spaniels, white and red, and if there be none in Calais, send to France for them. The King has licensed John Gough to sell his room of 6*d.* a day in Calais that he may redeem 6*d.* a day here in England, and he is at a full point already with a kinsman of his own. Greenwich, 20 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

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20 Feb. **333.** CHARLES V. to the EMPRESS.

Add. 28,588, f. 199. B. M.

Is disquieted about news received last night, which doubtless the Empress knows. Has made an offer which he hopes will do good although the king of France is now so well prepared for war. Desires her to take heart and strengthen the frontiers of Navarre and Roussillon, &c.—In connection with Milan the interests of the Infant with regard to England must not be forgotten.—Knows well she will feel terribly the matter of the Duke* and her sister† ; but what remedy against men without the fear of God ? It has been quite expected. Has consoled them for the death of their son,‡ and urged them to labor for some agreement. Will do all in his power in their behalf as the Infanta§ is your sister (*su hermana*). Expects the French will gain some advantage at the first, but we shall defeat them in the end. I am glad the King your brother is satisfied with my answer. I have showed the same to the ambassador here, who has been urging me to delay and not to speak about the marriage of the lady Mary with the Dauphin. Agrees that this is not advisable, for if we come to treat of peace, and put forward the matter of England for the Infant (*en que se habia de poner adelante lo de Ynglaterra por el Infante*), this course would bring the king of France more easily to agree to it (*en tel caso mucho convernia esto para quel Rey de Francia viniesse mejor en ello*).

Spanish. Modern copy from a copy, pp. 6. *The original was a holograph enclosed in another letter from Charles V., dated* 20 *Feb.* 1536.

21 Feb. **334.** CROMWELL to THAMWORTH and MARKEBY, Priests.

R. O.

Summons them to London to answer the charge brought against them by Ric. Goodyng, of forging a will. London, 21 Feb. *Signed:* Your friend, Thomas Crumwell.

P. 1. *Add.:* To Thamworth and Markeby, priests, and to either of them, at Bostone. *Sealed.*

21 Feb. **335.** KATHARINE BLOUNT to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Hears that the King intends to take into his hands certain abbeys and priories, and put them to other uses. Desires his help that she may have some of them for her two youngest sons, giving for them as another will. Would be glad if her servant might consult him about certain writings touching her son's marriage. Kynlett, 21 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. :* To the right worshipful Master Cromewell.

21 Feb. **336.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I thank you for the pains you took in obtaining the horse you sent me by Ric. Blunt and your Lordship's servant. I hope he will be a good horse, and then you shall always be sure to have a horse in England. We of the Commons House have a good book for Calais. It has been read and will shortly pass, "but at the reading there was one that would have had it committed, as the manner is, and then, if it should be committed, it be

* Of Savoy.

† Beatrix, duchess of Savoy, was sister to the empress Isabella.

‡ Probably Louis of Savoy. According to Guichenon (Histoire Généalogique de la Royale Maison de Savoie, ed. 1778, ii. 230):—"Il morut à Madrid âgé seulement de treize ans le vingt-cinquième de novembre jour de Noel 1536." The word "novembre" is of course a mistake for "décembre," and if the date follows the Spanish style, which began the year at Christmas, the event happened 25 Dec. 1535 of our notation.

§ Meaning the Duchess.

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committed to some blind men, for it is far from our knowledge, but I assure your Lordship it is a good book."*

All your friends fare well in these parts, my lord of Carlisle, Mr. Treasurer, who has been very sick of the stone, Mr. Bryan, and my dame, who desires to be heartily commended to your Lordship and my good lady. "I have sent her Ladyship a purse of wood, that it may long endure to keep money, for almost I can wear none purse for lack of money, and I have done with play, but with my lord of Carlisle, penny gleek, this is our pastime." Blackfriars, 21 Feb.

I have paid Richard Blunt for the horse.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.:* 22 Feb.

21 Feb. R. O.

337. THOS. WARLEY to LORD LISLE.

On Wednesday last I delivered to my Lord Chancellor such writings as concerned Donyngton, Mellody, and Jenens. My Lord Chancellor put them in his bosom, saying he would look at them, and asked how you and my lady did. I mentioned that I had heard you say that if the house were your own and everything in it, you would rather it were on fire than do anything to cause displeasure between you. He said the house was sold to lord Berners, by Sir Gilbert Tabot (*sic*), and days of payment taken, with power to Sir Gilbert to re-enter if the payments were in arrear; and as the conditions have not been performed, my Lord Chancellor bought Sir Gilbert's right, so that neither lord Berners, if he had lived, nor Hastings, can claim any right therein. Therefore, the arrests made for lord Berners or Hastings are void. I showed him how Hastings denied he had sold it, and what I heard Mr. Palmer, knight-porter, and others say about it. My Lord Chancellor said that Hastings was a naughty and a crafty fellow, and he would be sorry that your Lordship thought unkindness in him. He had no leisure then to say more, but commanded John Greynfeld and Walter Portland to make search for Hastings and bring him to him. He has not yet been found. Those of Calais who are here will report my diligence in attending on the Lord Chancellor since I came. On Sunday I waited on him as he was going to his barge, and showed him the award made by Sir Thos. Palmer and the obligation to Donnington. As to the letters you promised to send over, I have every day resorted to Harwood's for the same according to the letter which I sent to you by Moyes, passenger of Calais, at my landing at Dover. I am lodged at the house of my brother John Warley, mercer, in St. Laurence Lane. My lord of Norfolk expressed himself willing to do your Lordship or my Lady a pleasure. He also asked how Master Marshal did; who, I told him, had been sore sick, but was better. He then asked me how he liked this office. I said, I believed well, and that he was beloved by every one and ministered justice well. Mr. Norris also asked after your Lordship and my Lady, and I told him what you desired me to show him when I left you. He was very glad, and said, "You should be sure what he could do," &c. Mr. Norris has taken leave of the King, but where he has gone I cannot tell. It is said the King has given him 200*l.* a year, which he has gone to take possession of, and it will be a fortnight before he returns. Sir Fras. Bryan says he can help you with no venison before the time. He has delivered the book of passages of posts to Mr. Secretary, who will take an order therein. My lords Montague and Ferrers long to see you and my Lady. Mr. Kingston thanks you for his horse. Mr. Baker, attorney of the duchy, Mr. Shulliard, and Mr. Danaster, send commendations, also Mr. Arundel, who was lately with you at Calais. Mr. Treasurer is ill, and keeps his house. On Thursday my Lord Chancellor dined with him, and I delivered to Newman the warrant "which he got sealed of my Lord

* *See* Statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 63.

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337. THOS. WARLEY to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

Chancellor by his merry jests." He says if he can he will soon be with your Lordship, but not before mid Lent be passed, as he has business in the country.

Yesterday the King had communication for more than half an hour with my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary in the gallery at Greenwich as he came from mass. Before mass Master Hugh Pollard was made knight, and the King and Mr. Secretary communed a long season with him. This morning all the judges and serjeants of the law, barons of the Exchequer, the King's attorney and others, were all the forenoon at my Lord Chancellor's, for what cause I know not. On Friday the book which was drawn at Calais by the Commissioners passed the Commons House, and another Act concerning the liberties of bishops. I trust Calais shall be hereafter better stored with wood. London, 21 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.

P.S.—My lord of Ely has asked after your Lordship and my Lady. Antony Pickering has received 40*s.* of Harry Clark, grocer, which your Lordship shall have at his coming to Calais.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

22 Feb. **338.** WILLIAM BARLOW, Bishop of St. Asaph's.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 45.

22 Feb. **339.** WILLIAM POPLEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have this day received your letters by Horsey, with one for my master, and a copy of it. The matter whereon it is grounded is changed by the death of the [grand] master of Malta. [Another master has been] ordained already in his room, and the King will not permit [the] . . . . . [of St.] John's to pass into those parts, though he has made great suit to do so; so he has been obliged to give up that journey. As to the other part of your request to my master,* I see no likelihood that the abbey of Bewley will be suppressed, or any other "of like lands," for Parliament this session is passing laws for the maintenance and good order of the clergy, both religious and secular; but if I see a chance for your commodity I will be vigilant. I thank you for the annuity you have sent me. The Rolls, 22 Feb.

I return your letter to my master.

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

22 Feb. **340.** ELEANOR STUDLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sir Thos. Tleude, the priest of whom I spoke, is at Westminster Sanctuary for felony. The searcher there will bring him forth at all times, if required. For the slanders which, as I understand by Will. Bolton, he has lately spoken to my great harm and discomfort, I beg he may be ordered according to your pleasure. 22 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

22 Feb. **341.** VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Writes to say how much he is pleased to see what he has long desired begun "in this most propice and expedient place of all the King's realm, which might be, towards the making of a haven." Wishes first that Cromwell were here to see what is done, secondly that God might stir the King to come hither also and see the forwardness of this work, the honor-

* Cromwell.

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ablest and expedientest that has been for many years attempted. "Here is begun from the old pier that hath been many years past a brase running to seaward by estimation 500 foot in length, a work very substantial and good, wherein they yet intend to work till (that being viewed and seen by such as shall please the King's highness) it be known how his Grace liketh and favoreth the same." If completed according to the plan it will make Dover a glad and happy haven, and a great surety to the realm. Whalley takes great pains. The King could appoint no more faithful man. Dover, 22 Feb.

P.S.—A servant of the Emperor's ambassador passed yesterday hence towards Calais, who openly bruited that there should be war between Francis and the Emperor.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 Feb. **342.** Edmund Boner and Richard Caundyssh to [Cromwell].

Vit. B. xxi. 137. B. M.

Speak highly of the learning, sincerity, &c. of Dr. Adam Paceus, whom the King has summoned to his presence. He has been maligned and illtreated by the King's enemies, as they themselves have been, only on account of his devotion to his Majesty. Advise that he should be treated with no common favor, that he may see that his enemies have not injured him with the King, but rather done him good, which will cause both him and the writers to serve the King more cheerfully. Their only consolation after God is in the King and Cromwell. Request him to obtain the despatch of Dr. Adam before Easter, if possible, as his assistance and advice are necessary to Dominus Bernardus for the King's affairs. Adam will give full information of what was done in the late diet, &c. We have sent to the bishop of Hereford as you desired, but have had no answer. We hear that messengers are badly treated, and letters of the Emperor, Ferdinand and the lady Mary were lately intercepted by the people of Holstein. Desire to return. If Suavenius goes to England, he will doubtless say much against us all. Hamburg, 22 Feb. 1536. *Signed.*

In Boner's hand. Lat., pp. 2. *Mutilated. Begins:* Clarissime domine.

22 Feb. **343.** Boner and Caundish to Marcus Meyer.

Paludan Müller, Aktstykker, III. 525.

Thank him for his kindness when they were at his castle of Werberg. Have not omitted to write from ingratitude, but from the doubtful aspect of affairs, and the want of a trustworthy messenger.—Expressions of friendship and readiness to serve him when with the King again.

Are writing to the King for help for him. The diet was held at Hamburg on the octave of the Three Kings. There were present the duke of Luneburg, the ambassadors of the dukes of Holstein and Brunswick, of the elector of Saxony, the landgrave of Hesse, and of the people of Lubeck, Luneburg, Bremen, Rostock, Wismar, Sonden, Copenhagen, Elbogen, Brunswick, Hildesheim, and Magdeburg.* Peace was concluded, in which the duke of Holstein was acknowledged as king of Denmark. The friends of Lubeck are not effectually comprehended. Meyer is excluded. Albert duke of Mecklenburg, the count of Oldenburg, Copenhagen, "Elbowe," and certain other cities, are included if they ratify in 40 days; which it is thought they will not do. The ambassadors of Copenhagen and Elbogen pressed for Christiern's liberation, and, notwithstanding a double safe-conduct, were in great danger of being taken by certain Holsteiners. The good people of Lubeck deserve that some one should do them a kindness. They only told Boner and Candish of the conclusion, when they had completed all their own business, and refused to show them a copy of the conclusion. No faith should be kept

* "Myburgensium." Editorial note: "L. Magdeburgensium."

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343. Boner and Caundish to Marcus Meyer—*cont.*

with them. Will inform the King of their incivility. Advise Meyer to put as little trust in them as possible, and they believe that he will shortly receive help from the King. Wolwever has been captured by the treachery of those who should have been most friendly, and is cruelly tortured in prison at Rodenburg. He has been worse treated since the King wrote for his liberation. Though certain princes and their ambassadors triumph at his capture, the people of Bremen and others who are guilty will not laugh in the end. The King wrote sharply to them. If they refused to set him free, it was determined to send speedily to the King, when Meyer's interests will be promoted. Ask him, if he write to them, to send the letters to the Secretary in England. Hope to receive them there soon after Easter. Assure him of the King's favor. Desire to be recommended to his brother Garet, his friends, and Frowe Wulfstan, with her children. Hamburg, 22 Feb. 1536.

Lat. Add.

23 Feb. **344.** Priory of Hornby, Yorkshire.

Surrender. *See* Vol. ix. No 816 ii. (4.)

23 Feb. **345.** Vice Chancellor and University of Cambridge to the Queen.

Faustina, C. iii. 456. B. M.

Thank her for her gentle and loving acceptance of their letters delivered to her in the West country, and for her promotion of their petition to the King for the remission of tenths and first-fruits due to him from the University. This yearly charge would greatly diminish the number of scholars in every college.

Beg her to consider what the Vice-Chancellor, the bearer, will show her on this subject, and to speak for them to the King. From Cambridge in our Regent House, 23 Feb.

Add. Endd.

23 Feb. **346.** Latimer's Preaching.

R. O.

"The communycatyon betewne Sur George Rowland, preste, and John Stanton, in confessyon at the Crossed Fryers the xxiij^{ti} day of Feverrell an^{o} 1535." The priest had endeavoured to confirm the penitent, who had been shaken in his faith by hearing a sermon of Latimer's, in the belief of the Pope's supremacy, the efficacy of absolution, purgatory, and the duty of offering to images of saints. The priest spoke of his having once appeared before the archbishop of Canterbury, and told him that he would still pray for the Pope, if not openly at least in secret, and the Archbishop had said to him that he might pray for him secretly, but not openly, for the King had forbidden it.

Pp. 3.

23 Feb. **347.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O.

After receipt of Cromwell's letter, the master of the Maisondewe, at the pay day, put away 300 of the men till he should have seen Cromwell. The master has now taken back over 200. Will Cromwell ask the said master, when he goes to London, how many men he has? If Cromwell shows him the number, the master will think Whalley has complained of him. Would not have more than 200 men till the King had seen the works. Asks for money to pay "all thinges," and sends a remembrance by the master of the Maisondewe. Dover, 23 Feb.

Has 500 and odd persons here in wages.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Chief Secretary." *Endd.*

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R. O.

348. JOHN THOMPSON, Master of the Maison Dieu, Dover, to LORD LISLE.

Desires licence for the bearer Mr. Franke, of Hastings, whom the writer has admitted as purveyor of things necessary for the King's buildings at Dover, and has sent to Calais, that he may obtain a great hoy or "plate" with all things necessary as reasonable prices. From Dover.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

23 Feb.
R. O.
St. P. II. 306.

349. LORD LEONARD GRAY to HENRY VIII.

Has received by Thos. Alen, brother of the Master of the Rolls, the King's letters and two patents, one of the room of deputy and the other for holding Parliaments. Thanks the King for the appointment. Asks for money and artillery for the army. Has borrowed all he can. Desires credence for the bearers, the Chief Justice, and master of the Rolls. Trymme, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

24 Feb.
R. O.

350. THOMAS [LORD] BURGH to CROMWELL.

Since I left you I have tried the truth of the abbot of Barlyngs' matter. By his colourable suite since his last coming to London he caused the certificate sent up from the King's commissioners to be amended to a greater value, "which as yet is far under the truth." He has done the same with the book remaining in the bishop of Lincoln's custody, as will be seen by the erasures in it. Greenwich, 24 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Sealed.*

25 Feb.
Vienna Archives.

351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

The day before yesterday Cromwell sent to beg that I would come and speak with him in the Church of the Augustines, which adjoins my lodging and abuts on a large house he is building, which I politely declined to do, expecting that the King was going to perform some obsequies as had been reported; and also I had determined not to go out till I had done my duty to the Church by celebrating masses for the soul of the good Queen, meaning afterwards to go out today, feast of Saint Matthias; adding that if he would not come and see me he might send to tell me what he wanted to say. As soon as he received my answer he sent to tell me, by a secretary of his* who carries all the messages between the King and him (*que fait toutes les ambassades entre le roy et luy*), that he would have been very glad to come to me if only to see how I did, but that it was unadvisable at this time, both to avoid the suspicion of the French and because he wished only to speak to me of himself and not by command of the King, and therefore he begged I would choose some place less *suspect* where we could talk together, and he would tell me things of great importance for the services of your Majesty and the King. Considering his reasons, especially the second, (for of the first I might make use, as well as himself, if it were not for my desire to satisfy the King his master, as I had several times informed him,) I sent to tell him that next day, yesterday, I would be very early at the Augustines, and that after the offices which I meant to celebrate there for the Queen I would return through the house which he is building, as it would be my most direct road home. Yesterday morning, before I had gone to the church, he had already come to the said house, which is about half a league distant from where he dwells now, and there I met him after having heard the office. After thanking me for the honor I had done him

* Sadler?

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351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

in coming to see him, and for making such a good report to your Majesty of him as Granvelle had informed their ambassador, he repeated the grand prologue he has usually made touching the advantage of the amity between your Majesty and the King his master, by which you might easily succeed in your enterprises both against the Turk and others, for if you and the King were thoroughly united no other prince in Christendom durst murmur, and that he considered continually night and day how to cement the said amity. For this reason he had continually done his best to prevent anything being treated with the French to your prejudice, or to that of the said amity, and said I might remember that when the King's commissioners went to Calais to meet the Admiral and the other French commissioners he had assured me that nothing would be treated to your disadvantage, neither was there, and he could clearly show that this was one of the articles contained in the charge of the bishop of Winchester, concerning which he could also show me a letter from the king of France, who never forbore to beg the King his master to move war against you and invade Flanders; but he was quite mistaken, for the King would never undertake such a dance, and of this I might be quite assured; and, moreover, that the King his master desired nothing more earnestly than your friendship, to which he was not only naturally inclined himself but strongly urged by his Council, especially by those who were pensionaries of France, such as the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk and the Treasurer, as well as by those of the opposite party like the earl of Wiltshire, the said councillors being indignant at the incredible ingratitude and wickedness of the French, and moved by the goodness and innumerable virtues of your Majesty, whose affairs are conducted by the grace and clemency of God, who seems to have taken your interests under His special care. Nor did they think you disinclined to reciprocate their friendship, considering the language used by Granvelle to their ambassador, and especially that it appeared by what they heard from Rome that your Majesty had not yet permitted the Pope to fulminate the censures, to do which his Holiness had been extremely urged by the cardinals since the death of the cardinal of Rochester. But although the King and his Council were well assured of your goodwill they thought if you [bore to them] one-tenth part of the affection that all this people bore to you, your benevolence towards them would augment in such fashion that it would be impossible for the Pope, who was scarcely a friend of your Majesty, or any other power to persuade you to allow injury to be done to this kingdom; and since it had pleased God to remove from this world that which was the only hindrance to cordial amity, it was right that the servants of either Prince should do their utmost for the renewal and confirmation of the said amity; that he had great confidence that I would do my best to promote it, whereby I should acquire immortal fame; and he begged I would despatch some one in all diligence to inform you of the said matters, and to request that you would not lose the opportunity now that the door was open. I praised Cromwell's prudence and goodwill, and told him that hitherto I had not found in your Majesty any other desire than to continue and augment the said friendship, and that you only wished it restored to the condition of which he spoke; and as to despatching any one to your Majesty about such general conversation as we had had without any particular overture, it seemed like wasting time and trouble for nothing, for it was only the same song as ever; and, to cut the matter short, and show that something effectual was meant, it would be necessary to propose some overture. On this Cromwell said that I might feel quite assured there was no dissimulation in what he had said, and it would be very foolish in him to attempt it, for nothing could be gained thereby for his master; and as what he had said came of himself without commission from his master, I might see that he

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had no power to make any overture, which must come of your Majesty. And for himself, when I remarked that they had not yet replied to the first overtures your Majesty had made, he answered that there was no occasion to speak of those overtures now, as the Queen, to whom they chiefly related, was dead. I did not wish for the moment to say more than that, perhaps, the article of the validity of the Queen's sentence was still more necessary to be declared than previously; and on his asking why, I declined to tell him, saying I had not spoken assuredly, and would not insist upon the matter. Hereupon Cromwell began to praise the bishop of Winchester, who had shown great judgment in avoiding the tricks and deceits of the French, and had wisely advised the King not to trust them, but to use every effort to ally himself with your Majesty, with which Cromwell said he was very much pleased, for the Bishop was bound to treat with the French, and to hear what they said; but when he had to treat with your Majesty his heart rebounded with pleasure. And here he showed such great anger that he could hardly explain himself, saying that the French had played such tricks upon the King that he would rather be hanged on the highest steeple of London than have done or thought the half of them; and, besides this, that the French, for their own advantage, had intimated to Likkerke that the King his master meant to send men against Flanders and against Denmark. Incidentally he told me that the marriage was spoken of between the duke of Angoulême and the duchess of Milan, and that your Majesty would invest Angoulême with the said duchy. I think all that he said is meant principally to interrupt the said alliance, of which I have the greater suspicion because the said Cromwell begged me to write it all to Likkerke as well as to your Majesty.

As I found Cromwell showed no intention of proceeding further, and it appeared already time to part, I said, for my own part, to return to the renewal of amity, that if your Majesty, as a Catholic prince and protector of the Church, were in the first place to desire his master to submit again to the Holy See, and likewise were to demand that the Princess should be declared legitimate and restored to her estate; and, thirdly, if your Majesty desired the king of England to enter a league against the Turk in order to get Germany to enter, which some time since offered a great aid for that enterprise, on condition that other princes would join; and, fourthly, if your Majesty proposed to him a general league, offensive and defensive, against all who might do wrong to each other,—what would the King his master reply and do thereupon?

Cromwell replied that as to the last point he thought the King his master would do all your Majesty wished. As to the third, he was sure the King would contribute against the Turk more than you could ask, and that the King only regretted that he was not more able and more conveniently situated to undertake the said enterprise himself, and that he had no wish to employ his money otherwise. As to the Princess, he said now was the best time to remedy her affairs to the satisfaction of your Majesty, and that the door was open. As to the first point, which was the most difficult, after some discussions that we had together, he at last said he thought the King would consent to what should be agreed between Commissioners on both sides; on which I showed him that the said Commissioners could scarcely effect anything,—that the King must first restore the Pope and submit to the determination of the coming Council, and that to allege now that the convocation of the said Council belonged to your Majesty and not to his Holiness, was evidently to refuse assent to its celebration, though they acknowledged it to be so needful for the service of God and the tranquillity of Christendom. To this he only replied that it was necessary to begin with some point, and that I should get your Majesty to send me a commission with articles declaring that on the King sending ambassadors to treat of matters

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351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

they would be favorably heard, on which the King would send a very great and honorable embassy, and once the matter was in train I might leave it to him, "et quil en jouyroit par dessus la corde."

On this we remained some little time silent, except that he repeated to me what he had already said about the Princess, and told me I might have good hope about the rest, and that I should consider the wonders he had done here since he had had the government of the King's affairs. It seemed to me he meant to intimate that it was in his power "de faire partie de ce quil avoit fait," especially in the matter of the Princess, for whose service he offered to do all that was possible.

Talking with Cromwell of his master's negotiations in Germany and Denmark, he told me that he was ready to forfeit his head if it were found that anything had been treated in those countries to the prejudice of your Majesty, but he thought that if the understanding between you and his master were such as he desired, your Majesty's affairs would be none the worse even on the side of Denmark; and that the reason why they had sent the bishop of Hereford into Germany was to learn the judgment of several persons touching their affairs, and to ascertain how things were going, and not for any other object. I did not wish to reply to him that for this purpose it was unnecessary to seek means of sending to the said Bishop 20,000 ducats, besides much money that he had already received, lest I should injure the merchant who had told me that two days before the said Cromwell had asked him to make a letter of exchange to that amount for Nuremberg, which the said merchant declined to do till he had an answer from Jehan Carlo de Affaictatis.

As yet there is no change with regard to the Princess, who wrote to me yesterday she wished me to send or write again to your Majesty to remedy her case.

I learn from several persons of this Court that for more than three months this King has not spoken ten times to the Concubine, and that when she miscarried he scarcely said anything to her, except that he saw clearly that God did not wish to give him male children; and in leaving her he told her, as if for spite, that he would speak to her after she was "releuize." The said Concubine attributed the misfortune to two causes: first, the King's fall; and, secondly, that the love she bore him was far greater than that of the late Queen, so that her heart broke when she saw that he loved others. At which remark the King was much grieved, and has shown his feeling by the fact that during these festive days he is here, and has left the other at Greenwich, when formerly he could not leave her for an hour.

I forgot to write that among the news brought by Cromwell, he said it was reported in France that the good Queen had been poisoned, and that the French alleged the said report came from the Spaniards; which news he could not report to me without some change of colour and bearing. I replied that I did not think there was a Spaniard in the said Court who would presume to publish such news there, and that the French must have spoken it as what they presumed themselves, and that some of the wiser heads among them, in order to speak more freely, had attributed it to the Spaniards. To which he said "que ainsi l'escriproit il." On my saying to Cromwell that to promote the amity which he spoke of, the way was not to persecute the Church and churchmen, he answered that they would proceed no further therein.

The Princess has just sent to me to say that since Cromwell spoke with me he had sent to her, on the part of the King, for a little cross which the Queen had ordered to be taken to the said Princess after her death. I think there are not 10 crowns worth of gold in the said cross nor any jewellery, but within is a portion of the true Cross, towards which the Princess felt great devotion. Thus your Majesty may judge what reliance is to be placed

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upon the words of these men. I think that God will never give them grace to recognise their error, lest they should avoid the punishment of their abominable misdeeds. London, day of St. Matthias 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 9.

25 Feb. **352.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

I thank you for your good report to the ambassador of England touching what I several times wrote of Mr. Secretary Cromwell, who, as you will see by what I write to his Majesty, has formally thanked me for it. You will learn all the news here from my letters to his Majesty, save that Cromwell has told me that the French king insinuated to the King his master that the Emperor was quite content with what he had done against the duke of Savoy; and, moreover, that a Bible has been printed here in English, in which the texts that favor the Queen, especially Deut. xix., have been translated in the opposite sense. I am credibly informed that the Concubine, after her abortion, consoled her maids who wept, telling them it was for the best, because she would be the sooner with child again, and that the son she bore would not be doubtful like this one, which had been conceived during the life of the Queen; thereby acknowledging a doubt about the bastardy of her daughter. London, 25 Feb. 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

25 Feb. **353.** RICHARD CAUNDYSSHE to [CROMWELL].

Vit. B. xxi. 138, B. M.

According to a letter which I sent . . . . . the merchant of Hamburg, bearing date the third . . . . . wherein I made recital unto your mastership of cer[tain provision] to be made here for the King's highness of cables, ropes, and [cable] yarn, which Mr. Gunstone did write unto me for by our . . . . Cowche, of all which I have made as much provision as possible. At our coming there was neither cable yarn nor hemp; but I heard of a merchant of Rye who had pitch and tar to sell, of which I bought 20 lasts, and sent it home in the *Menyon*, and I bargained with him for 150 thousandweight of cable yarn, of which I have received 23 thousandweight at 5*li.* 1*s.* 8*d.* st. The remainder shall be delivered at Hamburg within a fortnight after St. George's Day, at 4*li.* the thousandweight. As the merchant could not do this without selling the pitch and tar he had, I bought 60 lasts of him at 3*li.*, by which I trust to get some profit.

I request that 100*l.* may be paid to Lyutke Havirman, and the like sum to Hans Berendes, both merchants of the Steliard, who hold bills of mine. The whole sum I have taken up here is thr . . . . . [pou]nds sterling, and so my whole receipts amounteth to . . . . . pounde, the issueing whereof I will declare at my coming home, which I trust will be shortly. Hamburgh, 25 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3, *mutilated. Begins:* My singular good maister.

26 Feb. **354.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and THOS. ENGLEFIELD, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

John ap David Griffith, on the eve of Holyrood Day, whilst serving the Council's letters upon John ap Morice Lloyd, now in sanctuary at Westminster, was wilfully murdered by him, and he has therefore taken sanctuary. His friends intend to move the King for pardon, which we think should not be granted. Ludlow, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

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[26 Feb.] **355.** Ri. Gwent to Cromwell.

R. O. The bishop of St. David's died this day se'nnight. If you wish letters or word conveyed thither I shall convey them with speed, and I can inform you of one who will survey everything to the King's profit during the vacation, and can exercise the jurisdiction at the same time and find good sureties. London, Saturday.†

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 Feb. **356.** Peter Bekwithius, of Calais, to Guillermus Groulius, M.A., of St. Omer (*Adomarensis*).

R. O. In their conversation the night before Bekwith left Calais for England, he promised to write of all that might befall him there. Has been so busy that he has not found time to write before. Sends some verses of his own, in praise of Thomas Cromwell, secretary of the king of England, a man of great virtue and erudition. In these he has shown up the falsehood of the Pope, and has put in some marginal notes to explain the text. Asks Groulius to send some little piece of prose or verse. Quotes Ovid. Expects that Cromwell, who is considered another Mæcenas of scholars, will, when he sees the verses, bestow on the writer some small benefice, or admit him into friendship. London, "Quinto kalendas Martias," 1535.

Hol., Lat., p. 1.

ii. Heroic and other verses in honor of Thomas Cromwell, and in dispraise of the bishop of Rome, with marginal notes by the author.

Hol., Lat. Large paper, pp. 13. *Endd:* "A book of certain verses in the praise of My Lord Master."

26 Feb. **357.** Friar Cosyn.

Cleop. E. iv. 127.** B. M. Indictment of Jas. Cosyn, prior of the Friars Preachers at Winchester, for saying in a sermon at the parish church of St. Peter, Chusel, on 26 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., "If thou put an whole stoup of holy water upon thy head, and another stoup of other water upon thy head, the one shall do thee as much good as the other in avoiding of any sin. As much other bread of thine own blessing shall do thee as much good as so much holy bread. And as for confession, I will not counsel thee to go to any priest to be confessed, for thou mayest as well confess thyself to a layman, thy Christian brother, as to a priest, for no bishop ne priest have any power to assoil any man of any sin. And I myself have shriven a woman this day here in this church, but I did not assoile her, ne I will never assoile none."

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Declaration by Sir James Cosyn of what he said in a sermon on John xvi. 23, especially touching penance and satisfaction for sins, in answer to the vicar of Stowe, who insisted on the necessity of confession, for which sayings the vicar commanded that none of his parish should believe him, and called him soul murderer in open audience.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

26 Feb. **358.** Charles V. and Henry VIII.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 205. B. M. Remarks of the Empress and Council of State upon articles sent by the Emperor.

* * * 11. Touching assistance to be given by the French king to the Queen and Princess of England, and to reduce the kingdom to

† Ric. Rawlins, bishop of St. David's, is said to have died on the 18th Feb. 1536, which was a Friday, not a Saturday, as the letter would imply.

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obedience to the Church, now that the Queen is dead. This article might be altered. In order to reduce the King to union with the Church the Pope should make a request to the Emperor and the French king. In this way there will be a better opportunity for speaking of the marriage and other things. * * * Madrid, 26 Feb. 1536.

Sp., pp. 19, *modern copy.*

27 Feb. **359.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 212 b. B. M.

* * * Has spoken to some of these lords of English affairs, as if on his own account, according to the Pope's orders, but finds that they have had no news for some days, and they do not trust much to each other. Keeps his eyes open, and will send information. The English stand aloof (*stanno su l'alto*), and say they cannot trust the French king much, being such a friend of the Pope.

Ital., pp. 8, *modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio, Da Monte Plaisante, 27 Feb. 1536.

28 Feb. **360.** Priory of Bilsington, Kent.

Surrender. *See* Vol. IX., No. 816 ii. (5.)

28 Feb. **361.** Abbey of Tiltey.

Surrender. *See* Vol. IX., No. 816 ii. (6.)

28 Feb. **362.** Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.†

R. O.

Has sent Thomas Edmondes to wait on him for the chantry of Halstede. The vicar of Branketre‡ is so well known in the county there is not owing him more than 90*s.* tithe, which he offered to resign. The chantry of Halstede is in your gift by reason that there is no prior known of the Charterhouse. Stanstede, 28 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.:* "For the chauntre of Hallsted, and concernyng the vicar of Branketre."

28 Feb. **363.** William Blithmanne to Cromwell.

R. O.

After the conclusion of the visitation for the King in the province of York has made a clean book of the compertes, which he sends by Cromwell's commissaries, Dr. Layton and Dr. Lee. Will bring a duplicate shortly himself. Parted from the commissaries at Ludlow, and returned to York for receipt of the first payment and sureties for the first-fruits of the monastery of Funtance, and other money due to the King, with which he will repair to London in the second week of Lent. Hopes to bring some acceptable commodity for his mastership. Ludlow, 28 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas [Cr]umwell, secretary [pri]ncipal to the King's highness. *Endd.:* John Blitheman.

364. Visitation of Monasteries.

R. O.

Compendium compertorum per Doctorem Layton et Doctorem Legh, in visitatione regia in provincia Eboracensi ac episcopatu Coven. et Lichfelden."

Lichfield Cathedral.—Here a pilgrimage is held to St. Chad. Annual rent, 400*l.* Founder, the King.

Monastery of Repyngdon alias *Repton.*—Thomas Rede, sub-prior, and three others, named as sodomites *per voluntarias pollutiones.* Superstition:

† Printed erroneously in 1535. ‡ Thomas Appleby. *See* Newcourt.

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364. VISITATION OF MONASTERIES—*cont.*

a pilgrimage is made to St. Guthlac and his bell, which they put upon people's heads to alleviate headache. Nicholas Page seeks to be released from religion. The house owes 100 mks. Founder, the King.

Grenesley.—Founder, Sir George Grenesley. Annual rent, 40*l.*

Garadon.—5 names noted as sodomites, one with 10 boys. 3 of the monks seek release from religion. Foundress, the countess of Oxford, during her life, by grant of the King. Annual rent, 260 marks. House owes 100 mks.

Langley Monialium.—Foundress, the wife of Sir Francis Bigot and her sisters. Rents, 36*l.*; debt, 20 mks.

Bredon.—A cell of St. Oswald's. Founder, the King. Rents, 24*l.*

Grace Dieu Monialium.—2 nuns charged with incontinence, with the note "pepererunt." Superstition: they hold in reverence the girdle and part of the tunic of St. Francis, which are supposed to help lying-in women. Founder, lord Ferys. Rents, 109 mks.; debt, 20*l.*

Brisol Parke.—A prior without a convent. Founder, John Dirik. Rents, 20 mks.

Cell of St. James Darby.—Thomas Gaynsborough, prior, guilty of incontinence with one single woman and one married woman. Founder, the King. Rents, 10*l.*

Nuns of St. Mary Darby.—Superstition: they have part of the shirt of St. Thomas, which is reverenced among pregnant women. Founder, the King. Rents, 10*l.*; debt, 20 mks.

Dale.—Incontinence, John Staunton, abbot, with one single and one married woman; Wm. Bramston, with 5 married women. They reverence part of the girdle and the milk of St. Mary, and the wheel of St. Katharine in silver. Founder, Gervays Kyngeston. Rents, 140*l.*

Shelford.—3 sodomites, 3 guilty of incontinence, 3 desire release from religion. They venerate the girdle and milk of St. Mary, and part of a candle which it is believed she carried at the time of her purification; they have also the oil of the Holy Cross and the oil of St. Katharine. Founder, Henry Norres. Rents, 100*l.*; debts, 30*l.*

Thurgarton.—10 sodomites, some with boys. Incontinence, Thos. Dethyk, prior, with several women, and 6 others with married and single women; 8 seek to be released from religion. A pilgrimage is held to St. Ethelburg (*ad Sanctum Ethelburgum*, masculine, MS.). Founder, the King. Rents, 240*l.*

Rufford.—6 sod. Incontinence, Thos. Doncaster, abbot, with 2 married women, and 4 others; 6 seek release. Superstition: Virgin's milk. Founder, Mr. Henry Norres. Rents, 100*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Wellbek.—3 sod., 1 incon., 3 seek release. Founder, bishop of Ely. Rents, 280*l.*; debt, 40*l.*

Wursopp.—4 sod., 1 seeks release. Founder, George earl of Shrewsbury. Rents, 240*l.*; debt, 200 marks.

Rupa alias *Roche.*—5 sod. John Robinson, suspected of treason, and imprisoned at York. Pilgrimage to an image of Christ crucified, found, as supposed, *in Rupa* (*qu.* in rupe?). Founder, earl of Cumberland. Rents, 170*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Blida (*Blyth*).—4 sod., 1 incon. Founder, the King. Rents, 180*l.*

Wallingwells Monialium. — Superstition: they keep the comb of St. Edmund, and an image of St. Mary, found, as supposed, at the foundation of this monastery. Founder, lord Dakers of the South. Rents, 60*l.*

Felley.—Founder, Sir John Chowgh. Rents, 40*l.*; debt, 40*l.*

St. Oswald's.—Sod., 4 "per voluntariam pollucionem" and 4 with boys; incon., 4; apostacy, 1. Pilgrimage to St. Oswald. Founder, the King. Rents, 1,100 mks.

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Burton alias *Monk Bretton.*—1 sod., 1 guilty of incest with his own sister and adultery with a married woman. Founder, lord Thomas Montegle. Rents, 200*l.*

Arthington Monialium.—Founder, Henry Arthington. Rents, 20 mks. Superstition: girdle of St. Mary.

Hampall Monialium.—Founder, Gervays Cliffton, jun. Rents, 40*l.* Pilgrimage to St. Richard, a saint not canonized.

Esshot Monialium.—3 incon., 2 of whom have borne children. Founder uncertain, because there are many heirs of Chr. Warde, the founder.

Kirkelees Monialium.—1 nun "peperit." Rents, 20*l.*

Brenkborne.—Will. Hogeson, prior, incon. Founder, lord Burrowe. Rents, 100 mks. Superstition: girdle of St. Peter.

Gisburne.—James Cokrell, prior, and 5 others, sod.; the prior also incon. with divers women; 2 seek release from religion. Founders, lord Conyers, James Strangwiche, earl of Rutland, and Wm. Gascoign. Rents, 700*l.*

Basedale Monialium.—Joan Flecher, "peperit." Superstition: Virgin's milk. Founder, Sir Ralph Evers. Rents, 18*l.*

Handall Monialium.—Alice Brampton, peperit. Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rents, 10*l.*

Middelsburgh.—Founder, lord Conyers. Rents, 10*l.*

Whitby.—3 sod., 2 incon. Here St. Hilda is worshipped. Founder, the King. Rents, 700 mks.

Graunde Monte.—1 seeks release. Founders, Sir Francis Bigot and George Salvain. Rents, 13*l.*

Yeddingham Monialium.—Agnes Butterfeld, peperit. Founder, lord Latimer. Rents, 40*l.*

Rosdale Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rents, 44*l.*

Wykeham Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rents, 13*l.* Here St. Sytha is worshipped.

Nonnekeling Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rents, 36*l.* Here they have a part of the Holy Cross.

Bridlington.—2 sod., 1 incon. Here St. John of Bridlington is worshipped, and 3 "lamina" (*laminæ?*) of the wood of Holy Cross. Founder uncertain. Rents, 682*l.*

Beverley College.—Founder, the King. Rents, 68*l.*

Melsa alias *Mewse.*—Founder, the King. Rents, 298*l.* Here the girdle of St. Bernard is sometimes lent to pregnant women.

Nonneburneham Monialium.—2 incon. Founder, lord Dakers. Rents, 7*l.* Here they have part of Holy Cross.

North Feribye.—4 sod., 3 incon., including John Bawdewyn, the prior. Founder, the earl of Cumberland. Rents, 60*l.*; debt, 80*l.* Here St. Gatianus is worshipped.

Haltemprise.—4 sod., 2 incon., one of them before entering religion. Founder, the duke of Richmond. Rents, 104*l.* Superstition: pilgrimage to Thomas Wake for fever, and they reverence the arm of St. George, a part of Holy Cross, and the girdle of St. Mary, which is thought to be helpful in childbirth.

Warter.—4 sod.; the prior, Will. Holme, incon.; John Jakson, guilty of incest with a nun. Founder, earl of Rutland. Rents, 120*l.*

Swynhey Monialium.—Eliz. Copley, "peperit ex sacerdote." Founder, Sir John Melton. Rents, 80*l.*

Newburgh.—3 [sod.] "per voluntariam pollucionem." Superstition: girdle of St. Saviour (*Sancti Salvatoris*), which they say helps lying-in women; also an arm of St. Jerome. Founder, Thomas duke of Norfolk. Rents, 80*l.*

Ryvall alias *Ryvers.*—1 sod., who desires to be released; 2 incon. Girdle of St. Alred, helpful to lying-in women. Founder, earl of Rutland. Rents, 300*l.*; debt, 200 mks.

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364. Visitation of Monasteries—*cont.*

Kaldham Monialium.—Here they have part of Holy Cross and a finger of St. Stephen, which is lent to lying-in women. Founder, earl of Westmoreland. Rents, 30*l.*; debt, 20 mks.

Arden Monialium.—Incest, Margery Lepton, "peperit ex canonico regulari." Women offered to the image of St. Bride for cows lost or sick. Founder, duke of Norfolk. Rents, 20 mks.

Mowseby Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rents, 30*l.*

Mons Gratiæ (Mountgrace).—2 seek release. Founder, the King. Rents, 500 mks.

Bylond.—Henry Thornton sod. "per voluntariam pollucionem;" 1 seeks release. Founder, duke of Norfolk. Rents, 400 mks.

Neseham Monialium.—Margareta Trowlope, "peperit ex soluto." Founder, lord Dakers. Rents, 17*l.*

Shapp.—3 seek to put off the habit. Founder, earl of Cumberland. Rents, 166*l.*

Carliste Monastery.—7 sod. "per voluntariam pollucionem"; 3 incon. including Chr. Slye, the prior. Here they have a portion of the Cross, the sword with which St. Thomas of Canterbury was martyred, and the girdle of St. Bride. Founder, the King. Rents, 482*l.*

Armathwayte Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rent, 14*l.*

Lampley Monialium.—Incon.: Mariana Wryte "ter peperit," Johanna Snaden "sexies peperit," Johanna Muscroff "peperit ex soluto." Founder, the King. Rent, 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

College of Kirkesoswald..—Founder, lord Dakers. Rent, 71*l.*

Wetherall.—Sod. 2, "per voluntariam pollucionem." Founder, the King. Rent, 130*l.* Here they think they have part of Holy Cross and of the milk of St. Mary.

Lenarcoste.—Sod. 2, "per voluntar. polluc." Here they have the girdle of St. Mary Magdalene. Founder, lord Dakers. Rent, 100 mks.

Holme Coltrom.—Sod. 5, "per voluntar. polluc." Incon., Will. Watson with 2 single and one married woman; Thomas Carter, the abbot, with 3 women; and 6 others. Superstition: a necklace, called an Agnus Dei, which helps lying-in women. Founder, the King. Rent, 700 mks.; debts, 100*l.*

St. Bege alias *St. Bee.*—Sod. 2, "per voluntar. polluc."—Founder, the King. Rent, 143*l.*

Seton Monialium.—Incon., Johanna Copland, prioress, with a priest; Susanna Rybton, "peperit." Founder, Henry Kirkeby. Rent, 20 mks.; debt, 6*l.* and more.

Calder.—Sod., Rob. Maneste, Wm. Car, John Gisburne, Matt. Ponsonby, Ric. Preston, "per voluntar. polluc." Incon., Will. Thorneton, cum soluta; Ric. Preston, cum una conjugata et pluribus solutis. Gisburne and Preston seek release. Superstition: a girdle of St. Mary, good for lying-in women. Founders, the lords of Copland. Rent, 64*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Furness.—Incon., Roger Pele, the abbot, and 3 others, with "solutæ" and "feminæ." Sod. 1, "per voluntar. polluc." Founder, the King. Rent, 900*l.*; debt, 140*l.*

Cartemell.—Incon. 2; one has 6 children. Founder, Edw. Gray, heir of the earl of Kent. Rent, 100*l.*; debt, 40*l.* Here they have part of Holy Cross.

Conysked.—Incon. 5; one with 6 and another with 10 women; 2 seek release. Founder, Wm. Penyngton. Rent, 113*l.* Superstition: girdle of St. Mary, good for pregnant women.

Cokersand.—Sod. 2, "per volunt. poll." Founder, uncertain. Rent, 200*l.*; debt, 100*l.*

Whalley.—Sod., Ric. Wood, "per voluntar. polluc." Founder, the King. Rent, 541*l.*

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Psalley.—Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rent, 220*l.*

Lytham.—Founder, the King. Rent, 55*l.*; debt, 40*l.*

Horneby.—Incon., Will. Haliday, prior, with 3 single women. Founder, lord Montegle. Rent, 26*l.*

Penworthan.—Incon., Ric. Hawkesbury, prior, with 2 women. Founder, the King. Rent, 28*l.*

Briscowgh (Burscough).—Incon. 1. Founder, earl of Derby. Rent, 90*l.*

Holland.—Incon., Peter Prestcoyte, prior, with 7 women; John Codling, "cum soluta"; sod. 1, "per volunt. poll." Founder, earl of Derby. Rent, 65*l.*

Norton.—Sod. 2, "per volunt. poll.;" incon. 2, one with 5 women. Founder, the King. Rent, 260*l.*; debt, 200*l.*

Cell of Kersall.—Founder, the King. Rent, 9*l.*; debt, 20 mks.

St. Werburga's, Chester.—Sod. 6, "per voluntar. polluc."; incon. 2; 3 seek release. Founder, the King. Rent, 800*l.*; debt, 100*l.* Here is buried the body of St. Werburga, and they have the girdle of that saint, in great request by lying-in women.

Birkenhed.—Incon., 1. Founder, earl of Derby. Rent, 108*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Stanlowe.—Founder, the King. Rent, 10*l.*

Nuns of St. Mary's, Chester.—Incon., Marg. Shakelady, "peperit ex presbytero." Founder, the King. Rent, 100 mks.; debt, 40*l.* Here they have the girdle of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Madersey.—Incon. 1, who also seeks release from religion. Founder, Edw. Thirland. Rent, 60*l.*

Pontefract.—Sod. 4, "per voluntar. polluc." Incon. 7, including James Thwayts, the prior, with 2 married women; 5 seek to put off the habit. Conspiracy: 3 have conspired the death of the prior. Here they have in veneration Thomas duke of Lancaster and his belt, which is thought good for lying-in women, also his hat (*feltrum*) for the headache. Founder, the King. Rent, 330*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Selby.—Sod. 18, "per voluntar. polluc." incon. 5, one with 5 or 6 married women; 4 seek release. Here also they have the belt, as is pretended, of St. Mary. Founder, the King. Rent, 800 mks.; debt, 300*l.*

Sanyngthwayte Monialium.—Incon. 2. Here they have the arm of St. Margaret and tunic of St. Bernard, believed good for lying-in women. Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rent, 10*l.*

Noneapulton Monialium.—Incon. 2. Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rent, 56*l.*

Helagh.—Incon. 2. Sod. 1, "per voluntar. polluc." Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rent, 80*l.*

Draxe.—Sod. "per voluntar. polluc," Thos. Shutt and John Hunsley, the latter also with a boy; incon., Thos. Shutt and another; theft, Thos. Shutt has secretly sold a pix belonging to the monastery. Founder, Marmaduke Constable the elder. Rent, 100*l.*

St Leonard's, York.—Sod. 1, "per voluntar. polluc. et cum soluta:" 2 seek release. Superstition: the arm and finger and an image of St. Leonard. Founder, the King. Rent, 700 mks.

York Cathedral.—Founder, the King. Here a pilgrimage is made to St. William archbishop of York.

St. Mary's, York.—Sod. 7, "per voluntar. polluc.," the last also with a boy. Founder, the King. Rent, 2,500*l.*; debt, 1,000*l.*

Kirkeham.—Founder, earl of Rutland. Here also they have (as is pretended) the belt of the Blessed Mary, good for lying-in women. Rent, 204*l.*

Nonemonketon Monialium.—Incon., Eliz. Davison, peperit. Founder, Sir Will. Gascoigne. Rent, 80*l.*; debt, 20*l.*

Wilberforce Monialium.—Founder, the King. Rent, 28*l.*

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364. Visitation of Monasteries—*cont.*

Martyn.—Sod. 3, "per voluntar. polluc."; incon., 1. Founder, the King. Rent, 130*l.*

Clementhorp Monialium.—2 seek release. Superstition: milk of St. Mary, and a pilgrimage to St. Sytha (St. Osith's). Founder, archbishop of York. Rent, 50*l.*

Thykenhed.—1 nun seeks release. Founder, John Aske. Rents, 23*l.*

Holy Trinity, York.—7 sod., 1 with 6 boys, and incon.; 2 seek release. Girdle of a former prior, supposed to help those lying-in. Foundress, Barbara, wife of Sir Marmaduke Constable, senior. Rents, 160*l.*

Fountains.—4 sod.; 6 incon.; 6 seek release. Girdle of St. Mary. Founder, archbishop of York. Rents, 1,250*l.*; debt, 1,000*l.*

Ripon College.—Superstition: a labyrinth, called St. Wilfred's needle, is visited.

Kirkstall.—3 sod. Girdle of St. Bernard for those lying-in. Founder, the King. Rents, 329*l.*

Bolton.—Founder, earl of Cumberland. Rents, 236*l.*

Joryvall alias *Gerves.*—1 incon. Girdle of St. Mary. Founder, Sir Wm. Parre. Rents, 455*l.*

St. Agatha.—5 sod., 1 incon., 2 seek release. Founder, lord Scrope. Rents, 200*l.*

Elerton Monialium.—Cecilia Swale, peperit ex soluto. Founders, Wm. Aselby, Wm. Thurresby, Ralph Spense. Rents, 15*l.*

Coram alias *Coveram.*—Chr. Rokesby, the abbot, is strongly suspected of incontinence; 3 sod. Iron girdle of Mary Nevell for lying-in women. Founder, the King. Rents, 140*l.*

St. Martin's-by-Richmond.—2 sod., including John Matthew, the prior, who is also incontinent "cum feminis solutis." Founder, the King. Rents, 43*l.*

[*Household*] *of Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham.*—"Philippus Dacre in manifesto incestu cum filia uxoris, Cuthbertus Conyers in manifesta fornicatione cum quadam Layton soluta." These have been frequently admonished by the Bishop to desist, but persevere. There are several Scottish priests here holding a cure.

Durham Priory.—Founder, the Bishop. Rents, 2,115*l.* Here they have the bodies of St. Cuthbert and St. Bede, and the Cross of St. Margaret, supposed to be good for those lying-in.

Fenkall (Finchale), *a cell.*—Founder, uncertain. Rents, 146*l.* Here they hold in veneration St. Guthric.

Gerro (Jarrow).—1 sod. Founder, bishop of Durham. Rents, 40*l.*

Walkenoll.—Founder, Chr. Thirkyld. Rents, 9*l.* 1 incon.

Newminster.—Girdle and book of St. Robert, for lying-in women. Founder, lord Dakers. Rents, 120*l.*

Alba Landa alias *Blanchland.*—Girdle of St. Mary. Founder, earl of Westmoreland. Rents, 40*l.*

Hexham alias *Hexoldsham.*—2 incon. Here they have a missal called the red mass book of Hexham. Founder, archbishop of York. Rents, 100*l.*

Tynemouth.—8 sod., including Thos. Gardener, the prior. Here they have the shrine or monument of St. Oswyn the king and martyr, the cup of St. Cuthbert, the finger of St. Bartholomew, and the girdle of St. Margaret. Founder, duke of Norfolk. Rents, 509*l.*

Cell of Bamborough.—1 incon. Rents, 20 mks.

Alnwick.—Here they have a foot of Simon Momford, and the cup of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Founder, earl of Northumberland. Rents, 100*l.*

Manchester College.—Founder, Thomas West, lord Delawer. Rents, 200*l.*

College of St. John Baptist, Chester.—4 incon. Founder, the King. Rents, 20*l.*

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Bunbury College.—Founder, Sir (*dominus*) George Calveley. Rents, 100 mks.

Cumbermere.—4 sod. Founder, the King. Rents, 255*l.*; debt, 160*l.*

Pp. 33. *In the hand of John ap Rice.*

R. O. 2. A similar record for Norwich diocese, headed "Compendium compertorum."

Shuldham Monialium.—Joanna Plumstede, "peperit ante introitum in religionem"; Margery Benbrey, "peperit semel ex presbytero."

Shuldham Canonicorum.—Incon., 3, "Fatentur voluntar. polluciones."

Blackborough.—Eliz. Dawny, the prioress, and 2 others, suspected of incontinence.

Pentney.—Incon., Robert Codde, prior, as appears from the confession of the abbess of Marham; and 5 others with women, and "per voluntar. polluciones."

Marham.—Incon., Barbara Mason, "peperit semel et fatetur se cognita a priore de Pentney"; 3 others, each "peperit semel ex conjugato," and 1 "peperit duas proles ex solutis."

Westacre.—Incon., Ric. Cobbes with various women, and 8 others "fatentur voluntar. polluc."

Westacre.—Incon., Wm. Wyngfelde, the prior, confesses "voluntar. polluc.," another "cum conjugata," another "per voluntar. polluc.," and another "cum duabus feminis et fatetur se passum esse sodomiticum."

Castellacre.—Incon., 2 with single women, and 6 "per voluntar. polluc.," one of them also with a married woman; sod., 1 "cum puero et per vol. polluc."

Coxforde.—Wm. Nevell confesses incontinence and "voluntar. polluc."

Walsingham.—Incon., 4, confess "voluntar. polluc.," and 2 with women. Here was seen much superstition in feigned relics and miracles.

Bynham.—Incon., 2 with women; 1 "passus sodomiticum."

Wendlyng.—1 incon.; "hic magnus dilapidator existit."

Byston.—1 incon.

Bromeholme.—Will. Lakenham, the prior, and 3 others, incon. A cross called the Holy Cross of Bromeholme. They say they have the girdle and milk of St. Mary, and a piece of the Cross of St. Peter and of St. Andrew.

St. Benet's.—4 incon. Here the abbot has renewed and granted many unusual things under the common seal, in fear of the visitation. There is suspicion of a confederation "de non delegendo."

Ikelyng.—Incon., 3 with women, and 3 "per voluntar. polluc."

Ingham.—John Sae, prior, and another, incon.

Norwich Cathedral.—5 incon. "per vol. polluc."; one of them "cum muliere."

Aldeby.—2 incon.; all except 2 desire to be released.

St. Faith's.—2 incon., one of them "per vol. polluc."

Langley.—Almost all seek release.

Bukkenham.—John Milgate, prior, "cum soluta," and 2 others "per vol. polluc."

Wymondeham.—Incon.; 4 profess "volunt. polluc."

St. Olaves.—Will. Dale, prior, and 3 others, "per vol. polluc."

Pp. 4. *In the same hand as the preceding.*

R. O. 3. Fragment of a similar record, perhaps the continuation of the preceding, in the same hand.

Superstition: among the relics they have "lintheamen quoddam," called the wymple of St. Ethelrede, through which they draw knotted strings or silken threads, which women think good for sore throats; they have also the wymple of St. Audrede, for sore breasts, the comb of the same for headaches, and the rod of Aaron for children troubled with worms, and a ring of St. Ethelred, for lying-in women to put on their fingers.

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364. Visitation of Monasteries—*cont.*

Fordam alias *Byggyn.*—Wm. Bayton and Ric. Brome, "se polluerunt voluntar.; nec sunt plures in domo."

Bury St. Edmund's.—John Melford, the abbot, delights in the company of women and in sumptuous banquets; he delights in cards and dice, lives much in his granges, and does not preach. Thomas Ringstede, the prior, and 8 others, are defamed for incontinence with women; 1 confesses adultery, and 2 "voluntar. polluc."; 2 apostates. Vain and fictitious relics: the shirt of St. Edmund, blood of Christ, some parts of Holy Cross, the stone with which St. Stephen was stoned, the coals with which St. Lawrence was roasted, also parings of the nails and of the hair of St. Edmund in a pix, some skulls, among which they have one of St. Petronilla, which simple folk put on their heads, hoping thereby to be delivered from fever. They have also the boots of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the sword of St. Edmund. It is the custom whenever rain is wanted to carry about in processions the shrine containing the bones of St. Botulph, in the hope that rain will come the sooner. Anile superstition: Kentish men are accustomed to carry thence "triticum panxillum" and wax candles, which they light at the end of the field while the wheat is sown, and hope from this that neither tares nor other weeds will grow in the wheat that year. There is suspicion of a confederacy among the abbot and convent, for though no monks are more notorious for licentious living, yet there was never less confessed.

Iklesworth.—1 incontinent, confesses voluntary pollutions; there also is suspicion of confederation, for though 18 in number they have confessed nothing.

Thetford.—1 confesses to theft and 1 to voluntary pollutions. Suspicion of confederation, since they are 17 in number.

St. Sepulchre's, Thetford.—Incon.: John Clerke confesses incontinence, and desires leave to marry; another confesses incontinence, and 2 others voluntary pollutions.

Rushworth College.—Incon.: 1 confesses incontinence, 2 "vol. poll."

Priory of Nuns, Thetford.—1 confesses incontinence; all except the prioress seek release [from religion].

Westedereham.—Incon., 3 with women, 1 of whom also confesses sodomy; 6 "vol. polluc." Two of them say that there is not one of the monks or priests but "utatur femineo congressu aut masculo concubitu aut pollucionibus voluntariis vel aliis id genus nephandis abusibus;" wherefore they seek leave for all who wish to marry, and hope the King has been for this divinely sent on earth. The two monks who have the cure of souls of the country say the crime of sodomy is prevalent among the priests, as well secular as regular, and the youths who are not yet married; they seek that the remedy of marriage may be granted to such.

Crabbehouse.—Margery Studefelde, the prioress, has one child, 2 others have children by single men, and another 2 children, "unam ex presbytero, alteram ex laico." Here they have alienated to persons named Konysbie and Gyben certain farms, "quæ dominus sequestravit ex causis."

Notarial attestation: "Concordat cum compertis. J. Rheseus (John ap Rice), Regestor."

Pp. 4.

Cleopatra, E. iv. 147. B. M. — Modern copy of § 1, 2.

Copy, temp. Jac. I., pp. 25.

Lansdowne, 988, f. 1. B. M. — Another modern copy of the same, *pp.* 32.

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28 Feb. R. O. **365.** JOHN PROWEZ to MILES COVERDALE.

On the 23rd inst. received two letters from his master, for the mayors of Winchelsea and Rye, and delivered them. The mayor of Winchelsea immediately had the parson there to prison, where he will remain till my master's pleasure be known. He is a very unthrift priest and a great reveller, as all the county reports. There are others yet that cannot be had, who are disposed to make business, but since the coming of my master's letters there has not been half the business there was previously. The people of Rye were daily likely to make insurrections, and they said it would never be well till one party had put down the other. Now the parson is in prison, they are almost at a stay, and dare not speak. As to his master's fish, the weather has been so bad that the boats could not put to sea. Three great ships going to Roume (Rouen ?) with 6,000 qrs. of wheat have been lost, and two others. Rye, 28 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my worshipful master Melles Coverde. *Endd.:* John Prouche.

28 Feb. R. O. **366.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

I write in behalf of the wife of the commissary of *mortepayes* here, to ask you to allow her to take out of your country 300 sheep. Boulogne, 28 Feb. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

28 Feb. Vit. B. XIV. 238. B. M. **367.** PASQUINADE against CHARLES V.

"Nos Pasquillus generalis, præfectus populi Romani, consideratis actis et laudabilibus gestis Caroli Qui[nti regis] Neapolitani, maxime erga rem publicam Romanam, e[i damus et con]cedimus liberum ac securum salvum conductum eu[ndi et] transeundi per civitatem nostram, ejusque comitatu . . . . . rebus et personis, duraturum per totum mensem Martii [proxime sequentem], non obstantibus quibuscunque latrociniis, rubariis . . . . . mentis, adulteriis, incestis, Luteranismis commissis [in hac] Urbe per se et ejus ministros ; tam erga Christum [et ejus] sanctos, quam generaliter contra universam civitatem . . . . . aliis. Datum Romæ, in solita nostra residentia, d[ie 28]* Februarii 1536.

Paulus Tertius Canci . . . . . ."

Mutilated.

28 Feb. R. O. **368.** ANTONIO BONVISI to [CROMWELL ?].

Wrote on the 19th and 20th by way of Flanders by Francesco Ghabrielli. Wrote also on the 21st, hoping to send it by the same courier, but it was too late, and it will go with this. The answer from Naples and from Rome came two days ago. Nothing is known of its substance but preparations for war. Nothing is said of the journey of the Admiral, so it would seem they have little hope of agreement. The artillery of Paris has arrived, in all 112 pieces, 12 being siege guns (*da battarie*) and the rest fieldpieces. There is no news of other lanceknights coming to Burgundy for Francis, but 15,000 or 16,000 are expected from the *Terre Franche* (Franche Comté ?) and by way of Gueldres. The Swiss were at Geneva, having left 1,000 foot behind them to protect the Pays de Vaud, which they have taken as a pledge forfeited by the Duke. They decline to serve Francis, being only paid to defend the kingdom, and their doctors tell them it is unlawful to take money for invasion. These are of Berne, one of the principal cantons, but it is thought 8,000 or 10,000 will be got from the others ; it

* Supplied from marginal note.

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368. Antonio Bonvisi to [Cromwell ?]—*cont.*

is feared, however, that they will be later than was expected, and that it will be May before they pass the mountains.

Francis has taken possession of Brescia, which has been long in the hands of the duke of Savoy, but which he claims by right of his mother. In a castle of Brescia, named Molvello, eight Genoese merchants were taken with 10,000 scudi, and made to give sureties for a much larger sum.

Signor Gian Paulo da Cieri, son of the late Signor Renso, came hither two days ago, and brings news that the Imperialists are raising men everywhere. From other quarters it is known that they are raising 10,000 foot in Milan, and that Maximian Stampa, who was castellan there, has delivered the castle to Antonio di Leva as the Emperor's lieutenant, receiving 14,000 ducats in reward. He has been made colonel of 3,000 foot, Count Philip Torinello of as many, and two other captains of 4,000. At Trent 7,000 lances had arrived, and they were expecting in all 12,000. When Francis hears of the preparations, perhaps he will change his mind about crossing the mountains. The conclusion of the league between Francis and the Venetians is confirmed from many quarters. The bishop of Rome has given his word to the Emperor, but is very ill pleased, and there is little good understanding between them. The Emperor will leave Naples on the 5th March for Rome, accompanied by 7,000 foot, 800 lances, 1,500 light horse, and 40 pieces of artillery, some being siege guns. The bishop of Rome was in great fear, as cardinal Trivulci writes; nevertheless, they will receive him gloriously, more for fear than for love. The kingdom of Naples had granted him 1,500,000 ducats, but the money will be raised with difficulty. I send with this divers articles of news from Lucca, derived from good sources; also a supplication of the exiles of Florence to the Emperor, with the reply and a memorial given by the Emperor's council to the said exiles, with a letter of one of them to a friend. The Emperor has a very difficult task to settle matters there. He has demanded of the Siennese two of their seaports, Porto Ercole and Thalamone, and of the bishop of Rome, Civita Vecchia, to secure himself against Barbarossa, but he has been refused. I send some news from a friend at Rome that may concern the king of England.

Neither in Seville nor in Portugal had it rained, till the 20th January, enough to allow them to sow. They are afraid the seed is lost for this year. In Sicily, on the other hand, it had rained two months continuously, and done great injury to the sowing. The Portuguese ambassador has obtained licence from Francis to buy corn at Bordeaux and in Brittany. A false report lately came that the marquis del Guasto had killed the viceroy of Naples, brother of the duke of Alva.

Letters from Naples of the 19th say the Emperor has promised the exiles that when he reaches Rome he will restore them to liberty, and that the marriage with his daughter will take place two days after. The duke of Florence has purchased the dukedom of Sessa.

Sends a copy of letters from Seville about the arrival of ships from India on the 30th January.

Further news of the preparations for war.

Lyons, 28 Feb. 1536.

Ital., pp. 4. *In Bonvisi's hand. Endd.*

ii. Extracts from a letter from Lucca of the 14th Feb. 1536.

The agreement about the duchy of Milan, as I hear from well-informed persons who lately left Naples, is not likely to take effect. The Emperor is willing to give it to the duke of Angoulême with the marriage of the Duchess, and security against Francis pushing his claims further. But the French king has asked it for the duke of Orleans under other conditions. My friend thinks it will be conferred on the son of the king of the Romans,

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who will soon be in Italy to visit the Emperor. Thinks Francis has lost his opportunity, even if he would accept it for the duke of Angoulême, having given offence in various ways. No doubt it will have to be taken by force, there is so much preparation made there, both defensive and offensive. The Emperor will conclude a league with the Venetians; the Pope cares little about it. If war break out, my friend thinks the fleet will not go into Spain. In proportion as they are cool in Italy they make great preparations in Spain.

From Naples, by letters of the 6th, the Emperor is trying to make an agreement between the Duke and the exiles, but it is not thought very hopeful. There is no certainty when the Emperor will leave Naples. He has demanded of the kingdom 3,000,000, of which 1,500,000, payable in five years, has been conceded; but the money will be levied with difficulty. He will soon be in Rome with a large force, and preparations have been made for his reception. The prince Doria left Naples unexpectedly, and arrived here yesterday.

Ital., pp. 2. *In Bonvisi's hand. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy of § ii.

[Feb.] **369.** FLORENCE.*

R. O. Memorial of the Emperor's council given to the exiles (*fora usciti*) in answer to a reply made by them beginning "Noi non venimo qui."†

If the party of the exiles of Florence desire to come to an agreement, as they say, let them consent that the duke Alexander de Medicis and his heirs remain in the state of Florence with the title of duke and head of the government, and the Emperor will reform the administration in accordance with the articles agreed to by his Majesty's ministers. The submission of the Duke, by which the Emperor holds the government, is not so exorbitant as the exiles maintain, and he will do his duty in such a manner that it will be seen clearly he has no other object in view than the interests of Florence itself, &c.

Spanish, p. 1. *In Bonvisi's hand, with an endorsement in Italian in the same hand.*

Calig. E. II. 195. B. M. 2. A mutilated paper in Italian, apparently in reply to the preceding, endorsed "Risposta dei fora usciti al memoriale statoli dato dal consiglio di sua Majesta."

In Bonvisi's hand, pp. 2. *The endorsement is in the same hand.*

29 Feb. **370.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received a letter from my Lord Chancellor and you, to which I have made the enclosed answer. I beg you to consider me as I am, a poor man, unable to pay 1,720*l.* On the other hand, it would be an undoing to my name to leave the old signory of my lordships. But I remit all to your goodness. If the letter please you, let Parson Davys deliver it to my Lord Chancellor; if not, alter it to your own mind, and I will re-write it. But send me the copy sealed with your signet. Wade, 29 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell, secretary to the King's highness.

29 Feb. **371.** DOUBTFUL DIVINITY.

R. O. "The deposition of Tristram Reuel, late scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, touching the translation of the book called the Sum of Christianity, ultimo Februarii, a° xxvii^mo."

* These are evidently two of the papers referred to in the preceding letter.

† This is printed in Varchi's Storia Fiorentina, bk. XIV., p. 229.

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371. Doubtful Divinity—*cont.*

About Easter last he borrowed of Dr. Leonard, a physician dwelling about the Crossed Friars, a book called *Farrago Rerum Theologicarum*, from which he made "the collection of the book aforesaid, translating the same word for word without addition, saving the epistle, which was of his own device." He first presented it to my lord of Canterbury's brother,* who showed it to my Lord himself. The Archbishop committed the examination to my lord of Worcester and his said brother, the archdeacon of Canterbury; and the bp. of Worcester gave it to a monk, one of his doctors, to examine. Meanwhile, deponent carried the book printed to Mr. Latymer, the Queen's cha[pla]in, "requiring him to present it to her [Grace, who], two days after, gave him . . . . . Queen's grace thanked him . . . . . [b]ut she would not trouble herself . . . . . oke. And hereupon it was committed to [the sai]d monk, of whom the said Tristram had none answer." But my lord of Worcester said there were two or three extreme points in it that might not be borne; "nevertheless, in case it should come before them that had authority to put forth books, he would say his opinion in it."

He says he desired Redman to print, as he wished to dedicate it to the Queen, because his writing was not very legible; also that his father would have had him a priest, to which he was not inclined, and he had enterprised this translation in the hope of getting some exhibition from the Queen.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*

[29] Feb. **372.** Ric. Moryson to Cromwell.

Nero, B. vi. 130. B. M.

Cannot but believe that Cromwell's liberality is on the way. Complains bitterly of his poverty. He who has freed all England from papal authority has promised to free Moryson from misery. Wishes to do something else than be wretched in Italy, or not to be in Italy. Will come home if Cromwell thinks he can serve his country. Otherwise he wishes to be able to finish his studies. Venice, prid. Cal. Martias.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* D. Thomæ Crumwello S. Angliæ regi cum a secretis tum a consiliis omnibus, &c.

29 Feb. **373.** Charles V. to Chapuys.

Vienna Archives. Lanz, II. 212.

His last letters received were of the 18th and 30 Dec., and of the 9th ult., touching the sickness and death of the queen of England. Laments her decease, and the desolation of the Princess, her daughter. Desires to hear of the Princess' treatment—whether she continues at the same place as when her mother was alive—and whether there is any means of getting her away (*de la transpourter ailleurs*), or making some change in her estate. As to the king of England's desire to renew amity with the Emperor, considering the French king's threat to recommence war, who feels confident of Henry's support, Chapuys might suggest, as if of himself, that perhaps such a renewal of amity might be more easily effected now, and without any need of a council, with some suitable provision for the Princess, than during the Queen's life—not for the sake of coming to an agreement with Henry, which would not be for the Princess's advantage while he is so obstinate with his Concubine, but to abate the insolence of Francis, and perhaps to compel the king of England, in indignation, to treat with Charles for the benefit of the Princess; and, in any case, to gain time. Hopes then to make such preparations that Francis must either accept his conditions or he shall repent it. He may tell the king of England not to let himself be misled by the

* Edmund Cranmer, archdeacon of Canterbury.

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boasts of the French, for it will be seen in six weeks if Charles be not the stronger. He may also tell the King or Cromwell that all the French king's boasting (*braveté*) is only for the duchy of Milan, about which Charles can arrange with him any day on such terms as he pleases. Will inform Chapuys what comes of the negociations now on foot about it; and he may write his advice what stipulations he thinks Charles might insist upon with Francis in behalf of the Princess.

Since the above was written, received on the 25th his letters of the 21st and 29th Jan. Approves of his conduct in consoling and advising the Princess. Thinks the language of the King and Cromwell shows they want to set the above [alliance] on foot. Agrees with his advice that the Princess should feign a wish to enter religion. Delays writing to her lest his letters be intercepted; but Chapuys may assure her that he hopes to remedy her treatment (*son affaire*) to her satisfaction, whatever turn matters take, either for peace or war. Is much grieved at the death of his aunt, and especially that the manner of it should have been such as Chapuys reports. Naples, last day of Feb. 1536.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 3.

374. [GARDINER] to HENRY VIII.

Harl. MS. 288, f. 27. B. M.

I and Wallop have communed with the Emperor's ambassador, and learned from him such things as we think your Highness should know at once.

The said Ambassador has been with the French king these three days six leagues from this town, and returned on Sunday. I at once sent him the letters directed to him from the Imperial ambassador in England, which came with your Highness's letter, with a message desiring to speak with him. He arranged a meeting at a church at evensong; and at the hour sent a message by his servant that he was letted by the Venetian ambassador, but would come by-and-by. On his arrival I thanked him for the tidings he sent me of the arrival of the Emperor's letters to him with the generality of his commission; "by reason whereof," quoth I, "I am very desirous to know how ye have done at the Court, for here be many bruits that ye have concluded [*altered*, 'are towards a peace'], as some say, and that ye have offered Milan to the French king. A peace! quoth he; nay, by my troth, these men be so froward and handle themself in such wise as I think they will rather cause the Emperor to recule from such conditions as else percase he might be brought unto;" and so, quoth he, I told the French king. "Trow you," quoth I, "to constrain my master to make peace with you, and is this the way, to levy your force and to arm yourself? The French king said he did it only for the matters of Savoy, and that he would make no war upon the Emperor." I asked the Ambassador again if the Emperor offered the French king Milan. He answered, he knew not; but he said he had in commission to say that the Emperor, for his desire of universal peace, would gladly part with somewhat, and signifieth to the French king that he thinks the offer of Mons. de Angolesme honorable, and will treat with him if he will send some one with power. While talking, a councillor of the French king, belonging to the Admiral, sat by. The Ambassador said it did not matter his seeing us speak together, but he did not wish him to overhear. I asked him why the French embraced this overture of peace no better, and whereupon they bore themselves so bold to make this visage of war? He said he supposed on the King our master. I reminded him that I had already assured him that we did nothing that was bruited, and that the King would do nothing against his treaties with the Emperor unless the occasion begins with the Emperor; and, to be frank with him, that if the King would have declined from the treaties with the Emperor he might have had

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374. GARDINER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

many occasions, and provocations by other men, with great overtures and desires to begin the war where the King would appoint, which have been refused because of his amity with the Emperor. If the Emperor thinks the French king maintains his brags upon us, why does he not remember that God hath pulled away all matters of unkindnesss that might have chanced by the death of the Princess dowager? Why should not our old amity be revived? * Neither Milan nor Genoa is in controversy between us. "If you knew," quoth the Ambassador, "the Emperor's purpose, which is to make war upon no Christian prince, but only to follow his enterprises against the Infidels, you wóuld think it a great pity that any Christian man should hinder him therein." I said this was true, and I wished him to assay the Emperor herein and I would do the same with the King, as I heard from him any likelihood, for some man must adventure to put these great princes in remembrance what may be commodious for them. He said he told the Emperor in his last letter that the bruit of the descent of the English was false, which he was glad to hear, and now he would interlace with this frowardness of the Frenchmen such good effects as he thought might follow between him and me, for there was no war yet, and it would be easy to revive peace. He spoke these words very cheerfully and gladly. I asked him familiarly whether among their overtures to the French he made any mention of your Highness? He said, Nay, by his troth. The Admiral had once or twice asked what he said about the Englishmen, but he said the Emperor had given him no charge to speak of them, and he knew not what to say; but let a gap be left open, and then enter who will. The Ambassador took not their manner of speaking of us most friendly, inasmuch that the Admiral asked him whether we had any secret practices with him or not; and he said, Nay. The Ambassador told me also that the French had told him that the Princess dowager, receiving the sacrament a little before her death, protested to those that were there, "that a writing written with her own hand was true, in which writing was written how your Highness knew in what case your Highness married her concerning the virginity of her body."

These two articles might somewhat move your Highness, and were it not that we know your Majesty's wisdom sufficient to make the best of the worst, we would much have stayed in the writing of them, "but we trust that your Highness will first, for this respect not be aknown hereof, bycause in disclosing of this matter thEmperor's ambassador ——."

Pp. 8. *Draft in Gardiner's hand. Imperfect.*

375. GARDINER and WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

Harl. MS., 288, f. 31. B. M.

Having despatched Thaddeus with such strange news as came suddenly to our knowledge after writing our letters and were put in the postscript, we were desirous to speak with the Imperial ambassador. On Tuesday the Imperial ambassador returned to this town, and the same night the French king came hither. We had by chance a garden right over against the Imperial ambassador's lodgings, divided by the Soone. On Wednesday morning we saw him pass in a boat, and invited him to sup in the garden. He went on to the Court, being sent for, to speak with the Great Master, and found him not; went back at four, and waited till seven, and then did not see him, and came to supper discontented, his wife being there also. After supper, talking of this great bruit of the peace, he said he could tell nothing but upon the Frenchmen's report, for he had had no letters from the Emperor since he saw us, at which time he had told us he saw no such

* There is a mark here, apparently to show that something is to be inserted.

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likelihood; the Great Master had sent for him the last day, and told him things were changed; but he saw no such foundation of peace as these men make out. They may have peace when they will, but not with such conditions as they list. The Emperor will not make war with any Christian prince if he can avoid it, but he will not part with his right. The French are so light and inconstant that one day they will have peace, and another day war. If he had not himself favored peace between his master and the French king, he might long ago have set them together. He could not tell on what they had conceived their hopes of peace, except the ambassador Velle's letters; and directly he (the Imperial ambassador) came to the Court, they had determined to send the cardinal of Lorraine, and had despatched a post to tell of his coming. "It may be," quoth he, "he comes to a peace, but I have yet no letters from the Emperor." I, Sir John Wallop, told him that if the French king inclined so to peace, the Emperor might acknowledge a great goodness of your Highness. "The Ambassador granted, and said he thought that your Highness might easily have set these men on hede," and that he would write that the French king's conformity, if there be any in him, proceeded chiefly because your Highness was not inclined according to his desire. Wallop repeated with a stomach what he had said before, and he agreed and told us of the negligent lightness of the French; what cheer they made him at his last being at the Court, and how he and the Portuguese ambassador had walked in the church two hours that afternoon to wait for the Grand Master, and could not see him, and yet there was a post arrived that day from Rome, though what he brought was not known. We said, percase the contrary of what was before written. He said, he could not tell, but one day a thing liked them, and another day not. They see themselves disappointed, and percase would gladly have what was once offered. He said the Emperor would not refuse Milan to one of the French king's children, but with such conditions that the King would have no foot in Milan, so that he could impeach the quiet of Italy. We supposed that the Emperor would keep the fortress in his own hands for a while, which he granted. We pressed him no further, but he said that undoubtedly the Emperor would be glad to agree with the French king for the wealth of Christendom, and as to England he would not begin any matter of variance contrary to his leagues. He had never had any commission to speak with the French king concerning the king of England. It has been generally moved on the French side, "what say you to our allies?" and answered generally that the Emperor trusted the French king's allies were also his; and when they spoke specially of the English, he replied he had nothing to say. The Ambassador told us further that he saw no cause that should move business between your Highness and the Emperor, for he thought you would not be against the General Council for the wealth of Christendom. The greatest cause is gone; and as to the third, my lady Mary, the time was not yet come; "and, using a certain gesture in casting his hand, said God should provide therein," and concluded that in his opinion your amity would increase, whatever conclusion was taken with the French king. We would not reason with him, being both together, but assured him that as the Emperor has been bound to the King in times past, so he is, if the French king come to conformity and seek peace, much more bound to your Highness now.

The French king tarried in Lyons all that day, and the next (Thursday) determined to depart. Having heard nothing from the Court either of the peace or the sending of the cardinal of Lorraine to the Emperor, we determined to go into the country with the Emperor's ambassador's wife and servant, lest men should think we were over-careful of the peace. And at night the Ambassador supped at Wallop's lodging, so that, as they now bruit peace with the Emperor, we should make demonstration that we are not in enmity with him.

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375. GARDINER and WALLOP to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

The Emperor's ambassador had heard that day from the Great Master that at Rome the General Council was agreed to be celebrated at Mantua at Whitsuntide twelvemonth. I, the bishop of Winchester, said I marvelled the Emperor would appoint the Council; to which he answered that the Emperor had not appointed it, but the bishop of Rome, to whom the Emperor referred it. I said the Germans would complain that he promised to call it in Germany. "No," said he, "the Emperor promised, if the bishop of Rome would not call a Council Universal, he would call a Council National, to agree all Germany in one opinion; but now the bishop of Rome will have a Council General, all Germany shall resort thither, and you are deceived in thinking that a great part of Germany will resist." He described Germany to us, having been secretary to the emperor Maximilian, and vice-chancellor of the Empire. He reckons the Emperor will command Germany as he lists. They have reason to demand a Council and desire a reformation, and the Emperor is content to handle them gently, but if this peace take effect there would be no difficulty.

We asked him if he knew any nearer likelihood of this peace, and he said Nay. We made familiar cheer with him, and so departed.

Today, Friday, the bailly of Troyes came, saying that the French king, willing to communicate with your Highness such news as he hath, and glad to concur with you in doing such pleasure as he can, had given commission to the Great Master who sent the said bailly to show us how the General Council is announced at Rome to be held at Mantua at Whitsuntide twelvemonth, and if the King might stand your Highness in any stead therein, he would gladly. I, the bishop of Winchester, told the bailly I understood not what he meant by announcing. Is it not yet agreed unto by the French king, or is this the first knowledge of a Council intended? He said he was bidden to use those terms, and cannot answer to other circumstances; and that he was bidden also to say that the French king had sent the cardinal of Lorraine to Rome to justify himself, that, if any war follow, it shall not be in his default, and also to purge himself that he does not labour the coming of the Turk, but desires quiet and agreement in Christendom. We said we heard that he went for peace, and it was already agreed upon, whereof we said we knew well your Highness would be glad. The bailly shrank his shoulders, and said he knew not thereof; howbeit, if peace follow, it shall be good for all Christendom, and your Highness would be, he was sure, comprehended, though he had no commission to say so, and, to speak more secretly, his master was so bound to do. "We passed over that lest we should be seen to fear whether comprehension should be made or not, and told him again what we had heard of the Cardinal's going, and how we were advertised from the Emperor's court of the great practices there on the French king's behalf for peace, and of the Emperor's longer tarriance.

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Pp. 16. *Draft in Gardiner's hand.*

376. [CROMWELL] to STEPHEN VAUGHAN.

Harl. MS., 283, f. 18. B. M.

Your letters to me came to the King's hands; who opened them in my absence, and on my return to Court desired me to answer as follows. The King commends your zeal, but thinks you have no cause to ask for reimbursement of the charges you have sustained in his service, or of the money you are bound to pay him for the subsidy granted by Parliament, considering the annual fee of 20*l.* and the office which he lately gave you of the faculties. The charges you have sustained in your voyage to Germany and otherwise shall be requited, but his Highness thinks you need not distrust his liberality if you only continue as you have done hitherto. Am surprised at the distrust you show of my old friendship, as I have given you no cause

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to doubt it. Am as ready to do you service now as ever, and advise you not to press me too much. As to your voyage, the King wishes you to convey the 5,000*l.* you have received of Antony Denny, packed as Body will show you, into Denmark by sea in the ship *Sweepstake*, which is appointed for you and Christopher Morris; to keep the money as close as you can, letting no one know of it; and when you arrive, to go to the castle of Werberge, where you will find Dr. Bonner and Ric. Cavendish, and then do as they advise you, either to pay the money or part of it on covenants to be delivered by you, or to keep it with you and bring it home again, or put it in sure custody to be repaid into the King's coffers. If they agree to pay part, you shall bring home the remainder. As you desire to be furnished with money, although you now go by sea, and need be at no great charge, the King will allow you 13*s.* 4*d.* a day while you are abroad, and let you have in prest —— * months' diets, which you will receive of Sir Brian Tuke on presenting my enclosed letter to him or to Allan Hawt. My servant Williamson will pay you the money for your last voyage into Flanders, amounting to 42*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7.

Nero, B. III. 109. B. M. 2. Later copy of the preceding.

377. [Cromwell to Stephen Vaughan.]

R. O. Finds by his letter that he has received the King's letters and Cromwell's for his preparation towards Denmark. His letter was received during Cromwell's absence from Court, by the King, who read every word thereof, and gives him condign thanks for his readiness. He is to have 13*s.* 4*d.* a day for his diets, and will receive from Sir Brian Tuke three months' diets in advance. The *Sweepstake* is prepared for his passage across the sea, and he is to convey the money in the secretest manner possible, and not deliver any but by consent of Dr. Bonner and Chr. Mount.

Draft, p. 1.

378. Richard Androys to Cromwell.

R. O. "Beseeching your mastership to remember the bishopric of St. Davyes, and my promise shall be performed, viz., 500 marks. Your servant Androys."

Add.: To the Hon. Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

[Feb.] **379.** Melancthon to Augustine Schurffius.

Corpus Reform. III. 38. Congratulates him on his return from Austria. Has come to Wittenberg, summoned by Luther's letters, on account of the English, though he would rather be with that part of the university which is in Thuringia. Asks his advice about the return of the scholars. Supposes if there are no signs of plague this month, there is no need to stay there longer, though he fears the summer.

Lat.

380. Garrison of Berwick's Lands.

R. O. Certain lands which were assigned by Act of Parliament towards the payment of the garrison of Berwick; now given by the King as follows:—

To the duke of Richmond, the lordship of Raskall, Yorks., 44*l.* or 45*l.* to the countess of Sarum, a fourth part of Cottingham, called Salisbury's

* Blank in MS.

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380. Garrison of Berwick's Lands—*cont.*

lands, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the manors of Aldeburgh, Cateryk, and Hangwest Frendles, in Richmondshire, 62*l.*, and the lordship of Chesterfield, 30*l.*; to Sir William Fitzwilliam, the lordship of Hutton Panell, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; total 297*l.* a year.

The assignments for the payment of Berwick out of the customs of Hull and Newcastle, which should amount to 515*l.*, have fallen far short of that sum for many years, and in the account for Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII. amounted only to 163*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.*

Suggestions that the priory of Marton be annexed to the lordship of Sheriff Hutton, and the abbeys of Corham and Gerves to that of Middleham, to make good the difference.

P. 1. *Endd.:* "Lands to be assigned to Berwick."

381. [The Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell].

R. O. "Sir, I beseech you have me in remembrance touching thabbay of Blaunchelond and the priory of the nuns of Keldham and my old suit, and I will do therefor as much as any other will."

In the hand of the Earl's clerk. Endd.: Blaunchlond and Kelham.

382. Sir Anthony Hungerford to Cromwell.

R. O. I understand that all religious houses under a certain value shall return to the King. I beg, therefore, you will prefer me to a poor priory in Wiltshire, named Polton, for a son of mine, which is worth 23*l.* a year, and is close to a poor house I have there. I have 10 sons, and would fain prefer them to some honest livings. I will pay a convenient rent and 100 marks for your pains.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

383. Joyce late Prioress of Catesby to Cromwell.

R. O. Dr. Gwent informed you last night that the Queen had moved the King for me, and offered him 2,000 marks for the house of Catisby, but has not yet a perfect answer. I beg you, in my great sorrow, get the King to grant that the house may stand, "and get me years of payment for the 2,000 marks. You shall have 100 marks of me to buy you a gelding, and my prayers during my life, and all my sisters during their lives." I hope you have not forgotten the report the Commissioners sent of me and my sisters. Mr. Onley says he has a grant of the house, but I trust you will second the Queen's efforts.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

384. Jane Messyndyne, Prioress, and the Convent of Legborne, to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 270*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 116. Ellis, 1 Ser. ii. 74.

Master and founder, as God has endued you with the just title of founder of the priory of Legborne, we submit to your most righteous commandment. Whereas we hear that a great number of abbeys shall be suppressed for misliving, and all under the value of 200*l.* put down; we trust you will hear no complaints against us, and be a suitor for your own poor priory that it may be preserved, and you shall be a higher founder to us than he who first founded our house.

Hol. Add.: Master Thos. Cromwell, high secretary to our sovereign lord the King. *Endd.*

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385. A. Lady Oxford to Cromwell.

R. O. Understanding that abbeys under 200*l.* a year are "at the King's gracious pleasure to oppress," requests to have the farm of a place of nuns in Norfolk, called Blakborow, not worth 100*l.* a year, as she supposes, of which she is foundress, or else the house of Schuldam, which is not far from her lands. Lambeth, this present day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

386. John Pakyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. By my brother, Rob. Pakyngton, I sued to the King to have the priory of Westwood, Worc., in farm. It is close to my house, where I have no pasture for my horses, though I am now in the King's service in North Wales, to my great charge. I will give your mastership a pleasure. Hampton Lovet.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Chief Secretary." *Endd.*

387. Nicolas Abbot of Rewley* to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 269. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 72. Thanks him that he has so soon come to his speech with so little expense in lying at London, and for his kind offer. Hopes to acquit it tenfold. Has had a letter sent him that their monastery is to be given to Mr. Archard, Cromwell's servant, and that it was in the commission. Will be bound in 100*l.*, to be paid to Cromwell, if the house may be saved, although it be converted into the use of a college to have both learning and learned men go forward therein. Was loth to attempt Cromwell any further, unless the great rumour of the town and university had compelled him, because of the gift to Mr. Archard. Begs for his kind letter against the surveyors coming to discharge them.

Hol., p. 1.

388. John Tregonwell to [Cromwell].

R. O. Asks his mastership for the farm of one of the underwritten monasteries. Promises that Cromwell shall be considered and rewarded for his kindness.

ii. Byndon, Wilts; Dorchester and Brewerne, Oxon; Bryggwater and Clyve, Somers.; Canonbye and Polslowe, Devon; Mayden Bradley, Wilts; Ivecherche, Wilts.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

389. [Robert Abbot of Walden to Cromwell.]

R. O. I have made efforts to speak with your mastership, but could not, by reason of your business. I have made you secret to my infirmities, and you were very good to me, commanding me to use my remedy wisely, without slander of the world; which I have done. But though it may be hid for a time, it will be very hard to keep it long. Wherefore I beseech you to continue me in my abbey, with this my remedy, if it be possible; or provide me with some honest living, which may be done without reproach of my name or hindrance of my preaching.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* Robert abbot of Walden.

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* "Roy Allyeu."

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390. Richard Zouche to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 259*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 51.

Asks him to obtain for him a priory called Staverdell, founded by his ancestors, and the inheritance of the lord his father and himself. A lewd prior, who had been canon of Taunton, brought it to be a cell to Taunton. It is now destroyed, and there are but two canons there, who are of no good bearing. It is great pity the poor house is so ill intreated.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

391. Sir Thomas Dingley.

R. O.

i. Henry VIII. to the Grand Master of the Order of St. John [Perin del Pont ?].

Thanks him for his good acceptance of previous letters in favour of Thomas Dingley, brother of the Order of Jerusalem, for the next presentation to the preceptory of Grace in England.* Begs him to give Dingley the next preceptory which shall fall vacant.

ii. Same to the Grand Master [Didier de Ste. Jaille ?].

Had recommended Thomas Dingley for the next vacancy of the preceptory of Grace in England to the Grand Master's predecessor, who is now dead. Begs that Dingley may still have that promotion.

Lat., pp. 2. *Each headed:* Exemplum litterarum Regiarum ad Magnum Hierosolymitani Ordinis Magistrum. *Endd.*

392. Grants in February 1536.

Feb.

Grants.

1. Rob. Stone, a native of the dominions of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 1 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

2. Walter Broune. Lease of the mill of Cheriell, in the lordship of Cheriell, Wilts, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 60*s.*, and 3*s.* of increase; on surrender of patent 18 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII. granting him a similar lease in a different form. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb.—Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

3. Thos. Wilson of London, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lyslie, deputy general of Calais.—*T.R.* Westm., 1 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. writ. *Signed by Lisle.*

4. John Chaundler, or Chaundeler. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Feb.—P.S.

5. Hen. Sevacre. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

6. Francis Mallard and Lowys le Regretyer, gentlemen of the bp. of Tarbes, ambassador to the French king. Licence to depart out of the realm, town, and marches of Calais, with their servants, four horses, money to the value of 200 cr. of the sun, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 10 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *T.*, 4 Feb.—S.B.

7. John Lane, s. and h. of Ric. Lane, deceased, and Sir Francis lord Talbott, s. and h. apparent of Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Hen. Flemmyng, vicar of Brewoode, Ric. Harrecourt, and Walter Wrottesley, who are seized, *inter alia*, of two thirds of the manor of Bentley, Staff., and of the bailiwick of keeping the haye (*de balliva custodiend' hayeam*) of Bentley, with the reversion of the third part of the said manor by the gift and enfeoffment of the said Ric. Lane. Livery of lands, on all possessions in England whereof the said Ric. Lane and Jocosa, late wife of Ralph Lane, deceased, father of the said Richard, or any of his ancestors, were seized. Greenwich, 3 May 26 Hen. VIII, *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

8. John Parker, "valectus manticæ." Reversion of certain lands and tenements of the annual value of 10 marks, in Sutton-upon-Darwent, York, formerly belonging to one Cathwayte, who forfeited the same, and which were afterwards granted to Will. Lelegrave. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

9. Will. Legh, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber. Custody of "Bella Parke," Notts, during the minority of Katherine, Anne, Mary, and Frances Dun-

* *See* Vol. IX., No. 123.

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ham, daughters and heirs of Sir John Dunham, deceased, with the herbage and pannage of the said park. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

10. Brian Haselrigge of Halloughton, Leic. Pardon for the murder of Walter Haselrigge, clk., brother of the said Brian. Westm., 17 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 Feb. "anno subscripto" (*sic*).—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

11. John Norres, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber. Grant, in reversion, of the office of comptroller of the works of Wyndesor castle, which was granted by Pat. 27 April 18 Hen. VIII. to Thos. Warde, the King's harbinger. Greenwich, 31 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

12. Denizations :—

Francis Van Skyn, tailor, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 6 Feb.

Peter Cramys, tailor, a native as above. Westm., 6 Feb.

Arthur Andwarp, a native as above. Westm., 6 Feb.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

13. Sir Will. Poulet, the King's councillor. To be keeper and governor of Pamber forest, Hants, on surrender of Pat. 17 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., granting the office to Rob. Lytle, groom of the Wardrobe of Beds, and in consideration that Sir Hugh Seynt John, lord Seynt John, whose heir the said Sir Will. Poulet is, was seized of the said office as of fee and inheritance. Greenwich, 26 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

14. Thos. Welden, one of the clerks of the Kitchen. Licence to shoot with the crossbow at all marks and game in the manor of Creswell and the parish of Bray, Berks, "our forests, chases and parks, hernes and malardes, without our especial warrant only except." 20 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

15. Thos. Danyell of Kylbreste in the parish of Tretire, Heref., labourer. Pardon for having, on the 13 April 4 Hen. VIII., assaulted and killed Rob. Moris at Kilbreste. Westm., 7 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

16. Thos. Stradlyng. Annuity of 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* out of the issues of the manor of Castelton, Glamorgan, lately belonging to Hugh Adams, deceased, during the minority of Anne Adams, daughter and heir of the said Hugh; with the wardship and marriage of the said Anne. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

17. Sir Chr. Morys. To be master of the Ordnance; with fees of 2*s.* a day for himself, 6*d.* a day for a clerk, and 6*d.* a day for a yeoman under him. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

18. Peter Mutton, yeoman usher of the Chamber. Lease of the herbage of the little park of Dynbygh *alias* "Castell parke," parcel of the earldom of March, N. Wales; for 21 years from Mich. 1539, on the expiration of a similar lease to Rob. Fraunces by pat. 12 May 10 Hen. VIII.; at the annual rent of 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 40*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

19. Ric. Agmondesham, page of the Wardrobe of Robes. Reversion of the office of one of the walking foresters in Galtresse forest, Yorks., which was granted by pat. 24 Feb. 11 Hen. VIII. to John Wighell, one of the pages of the Chamber, on the death of Ric. Buckley, who late held the office, with fees of 4*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 8.

20. Baldwin Rooper or Roper, of London, mercer. Fiat for his protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet, K.G., viscount Lisle, deputy-general of Calais. Westm., 4 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 9 Feb. —P.S.

21. Sir John Wallop. Next presentation to the parish church of Olderkyrke, Marches of Calais, Canterbury dioc., and the rectory thereof. *Del.* Westm., 10 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 14.

22. Thos. Thurresby. Licence to alienate a fourth part of the manor of Caxston *alias* Caxton, Camb., to Ambrose Jermyn and Anne his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Geo. Hevenyngham and Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Burgoyn and one of the kinswomen and heirs of Ric. Burgoyn, deceased. Westm., 10 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

23. John Christoferson of Brantham, Suff. Pardon for having on the 22nd Oct. last killed John le Sterlyng in self-defence, as appears by the record of Edm. Gosnolde, one of the coroners of Suffolk; the said John having surrendered to the Marshalsea prison as certified by Sir John Fitzjames, C. J. of King's Bench. Westm., 10 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

24. Thos. Williams, yeoman of the Guard, and Owen ap Williams. Lease of several parcels of land; viz., 40 a. of land of the right of Gen. (?) Gough (*de jure Gen.* G.), in the vill of Moghdre, in the commote of Ughdulas, in the lordship of Denbigh, parcel of the earldom of March, N. Wales; 24 a. of land and 1 rood late of Denoved ap Jevan Goz there; 3 r. of land late of Ken' ap Jevan Goz, in the same vill; 1 water-mill in the vill of Talloyne, in the same commote, now in the tenure of the said Thos. Williams; and 24 a. of land late of Pridith Ybulche, in the vill of Bodricwynne in the commote of Istules, in the said lordship; 8 a. of the same land there; and 8 a. of the same land in the said vill, now in the tenure of the

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392. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1536—*cont.*

said Owen Williams; with reservations; for 21 years; at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

25. Tudor ap Robert Vaugham. Lease of 21 acres of land, ½ a. of land, 31 a. of land, and 31 a. of land, all late in the tenure of Thos. Billyng, in the vill of Beryng, in the commote of Issalett, in the lordship of Denbygh, parcels of the earldom of March, N. Wales; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 13*s.* 8*d.*, and 3*s.* of new increase. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

26. Thos. Dokenton *or* Dockyngton, of London, salter. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, deputy general of Calais. *T.* 11 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. writ. (*Signed by Lisle.*)

27. John Grenehill. Lease of a water-mill in Ridmerley Dabitott, late in the tenure of Rob. Wadley, parcel of the lands of the earl of Warwick, Worc.; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 30*s.*, and 12*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

28. John Rogers. Livery of lands in England, Wales and Calais, as s. and h. of Sir John Rogers; and to Sir John Fitz-James, C. J. of the King's Bench, Sir Francis Weston, Sir Will. Pawlett, Sir Will. Essex, Sir Will. Carewe, Sir Giles Strangwayes, Sir John Walshe, Sir Will. Uvedale, Mark Dyngley, Ric. Zowche, and Chr. More; and any other person seized to the use of the said John Rogers or Katherine his wife; or to the use of Margaret, now wife of Thos. Essex and late wife of Will. Rogers, elder brother of the said John; or to the use of the said Sir John Rogers, &c. Westm., 1 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 12 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *ms.* 36–7.

29. *Lincolnshire.*—Rob. Sutton, Vincent Grauntham, and Anth. Ireby. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Arthur Spanby. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18*d.*

30. Denizations:—

James Hawkyns, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 13 Feb.

Anthony Telleton, tailor. Westm., 13 Feb. —*Pat.* 27. *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

31. Thos. Layer, of Ovington, Essex, yeoman. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, deputy-general of Calais. *T.* 14 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. writ. (*Signed by Lisle.*)

32. Ric. Riche, the King's solicitor, and John Cooke. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of clerk of the recognizances taken before the chief justices of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, or, in their absence out of term, before the mayor of the Staple of Westminster, and the recorder of London, according to statute 23 Hen. VIII.; the said Richard and John to have 3*s.* 4*d.* for the writing and inrolment of every such recognizance, and 20*d.* for the certification of the same; on surrender of patent 26 March 23 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Richard alone.

Vacated on personal surrender by the said Richard and John, 7 Dec. 2 Edw. VI. *Del.* Westm., 14 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

33. Rob. Chawlner and John Lathom. Lease of the parcels of land following; 3½ a. 1 r. of land lying "in Acr' de Llewenny" in the commote of Issalett in the lordship of Denbigh, late in the tenure of Thos. Marsshe, 1½ a. 1 r. of land, and 3½ a. 6 p. 1 r. of land there in the tenure of the said Thomas, 12 a. 3 r. of land late in the tenure of Godfrey Fraunces there, 10 a. 1 r. of land in the tenure of Hen. Hetton and Thos. Mybott there, and 10 a. of land and 8½ a. 1 r. of land in the tenure of Rob. Mybott in Llewenney park in the said commote, and 2½ a. of land there in the tenure of Roger Matthew, 8 places of meadow late in the tenure of John Fletcher in the town of Denbigh, parcels of the earldom of March, N. Wales; with reservations; for 21 years; at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 14 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

34. Edm. Tame. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Edm. Tame, deceased. Greenwich, 3 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

35. Inspeximus and confirmation to the sisters of the hospital of Kynwalgraves, near Bisshopesburton, of patent 20 June 1 Edw. III., inspecting and confirming a number of private grants not recited verbatim, and other patents of Edward III., &c. —Westm., 16 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

36. Rob. Delman, gunner. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, *vice* Laurence Cleyton, deceased; with fees of 6*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

37. John Pakyngton. Grant of one messuage in the city of Worcester, and two messuages, 100 a. of land, 10 a. of meadow, and 40 a. of pasture in Over Mytton, Kedermynster, and Oldyngton, Worc., which lately belonged to John Hale, of Istelworth, Middx., clk., attainted of high treason. Windsor Castle, 15 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb.—P.S.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

38. Ric. Cecyll, a groom of the Wardrobe. Reversion of the office of bailiff of Wittelesmere and keeper of the swans therein, and

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in all meres, creeks, &c. in cos. Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Northampton; which office was granted by pat. 23 June 3 Hen. VIII. to David Cecyll, serjeant-at-arms, for 30 years. Greenwich, 15 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb.—P.S.

39. Thos. Williams, yeoman of the Guard. Lease of escheated lands, called Guys Rees, in Trovarth, in the commote of Istulas, late in the tenure of Marion daughter of Griffith ap David ap Hoell ap Griffith ap Rees ap David ap Grono, in the lordship of Denbigh, parcel of the earldom of March, N. Wales; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 13½*d.*, and 3*s.* 6½*d.* anew approved. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

40. Sir John Horsey, Anth. Harvy, and Rob. Chudlegh. Licence to enfeoff Hen. marquis of Exeter of 1 messuage, 1 mill, 400 a. of land, 10 a. of meadow, 400 a. of pasture, 120 a. of wood, and 400 a. of furze and heath in Norton Dawney, Puddesworthy, and Townstall, and free fishery in the water of Puddesworthy, Devon, to hold to the said Marquis and his heirs; and to the said Marquis, on receiving possession thereof, to alienate the same to Jasper Horsey and the heirs male of his body. Westm., 19 Feb. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

41. St. Paul's cathedral, London. Grant, in frank almoigne, to the dean and chapter (in recompense of an annual pension of 10 marks, formerly paid to them by the monastery of Lesnes, Rochester dioc., in consideration of the appropriation to them by Stephen, formerly bp. of London, of the parish church of Alvetheley, London dioc., which church on the dissolution of the said monastery was appropriated to Cardinal's College, Oxford, and came into the King's hands by the attainder of card. Wolsey) to have the said church of Alvetheley, with the rectory, tithes, &c. thereof. Greenwich, 8 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

42. Sir Francis Brian, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wine. Greenwich, 10 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb.—P.S.

43. Francis Hibberd, a born subject of the king of the French. Denization. Westm., 20 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

44. Francis Metekalf. Lease of a tenement in Woodhall, late in the tenure of Geo. Metekalf, in the lordship of Middelham, York, parcel of the lands assigned by Parliament for the pay of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 4*l.* 14*s.*, and 3*s.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 21 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B. b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

45. Bishopric of St. Asaph. Assent to the election of Will. Barlowe, prior of the Augustinian priory of Bisham, Salisbury dioc., as bishop of St. Asaph's, *vice* Hen. Standisshe, deceased. Greenwich, 21 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20. *Rym.* XIV. 559.

46. Ric. Reyner, of Long Stanton, Camb., smith. Pardon for having, along with Edm. Hawkyns, Ric. Heron, John Scoley *alias* Colynson, and Thos. Wilson, on the 15 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. broken into the house of Alice Conyers, widow, at Stanton aforesaid, and beaten and bound the said Alice, and robbed her of some money and a piece of black velvet. *Del.* Westm., 23 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

47. Will. Fyneux. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir John Fyneux, deceased, C. J. of the King's Bench; with a reservation as to 30 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 200 acres of pasture in Kyngeston and Wynterborne, Dorset, whereof the said Sir John died seized. Westm., 17 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

48. *Cos. of Glamorgan and Morgannok, earldom of Bedford.*—Commission of Peace and of Oyer and Terminer to Hen. earl of Worcester, Llyson abbot of Nethe, Lewis abbot of Morgo, Sir Thos. Gamage, Sir Rees (*Resius*) Mauncell, Walter Herbert, Geo. Herbert, Geo. Mathewe, Thos. Stradlinge, Arnall Butler, Miles Mathewe, Edw. Lewes, Hoell Crane, Edm. Turnor, Rob. ap Will. Mathewe, John Broune, Thos. Atkins, Lewis Bethen, and John Bassett. *T.* Westm., 24 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. — S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26 *d.*

49. John Aston, clk. Presentation to the church of Normanton, London dioc., *vice* Miles Hudelston, clk., resigned. Addressed to R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield. Westm., 24 Feb.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

50. John Brereton, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Astbury, co. Chester, Cov. and Lich. dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal *hac vice* by reason of a grant thereof made by Will. Brereton. *Del.* Westm., 24 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 11.

51. Edm. Harman, the King's barber and one of the Privy Chamber. To be bailiff of Hovington, and to have the keeping of the manor-place and the farm thereto belonging, with fees of 5*l.* a year; during the minority of [*blank*] Berkley, lord Berkley, son and heir of the late lord Berkley, deceased; with all profits belonging to the said bailiwick, as enjoyed by Ric. Herwood, late bailiff. Westm., 24 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *T.* 26 Feb. —P.S. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

52. John Lyster of London, yeoman. Pardon for having robbed John Grove of 2*s.* 6*d.* in Westminster Hall. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

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392. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1536—*cont.*

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53. Rob. Chawlner and John Lathom. Lease of 30 acres 1 rood and 10 perches of land in Acre of Llewenny, in the commote of Issalett, in the lordship of Denbith, late of Will. Llannergh, in the tenure of Henry ap. John Morice, parcel of the earldom of March, N. Wales; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 11*s.* 2*d.*, and 3*s.* 10*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

[1 March.] **393.** JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. There is a house of Black Friars, called the priory of Monmouth, in Wales, and not in my commission. There is no pot, nor pan, nor bed, nor monk in the said house, except one who boards in the town. The prior is in sanctuary in Garwey. It is of the King's foundation, and the country marvels there is no reformation, as it can spend 60*l.* a year, all charges borne. I intend to suppress the said house, for it is the voice of the country that whilst you have monks there, you shall have neither good rule nor good order. I hear by the common people that the houses of monks in Wales, also Tintern and the priory of Breknoc, are greatly abused, and have transgressed the King's injunctions. I beg your favour to the bearer, who is an ancient gentleman, and gave me "grett schere." Breknoc, Ash Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 March. **394.** CUTHBERT MARSHALL to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your letters delivered to me by Witham, assuring me of your favour in my just cause. My archdeaconry of Nottingham was assessed in York, and at Nottingham. The commissioners of the latter ordered my official to bring in the valuation of the same. Thus I am twice assessed, and will have to pay unless through your help. Whitbarn, 1 March.

I send you a poor remembrance. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

1 March. **395.** LORD EDMUND HOWARD and THOMAS FOULER to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Friday, 24th Feb.,* the Chamberwarde wall in Guysnes castle fell into the moat: to-day a scaffolding is erected, and the "vawmewre," which is unsafe, is to be taken down. Some of the wall of Calais, between the Watergate and Lanterne gate, has fallen, and the old walls both of Calais and Guysnes are in great danger by reason of the last frost. The King has new bricks, and earth seasoned for making bricks, both at Calais and Guysnes. Calais, 1 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 March. **396.** ORDNANCE at CALAIS.

R. O. Account of ordnance received and delivered by Rob. and John Owyn. Receipts from Master Bentall, out of the charge of Sir Wm. Skevyngton, by command of Master Hary Johnson, three curtalls weighing in all 21,598 lb. From John Colverhowse, constable of Ryse Banke, a "a dobyll" colverin and a "basterd" colverin, 11,696 lb. From Randall, constable of the castle of the East Calais, a sacar 1,710 lbs. From lord Gray, captain of Hams castle, a colverin and a sacar, 7,944 lbs. Total weight, 42,924 lb.

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* The 24th Feb. was a Thursday in 1536. It did not fall upon a Friday between 1531 and 1542.

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ii. Delivered to Hary Johnson, master gunner, 21 pieces of ordynance, 37,809 lb. Metal remaining, waste allowed for, 534 lb., as shown by a bill indented of Master Hary's hand, dated 1 March 27 Hen. VIII.

Due to the said Rob. and John: for breaking 42,000 lb. of metal, at 14*s.* per 1000 lb., 30*l.* 8*s.* sterling; for breaking 3,400 lb. of metal, being part of a bombard received from the Tower of London, at 14*s.* per 1000 lb., 47*s.* 6*d.*

Sum for breaking of old guns, 32*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* "The gonners, 2."

1 March. R. O. **397.** EARL OF OSSORY to CROMWELL.

Sends letters and instructions to his servant Robt. Cowley, and 4 doz. martrone skins as a present for Cromwell. Clomell, 1 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

1 March. Nero, B. VII. 116. B. M. **398.** EDMOND HARVEL to STARKEY.

I have received your letter of 23 Jan. Intend to see Mr. Secretary this summer, but am too busy to write. Mr. Pole has almost finished his work, which will shortly be sent to the King. You put us in great expectation of your work, which I doubt not will be profitable by persuading men to unity and obedience. The French king is preparing 50,000 foot and 6,000 horse, pretending to go against the duke of Savoy, but his end is Milan. In consequence of the heavy snow, there can be no war in Italy till April. The Emperor has raised 15,000 or 16,000 men in Germany, who will muster at Trent on the 15th inst. 8,000 Italians are being raised in Lombardy. It is openly divulged that the King will bear a third of the French king's costs. The Venetians are in league with the Emperor. What the Pope will do is not known, but when he and the Emperor meet on the 15th inst. it will be divulged. The rest of Italy is reckoned to be Imperial. No certain news about the Turk, but that he was in daily expectation in Constantinople. An accord has been made by the Emperor between Ferdinand and the Vayvoda, but the conditions are not known. Venice, 1 March 1536.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

1 March. Wegener, Aarsberetninger, IV. 42. **399.** CHRISTIAN III. to HENRY VIII.

Respecting the detention of English ships. They have only been impressed, in accordance with old custom, to serve in the present war against Lubeck, and full compensation will be made for them when the war is over. Gottorp, 1 March 1536.

Copy. See Report xlv. of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records, App. II. 18.

1 March. Bucholz, IX. 352. **400.** CHRISTOPHER ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN to HENRY VIII.

Has received his letter dated London, 10 Feb. 1535, which, though set forth as a friendly intercession for George Wulweber, sounds more like a bitter and menacing accusation against the Archbishop and his friends. Has given no cause for this, and did not expect the King to give such easy credence to false information. Is surprised Henry is not satisfied with the Archbishop's previous explanation, and should address him in such terms, as if he had done something unwarrantable. The truth is, George Wulweber was some time ago accused in an Imperial Court (*im heil. Reich beschuldigt*) as a seditious person who had violently usurped the government of the town of Lubeck, imprisoned the old rulers, robbed the church, and promoted the Lutheran heresy; not satisfied with which, he had raised war in Denmark and Holstein to the Emperor's prejudice.

He had attempted to establish Anabaptism in Lubeck and other places, and to root out all power possessed by the nobles and magistrates. By his

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400. CHRISTOPHER ARCHBISHOP OF BREMEN to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

attacks on the monasteries, too, the very poorest of the Archbishop's subjects, and those of others, were threatened with misery and ruin. The Archbishop had been consequently urged by the electors, princes, &c. to grant Wulweber and his followers no passage through his province, but to stop and imprison them. In doing this he (the Archbishop) had merely complied with the wishes of said electors, in the interests of order and good government. Of having commited an irregularity in thus preserving peace he feels quite innocent. All due care had been taken that Wulweber should suffer no injustice. Points out that he (the Archbishop) and others like him, though the Emperor's subjects, have temporal as well as spiritual power in their respective provinces, otherwise these would soon be in a very lawless state. Henry's assumption, therefore, that the Archbishop's proceedings had been *ipso facto irregulares*, might have been kept back until he had had this explanation. The Archbishop hopes that the King will not retaliate on such of the Archbishop's subjects as are in England, but will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty; otherwise Henry's own subjects abroad might also suffer. Castle of Wolfenbüttel, 1 March 1536.

German.

2 March. **401.** ——— to ———.

R. O. Writes "for his discharge" of the rumored occurrences on the frontiers both of France and Flanders, as reported by his spies, without vouching for their truth. Sends copies of proclamations published on the frontiers of the empire. Mons. Nyels, dwelling on the frontier of Picardy, has conveyed all his chief stuff to Boulogne, himself going before. The chief goods of Arde are conveyed the same way. Likewise Mons. De Cressonyer, a Burgundian, on the frontier of Flanders, has gone to St. Omers; those of any substance on both frontiers all retreating to places of safety. Mons. La Mota has been denied a safe-conduct to come to St. Omers, and orders are given that no man lodge him there on pain of death. He has gone to Are, intending to have process against those of St. Omers,—some think to yield himself a true Burgundian, and join the Great Master of Flanders. Some pieces of artillery were brought to Tournaham, and there shot in triumph upon St. Matthew's Day. The castle of Gravelines has been re-victualled, and they boast that as we take the French king's part they will spoil all our marches in one night. On Monday last, 28 February, 16 or 20 Frenchmen took the Emperor's castle of Ottenges beside Arde, and declare they will keep it; on what plea I know not. Yesterday, being the last of February, some men of Arde, on the borders of Picardy, came to Guisnes with 12 waggons laden with stuff, which they of Guisnes refused.

[* A saddler of Gawnt, coming to Calais with six arming saddles, was stopped by the captain of Gravelines. Leaving his saddles he came hither, and said that Ferdinando king of Beme (Bohemia) is coming to the Low Countries with all his puissance, and that Andrea Doria will come with 15 or 16 sail to keep the narrow seas. It is much rumored there that England assists the French king with 20,000 men.]

The Treasurer of the King's House knows Ottenges. Calais, 2 March.

Draft, pp. 2. *Much corrected.*

2 March. **402.** MATHEW KYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is at Chester, on his Lord's business. Asks him to write to the Lord Deputy that he may have the constableship of Harloghe and Arkelowe. Chester, 2 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* This paragraph is crossed out.

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2 March. **403.** ANTONY DE VIVALDI to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xiv. 239. B. M.

"Molto Magnifico Signor. Per la ultima che scrissi a V.S. gli denotai quello si . . . . . qui appresso faro el simile dicendoli prima che qu . . . . . in ansieta per le grosse provigione che di gia hanno . . . . . et continuamenti fanno, tenendosi fermo ch'el Re passa . . . . . li monti a tempo novo con grandissimo exercito che di Tu . . . . . dovrebbe esser meglio avertita. L'imperator che ogni v . . . . . dovessi tardare a Napoli insino a vinti dil presente s . . . . . lettere di xxiii. del passato di esso locho como havia resolut[o partir in] ogni modo alli iiii. et che a Roma solamente stara otto gi[orni] . . . . in breve trovar a Milano. Quello medesmo giorno havia sua m . . . . . Giovan Thomaso Galarato Mons. di Scalinghe e Fabricio Maram[aus] . . . . . di loro colonelo di fanti ii^{m} et hano comissione di farli in . . . . . et Toschana; richiesto al vescovo di Roma gli dia le pate . . . . . e dicono havere concluso che non si levi uno sol fante d . . . . . acioche accadendo non si trovi sprovisto dove lasciarano h . . . . . quatrocento. Don Ferrante di Gonzaga viene general di ca . . . . . et non attendeva salvo a spedir capitani digia spediti e . . . . . Palavicino el Marchese del populo el Signor Ferrando g . . . . . conte de Chibari et certi Albanesi et ha ordine de farne . . . . . havia spedito Mons. di Asisten quale digia si trovava . . . . . condur mille cavagli di Fiandra in Lombardi[a] . . . . . altri capitani per fare altri iiii^{m}. * * * [so]no gia fatte xxv. insegne di lanzichinechi et ne doveano . . . . . v^{m}. scrivono che sua Magiesta ha scritto in Hispagnia che le . . . . . sieno subito messe a ordine et le mandino qua a Genova . . . , . del principe Doria al piu tardi serano preste per tutto questo . . . . se per uscir fuori l'armata maritima sara grossa deputata . . . . . Algieri non passando Francesi altramenti stara in questi mari . . . . quello seguira ne faro avertito giornalmente V. S. da Roma mi . . . . vono ultimamente como della bolla non si parla piu doverebbe [il] veschovo haver cognosciuto lo error suo. Non diro altro a V. S. al [p]resente salvo pregare quella che vogli haver el mio Harigo racomandato . . . . et favorirlo in quello che la honesta porta. Spero con Dio avanti fra [u]no anno visitar V. S. et tutti li altri mei Signori et amici et forsi p^{a} . . . . . endo passerano le cosse della guerra." Genoa, 2 March 1536. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.

3 March. **404.** The EARL OF WILTSHIRE and LORD ROCHFORD.

See GRANTS in MARCH, Nos. 3 and 4.

3 March. **405.** CROMWELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Desires a protection for a merchant. London, 3 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

3 March. **406.** SIR RIC. WHETTHYLL to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Commendation to my Lady. I beg you to be good to my son Robert, in case Master Prowde "recover not his sickness." The Acts that will pass for Calais and the Marches are engrossed in parchment, and we are waiting the last reading every day. What saying there shall be in it, when it comes to the Lords, God knows. It is said some of the Garratts are taken and will be heard today or shortly, and shall suffer; "also bruited that abbeys and priories under 300 marks by year, and having not 12 in convent, shall down." London, 3 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Lord Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

1536.

3 March. **407.** HENRY PALMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Within these four days both the French and the Burgundians have been conveying away their goods to the fortresses, and the rumour is that the war will begin right shortly. My tenants and the King's in this parish of Camp have been with me today for counsel, and I told them there is no danger. They are the more assured because I remain among them. You know what strait commandment was given when the King's Commissioners were last here, that we all should inhabit within Calais before Lady Day in Lent next; and I fear lest any of my neighbours adjoining the French Pale should take alarm, and remove their goods, as I must do. Campe, 3 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

3 March. **408.** ABBEY OF TILTEY.

R. O. An order taken at the late monastery of Tiltey, 3 March 27 Hen.VIII., with John Palmer, late abbot of the same.

First, the late abbot and his 5 brethren to remain in the abbey till the King's further pleasure. 11 other items regulating the management of the house by the abbot, who is to retain his 5 servants, named, and continue to support Alice Mills, his mother, Agnes Lucas, widow, and Thomas Ewen, impotent persons. For the finding of which the said Richard Crumwell has delivered to the said John Palmer, at the making of this, 60*s.*, &c. *Indenture signed by* John Palmer, late abbot.

Pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Inventory indented of goods and chattels belonging to the late monastery of Tiltey, made 3 March 27 Hen. VIII.

In the vestry:—2 altar cloths of white Bruges satin, with spots like drops of blood, of red velvet; "a vestment, deacon and subdeacon; a cope of Turkey red satin and white lawnd, wrought with gold, with a deacon and subdeacon to the same"; 29 pieces of vestments; vestments of white damask, green velvet, and green bawdkyn; a cope of blue damask, and three of silk, branched and wrought with beasts of gold, and 9 other copes and vestments mostly with "deacon and subdeacon"; altar cloths and towels of diaper; and 4 chests, two bound with iron.

In the convent parlour:—2 tables, 4 trestles, 1 turned chair, 2 painted cloths, 2 pieces of old saye, 2 forms of planks. In the buttery:—6 basins of laten, 6 candlesticks, 3 of them "bellyd," 3 salts of pewter. In the cellar:—A little chest, 2 "joists covered with lead to lay on barrels of beer." In the kitchen:—2 brass pots, kettles, &c., 16 platters of old fashioned pewter, &c., a flesh hook and beam of iron and weights of lead of ½ cwt., 1 qr., 21 lbs., 1 stone, ½ stone, 2 lbs., and 1 lb. In the abbot's dining chamber:—Hangings of red say, "a carpet of gaunt work for the table"; carpets for a cupboard and counter, a pair of tongs and a fire fork, &c. In the abbot's bedchamber:—A cross and a censer of silver and gilt, a ship with a spoon, a salt with cover, 3 maser bonds and 10 spoons of silver, which plate, except 6 silver spoons remaining with the late abbot, is delivered to Mr. Richard Cromwell; a feather bed and hangings &c. In the guest chamber:—Hangings of painted cloth, a trussing bed, &c. Servants' chamber:—A feather bed, bolster, and an old coverlet. Brew-house:—3 brass pots hanging in a furnace and 3 brewing vats. Church:—12 candlesticks and 2 great standards of laten, a pair of organs. Larder:—46 couple of salt fishes, 12 couple of lings, and 31 couple of stock fishes.

In witness whereof "the said" Richard Cromwell and John Milsont have signed the part of this indenture remaining with the said late abbot, while he has signed the part remaining with them. *Signed by* John Palmer, late abbot.

Pp. 3. *Endd.:* Order taken with the abbot of Tiltey, 3 March.

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3 March. R. O. **409.** The Boleyn Family.

List of grants by the King to Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, and Geo. Boleyn, lord Rochford, from 29 April 14 Hen. VIII. to 3 March 27 Hen. VIII.

Lat., pp. 3.

3 March. MS. 5045, f. 9. Bibl. Nat. Paris. **410.** Antoine de Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes, to Francis I.

The day after receiving his letters from Lyons of the 12th ult. asked audience to declare their contents, and was put off till the 25th in consequence of the Parliament. Having told the King that Francis had given up to the English merchants their ships detained at Bordeaux, on the assurance of the ambassadors that he would revoke in Parliament the prohibition to import wine before Candlemas, he replied that he would revoke all innovations since the treaties, and that the reason of this prohibition was to prevent navigation at the most dangerous time of the year, as many ships had been lost. He was surprised that the people of Bordeaux had asked Francis to get it annulled, as they sold their wine at the most profitable time, and also gained money by letting their houses to English merchants to store wine until they could export it. Answered that the people of Bordeaux would not have complained without cause, and that the English were so careful of their profit that they would find means to save the expense, and that there is nothing that merchants desire more than freedom of trade. He again promised to have the ordinance revoked.

Asked for leave to speak to the Council about justice being done to French subjects in England. He said that justice was so slow in France that his subjects there suffered more than the French here, and therefore he had no occasion to think of recompensing the French their losses, but only of punishing those who had done them wrong. Showed him Francis' letter to prove that he intended to administer justice, and that he ought to do the same, being obliged by treaty not only to punish delinquents, but also to make good losses if the delinquents cannot pay. Finally, he promised to appoint a day for Tarbes to meet the Council.

After touching on other subjects, the King spoke of the contribution of 500,000 cr. which Francis asks for during the war, and said that as Francis refuses to declare himself on his side against the Pope, he had reason to remain neutral between France and the Emperor, as he has treaties with both, which the Emperor has always observed. The Emperor had always been his friend, and had even of late forbidden the Pope to pronounce sentence against him; of which there was so great noise made in France, that he understands, although Francis has communicated nothing to him, the negociations Francis has been carrying on for peace, both with the Pope and the Emperor, so that, if he gives the contribution, it will only help Francis to bring the Emperor to some good appointment. The sum asked, moreover, was too heavy for him to continue long, especially as he expects heavy expenses next summer for the reduction of Ireland. Answered that he thought the English ambassadors had informed him of the reasons for this request, and no one could doubt his power to comply, and also to reduce Ireland, as his enemies there cannot sustain a war; it was to be feared that he had no longer the same will as when the bailly of Troyes was here. As to the demand of the English ambassadors that Francis should declare with him against the Pope, he will never renounce his obedience to the Church, but has always declared that, if war ensued either on account of the sentence or any other reason, he would help him according to treaty; and that there was no treaty that he would not observe like the best brother and friend in the world. This declaration ought to suffice, without his demanding another, which would be very prejudicial to Francis, and no profit to him.

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410. Antoine de Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes, to Francis I.—*cont.*

The King replied in great anger that he was not so foolish as to ask for what could do him no good. He was inclined to say no more about it, and to recall the bishop of Winchester, giving Francis to understand that the continuation of the friendship would be thorough on his part, and that as Francis offers to defend him if attacked, he likewise will help Francis if there is war in his kingdom. Said he thought him mistaken about the advantage of the declaration, and urged that the contribution ought to be given by reciprocity; but seeing that he would not change his mind, said that Francis had perceived several days ago, from the bishop of Winchester's words, that Henry would not come to any decision about the contribution, though what he said at his first coming, and what the bailly of Troyes had reported, led him to think the matter was decided.

On his taking leave the King summoned Norfolk, who talked with him for a long time. Afterwards the Duke came to the Bishop, and spoke to him in the same tone as the King had done, saying, further, that it was a great mistake that this affair had not been concluded before the Dowager's death; that he had informed me* that the mother and daughter would not live long, and therefore he had wished the marriage between Mons. d'Angoulême and the Princess to be concluded, and it was very annoying that such a small thing had prevented it. There was no one who governed the King enough to turn him from his purpose; and he saw how God helped the Emperor, as the two kings could not agree about this. However, he knew that the King's friendship was such that if the Emperor, or any other, made war in France he would help with all his power, even in person; that there was no reason for suspecting that there was intelligence between him and the Emperor; and though there was a treaty of peace between them, and there never had been war, he was sure the King would not help him if war was made in his countries. Finally, he asked the Bishop not to inform Francis of what had passed till they had spoken together again.

Norfolk being occupied with Parliament, could not speak with him until yesterday. He said he had found the King thoroughly well disposed to France, but the sum asked was greater than he could afford, especially as Francis does not offer to do anything for him in a similar case.

Replied that the reciprocity demanded was so unreasonable that Francis could never grant it; and it seemed as if they had chosen it as an excuse for evading their promise. Explained that the amount of the contribution was according to what was settled by the bailly of Troyes, and that the war was more necessary for the profit of England than of France, and that it is to be feared that if the Emperor settles his affairs in Italy as he wishes, a small occasion will suffice for him to make war on them.

On leaving, Norfolk begged him to write to Francis that Henry was never better disposed to him, and to assure him that Henry had no practice of any kind with the Emperor, and would never love him, though he had tried to gratify him by forbidding the Pope to pronounce sentence; and, further, that whatever the Ambassador had said to the Emperor had been without his master's knowledge.

From what he sees, the king of England is very anxious for Francis to commence war against the Emperor, hoping that the Council General will thus be postponed, and that the Emperor will be so occupied in defending himself from Francis that he will have no [power] to attack him. If possible, he will avoid contributing, that the Emperor, seeing him neutral, may forget the provocations passed between them, and that demands may be refused (*qu'il soit rescusé*) both on your side and on his, which will be a great means of keeping his people in subjection, as he has done hitherto.

* "Quil navoit adverty" in copy. *Query*, mavoit.

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If he thought the refusal of the contribution would prevent you from making war he would give part of the sum you demand, for he thinks the war would be of so great use to him that he is in great fear of you and the Emperor coming to terms.

A Spanish bishop, the late Dowager's confessor,* has just been arrested in a sailor's dress, while about to embark on a Flemish ship to go to Spain. He was discovered through his servant calling him my Lord. It is said that he has sent 100,000 cr. to Spain, and that he is in great danger, for leaving the country without licence is punishable with death. He says that he intended to go on a pilgrimage, and ask for leave on his return.

A week ago the duke of Gueldres sent ambassadors to the King, who have returned in haste. Knows nothing of their mission, or what answer they had. It is reported that the Duke wanted help to begin the war in Flanders.

Does not know at present what is going on in Parliament, except that Norfolk says they hope to have as good aid from the people as last year, if not better. London, 3 March "MV^{c}XXV." (*sic*).

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 11.

3 March. R. O. **411.** HENRY COLE to STARKEY.

After Frier's departure, was the only Englishman at Padua, and accordingly writes to ask if he can do anything for him there. Lazarus Bonamicus, Lampridius, and Marcus Antonius de Genua have often asked him for news of Starkey. Lampridius is going to teach the son of the prince of Mantua. Writes also to his Mæcenas and to Dr. London, president of his college (*sodalitatis*). Asks Starkey to deliver the letters. Padua, 3 March 1536.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Londini.

4 March. R. O. C.'s Letters, 320. **412.** CRANMER to LORD LISLE.

At your request I send you your own man, Master Hoore, whom, as you liked him so well last Lent, I have appointed again to preach with you, with a learned man named Nycols, begging you to assist the doctrine of the Gospel. Commend me to my Lady. Lambeth, 4 March. *Signed.*

Add.: Lord deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

4 March. R. O. **413.** EDW. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to CROMWELL.

Has received the books for the King's tenth out of the Exchequer, in which there are many "defaults." Those who are twice charged in different places should be discharged in the one; such as Dr. Marshall, archdeacon of Nottingham, who is charged at Nottingham and also in the church of York. Asks Cromwell to let them know his pleasure by the bearer, Dr. Marshall's servant. Cawod, 4 March 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Secretary." *Endd.*

4 March. R. O. **414.** SIR THOS. NEVILL to CROMWELL.

Whereas I took of my late lord of Westminster's grant his farm of Binham, in Worcestershire, when the term of the mills was almost expired; and a further grant by him was made to me and my children for 35 years more on paying a 10*l.* fine; my old lease was sent up to make a new one. In trust thereof I built a new mill of freestone at the cost of 40 marks, besides above 300 marks upon other reparations. Forasmuch as your goodness be not unto me herein showed, who am a younger brother and of extreme

* George Athequa, bishop of Llandaff.

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414. Sir Thos. Nevill to Cromwell—*cont.*

age, and the taking my lands after my decease is determined, it is not right that I should be charged with these reparations except I have my full grant. I wish, therefore, to know your full mind in this matter. Pershore, 4 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 March. R. O. **415.** Gilbert Derich to Bonner and Candish.

The Doctor and Derich left Hamborow on Feb. 29, and came to the Grafe of Hoye on Friday, 3 March, at his castle called Stolteno. Will leave that place on Sunday, 5 March. Stolteno, Saturday, 4 March 1536.

P. 1. *In Bonner's hand. Add.:* To Dr. Bonner at Hamborow. *Headed:* Copia literarum Derick receptarum Hamburgi, traditarum nobis 7 Martii per Joachimum Cok. *Endd.*

4 March. R. O. **416.** Geo. Rolle to Lord Lisle.

Commendations to Lord and Lady Lisle. I have received your two letters, dated 8 Feb. and 24 Feb. By secret inquiry I find that lord Daubeney is not now disposed to hurt my Lady and Mr. Bassett's title. He has made shift with my lord of Wiltshire for 400*l.*, and there is no use in moving him for the redemption of Mr. Bassett's land till the money is spent, or when it is to be repaid. John Halfe, son and heir to Richard Halfe of Devonshire, my Lady's kinsman, and a servant of lord Daubeney's, can give information when lord Daubeney has necessity. He proposes shortly to be at Calais. Lord and lady Daubeney are about to be divorced by mutual consent. She will have 80*l.* a year and her whole jointure at his death, as was appointed at their marriage. I hope to make some further motion before I ride into Devonshire. Mr. John Chichester is dead. He held certain lands called Doddecott contrary to the indenture between lord Daubeney, Mr. Bassett, and him. If his office is found that he died seized thereof by right, it will cause Mr. Bassett trouble, so the indenture and writings should be showed to the jury, and I think my Lady has her book at Calais. Worth, lord Daubeney's servant, told me yesterday that his master has sold all the timber and wood in Bekonholte to Roger Gifford and Thos. Seller, sometime servant to Sir John Bassett. I wish to know what I shall do about it. Your weir and all others in Devonshire will be pulled down by very strait commandment of the King to Sir Thos. Denys and Mr. Hugh Stucley, and by mouth here to Sir Hugh Pollard, sheriff of Devonshire.

Your Lordship would do well to write a pleasant letter to Ric. Pollard, sending him a patent of 40*s.* a year. He is in good favour with Mr. Secretary, and is likely to be more in favour with lord Daubeney, and may do you pleasure divers ways. He has been your enemy before, but I doubt not he will deserve this. I write of myself, not of his suit. London, 4 March.

I intend to tarry in London these 16 days. As far as I remember, Mr. Bassett's great indenture states that Dodcott was appointed to Mr. Bassett both by fine and indenture between Mr. Chichester and him. I do not know why he was suffered to have the possession of the lands.

Pp. 3. *Hol. Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

417. [Moryson to Starkey.]

R. O. I will be glad if you will deliver the letters I have written to you to Cromwell as he will more clearly perceive my affection for him in yours than in his own. He will also see that my poverty is not removed. I am not very wise in telling you what you are to say to him, and have told him

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nothing but what you advised me to say respecting my pension. I do not approve of the advice you have given to Winter. The price has been too much reduced. I refused 20*l.*, and wanted 25*l.* If the matter is not completed, see that I am not defrauded. If I return home there is no need for selling it. Cromwell will send me the expenses of the journey. If Thos. Jonys, who has left Italy for some time, has not arrived, keep the letters intended for him till he does.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2.

4 March. **418.** Ric. Moryson to John Frier.

R. O. As you have not yet returned home, I had better endure the loss of paper and ink than a complaint that I neglect a duty. There is nothing I can more desire than that you should be in England. I am in great distress for money, a disease from which you have more than once freed me. Possibly my letters have not reached their destination. You shall be my letter, and in recommending a friend much is allowed that is not allowed to one's self. You can at least show that Winter either will not or cannot any longer assist my studies. Starkey has for some time taken care of me. I will make him your colleague. To resist two such champions is impossible. Cromwell wishes to have me in his household. Consult Starkey, and then write to me what is best to be done. All send their compliments. Our friend Michael (Throgmorton) often speaks of you. I shall be surprised if you have not a favourable voyage, we have made so many sacrifices to Neptune. Let us know if he does not treat you well, and we will cease bellowing into deaf ears. Cole is the only one who supports our nation at Padua. Venice, quarto Nonas Mart. 1536.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Doctiss. viro D. Joanni Friero, medico peritissimo, &c., Londini.

4 March. **419.** R. Moryson to Starkey.

R. O. I beg you not to give over your anxiety to advance me until, by your aid, I shall devote myself to letters. I have little to recommend me except my sense of gratitude. How I stand with Pole he (*hic*) will tell you. "Tantum hoc dictum volo me libenter velle mecum esse." I say nothing of my poverty because it cannot be relieved before the bearer (*hic*) reaches you. Thos. Jonys will tell you all. Venice, quarto Nonas Martii.

Cole begs you to deliver yourself the letters to Knyghton, and send the others to the bp. of London. I am sure you will oblige him.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.;* Clariss. D. Thomæ Starchæo utriusque juris doctori excellentissimo, Londini.

4 March. **420.** Pole to Card. Contarini.

Poli Epist. I. 434. After sending by Priolus his answer to Sampson's arguments about the primacy, was afraid he had transgressed the bounds of modesty by giving the Cardinal the trouble to read it, and asking him to correct it. His excuse is that as Bernardinus, of the household of the bp. of Chieti (*ex sancta Theatini familia*) remarked, the cause he advocates is not his, but Christ's and the Church's. Does not intend to reply only to the King, who wishes for his opinion, but to refute an adversary who defends the opposite. Thinks also of the people, who must not be led astray by pernicious edicts and books. They are not Athenians, but English, who cannot be persuaded without the use of what is irrelevant. Asks him to cut out what he thinks unnecessary.

Has just received his letter of 28 Feb. describing his conversation with the Pope about Pole's return to Rome. Is glad that he approves of what he has written about the primacy of the Pope. Anticipated his remark that he has

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420. Pole to Card. Contarini—*cont.*

written too bitterly about the King, but flattery has been the cause of all the evil. Sends the beginning and other parts of the book. Is now busy over the conclusion. Asks him to keep Priolus till it is done, and send his opinion by him. Venice, 4 March. The abbot of St. George is returned.
Lat.

5 March. **421.** James V. to Henry VIII.

R. O. Credence for Sir Adam Ottirburne of Reidhall, whom he sends to
St. P. v. 35. England. Falkland, 5 March 23 James V. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

6 March. **422.** Convocation of Canterbury.

Wilkins, iii. 802. Proceedings from 4 Nov. [1535] to 6 March following.

6 March. **423.** Suffragan Bishop of Thetford.

See Grants in March, No. 5.

6 March. **424.** Marmaduke* Abbot of Fountains to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for my promotion to be abbot of Fountains. I advertise you of the ordinances made by Master Layton in this monastery at my election. When the election was over he enjoined my predecessor in writing to make up his whole accounts from the first day of his entry into the abbotship to the 11th Feb. ult., and deliver them before the third Sunday in Lent; to which he agreed. He was also enjoined to pay all such goods as remained in his hands before he received any fruits of his pension, and to deliver all such sums of money as he had received, amounting to more than 100*l.* These things he now refuses, and labours by Sir Will. Malory to get a commandment from the King and yourself to obtain from us such sureties for his pension as his counsel shall devise. He intends to keep all the house goods, which are above 1,000*l.*, notwithstanding the great decay in the property of the monastery, so that there is not a penny in the house, nor will be till May Day. We beg he may not have his pension until he make good his accounts, and then that he may have a reasonable pension only, and not 40*l.*, "for he hath not served 20 marks." By a statute in our religion an abbot who has ruled well for 10 years is to have a competent pension; but he ruled naughtily. He has left the monastery in bad state. We owe the King for first-fruits 1,000*l.*, and also the tenth, which is 100*l.* yearly. We therefore beg your interference. He has granted to Sir Will. Malory, by patent, the office of receiver-general and the stewardship of our Court, and Malory has labored to Master Norris, who has sent us a letter for confirmation of the deed. Sir Will. Malory, I hear, comes to London to labor for the same with the King and you. Begs that he may not have any grant, and that nothing be done in these matters until Dr. Layton, Dr. Leghe, and Master Blythman, have returned to your mastership. Fountains, 6 March. *Signed.*
Pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

6 March. **425.** [Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. Divers subjects, both of the French king and the Emperor, borderers upon both the King's pales here, have desired leave to unload certain of their goods here. Of this I thought right to advertise you, and would for my

* Marm. Brodelay or Bradley.

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discharge know the King's pleasure herein with speed. The bruit in Flanders is that they will spoil our marches, because the King assists the French with 20,000 men. Sir, loath would I be that it should so chance, but if I give them warning they are "of such a nature that the same should be blown suddenly over both the other frontiers," and I would do nothing to embolden our neighbours, whether friends or foes. Calais, 6 March.

Copy (?), *p.* 1.

[6 March.] **426.** Pole to Aloysius Priolus.

Poli Epist. I. 437.

Is glad to hear by his letters of 28 Feb. that he has arrived safely at Rome, and that he has explained Pole's opinions so satisfactorily to the Cardinal. If the Emperor's opinion about English affairs was certain, a reason might be found for Pole's going to [Rome] without exciting much suspicion, and perhaps he could afford some aid in those affairs. Is pleased at the Cardinal's approval of his writing on the primacy, as well as at his admonition that he had spoken too bitterly of the King in the other part, which he wrote unwillingly. Thought it necessary to show him his faults; and who else will? Wishes that by the loss of all his goods he could secure that the King would read these passages, but directly he finds that his fame is treated disrespectfully he will cast away the book and rage against Pole and his friends. Soft words are of no use, for gentleness and dissimulation have driven him on to this madness. No remonstrance will be of any avail until some calamity or adversity has caused him to fear; and then, if the remedies applied do not affect him, they will at all events affect the people. Writes the book not so much for the King's sake as for theirs. Believes that unless he is expelled from the Church he will never remain in the Church. If he had been shut out from the Church when this matter was first begun at Rome, he would still be in the Church. Does not understand the object of the delay, unless the priests expect all to be driven out by the King or put to death, in doing which he is by no means slow. Hears by his last letter from England that the prior of St. Benet's is in prison, and in danger of death unless he renounces obedience to the Pope by a certain day. Proclamations against the Pope are affixed in all the churches, and no one is allowed to preach the Gospel without adding something against the Pope's authority. Asks him to talk of these matters with the Cardinal. Will mitigate the bitter expressions about the King if no good will be sacrificed by doing so. Sends the commencement and another portion of the book. Wishes no one to see it but the Cardinal and Beccatello.

There is a report that Cassali, the brother of the Prothonotary, has been sent by the King to the Pope for a reconciliation, which the French king urges. Wishes to know the truth about it.

Lat.

6 March. **427.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 223. B. M.

Wrote last about the death of the queen of England. Does not know whether the letter was delivered. Understands by a letter of Jan. 29 that the Princess is well. The Queen by the holiness of her death showed what her life had been. She asked for and received all the sacraments ordained by the Church, and uttered the responses with such ardent love of God and devotion that all those present were much consoled, seeing the certainty of her being crowned in glory for her martyrdom. On being told that it was very early to receive extreme unction, she replied that she wished to hear, understand, and answer all that was said. She retained her reason to the last.

Imitating the charity of Our Lord and St. Stephen, she prayed God to pardon the King, and to bring back the kingdom to the Catholic faith and

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427. Dr. Ortiz to the Empress—*cont.*

obedience to the Church. With this excellent act of charity she ended her troubles. It is said that the King, on hearing of her death, being dressed in purple (*morada*) silk, and with a white plume, went to pass his time with the ladies.

The Queen was buried as princess, at an abbey 18 miles from where she died, called Yperveru (Peterborough). The King only sent some ladies to assist in the interment. No exequies or honors were performed in London, but only at a town on the road (*de camino*) called Octuiton (?).

La Ana fears now that the King will leave her to make another marriage. The King has sent ambassadors to Scotland to ask the King to separate himself from the See Apostolic. During their audience there was a great storm and thunder, at which the Scotch king was much frightened, and, crossing himself, said he did not know whether to be more frightened at the thunder or their proposals. He ordered a sermon to be preached before the ambassadors on the obedience due to the Church.

When the Queen's death was known here the bull for the King's privation was already sealed. It has not been published, but the executorials in the principal cause have been obtained, with no little trouble to get them before the Queen's death was known. Rome, 6 March 1536.

Has received a letter from the ambassador in France, dated 15 Feb., stating that he hears from England that the King intends to marry the Princess to an English knight. The French king said that the king of England had fallen from his horse, and been for two hours without speaking. "La Ana" was so upset that she miscarried of a son. This is news to thank God for. The Princess being thus married will be out of danger; and the marriage itself will be of no validity, on account of her fear being so great and so evident unless she consented; and although the King has not improved in consequence of his fall, it is a great mercy that his paramour miscarried of a son.

Sp., pp. 5. Modern copy.

6 March. **428.** Portugal.

Add. MS. 11,682, f. 11. B. M.

Confirmation by John III., king of Portugal, of the confirmation by king Manoel, 30 June 1516, of a charter granted by John II. to English merchants in Portugal, 23 July 1497. Evora, 6 March 1536.

Copy, not contemporary. Portuguese, pp. 75. Vellum. Two leaves missing.

7 March. **429.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

The bishop of Llandaff, confessor of the late Queen, finding that he could not live here as a Catholic, or preserve his own soul in safety, fearing also that by refusing to swear to the new statutes he should be treated like the cardinal of Rochester and some others, determined, on the very day of my last letters, 25th ultimo, to escape from the kingdom to Flanders or to Arragon, where he was born, after first visiting your Majesty and the Pope; but he managed so badly that he was taken prisoner and put in the Tower. No one yet knows what will be the issue of his case, but I fear he will not be permitted to leave the kingdom lest he should stir up opposition to the King. For the same reason the King is afraid that the late Queen's physician wishes to remove hence, and he is trying to get him into his service, or at least keep him here for some time. For this purpose Cromwell sent to me this morning, requesting that I would send the said physician to him, whom he has been urgently soliciting to accept the King's service. The physician replied that to do so at once would arouse people's suspicions, and give occasion to scandal. Moreover, he did not know how

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your Majesty, whose subject he is, would take it. In reply to this last point Cromwell told him that there was no obstacle at all, for before three months there would be most perfect friendship between your Majesty and the King his master; to accomplish which he was holding the door wide open. The physician, however, declined to answer without taking my advice.

The two Gueldrois who arrived here, of whom one is burgomaster of Nimiguen, left four days ago. I am told they have had no other answer but that the King would respect the treaties between France and Gueldres. The two uncles of the earl of Kildare, a brother, and some other kinsmen who have hitherto withstood strongly, have at last surrendered. Many think that the King was only awaiting this news to put Kildare to execution. It is said that they were assured that Kildare was well treated, that they might be entrapped. They are expected every day in this city, and it is said they will all wed the Tower,* whatever has been promised them. Cromwell sent yesterday and the day before to tell me that he would come to me today or tomorrow. Perhaps he means to inform me that the King avows what he said to me lately; or perhaps he means to come to some particular overture on the subject of his proposals to the Queen's physician, who informs me that on speaking with him yesterday, when he named the Princess, Cromwell put his hand to his bonnet, which he did not often do, except sometimes when mention was made of your Majesty. London, 7 March 1535.

French, from a modern copy, pp. 2.

6 March. Vienna Archives. **430.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Refers him to his letters to the Emperor. Will write more fully after his interview with Cromwell two days hence. London, 6 March 1535.

The King and all these lords are making great efforts to get horses out of Flanders, and Chapuys was busy all day yesterday in writing to the queen of Hungary for passports in behalf of this King and others.

French, from a modern copy, p. 1.

7 March. R. O. **431.** RICHARD RAWLINS, Bishop of St. David's.

Inventory made 7 March 27 Hen. VIII. by Jas. Lieche, Esq., Morgan Lewes, general receiver to the late bishop of St. Davids, Sir Thos. Yonge, steward of Household, and Sir Griffith Lloide, chaplain to the said Bishop, Thos. Busshope and John Phelpe, husbandmen dwelling in the lordship of Lantefey (Lamphey), Thos. Persivalle, Thos. Haward, chamberlain, and Matthew Tiele, clerk of the Kitchen, of all the goods, moveable and immoveable, that the late Bishop had at his death, at his manor place of Lantefey or elsewhere, with all debts or rents owing to him.

In the Bishop's own chamber, where he was accustomed to take his rest, and where he died.—A bedstead of boards after the old fashion, 12*d.* A mattress, 3*s.* A feather bed and bolster, 26*s.* 8*d.* A covering of verdure work, with birds and lions, and lined with canvas, 20*s.* Hangings of old tapestry work with images, 26*s.* 8*d.* A table board with 2 trestles, 2*s.* An old carpet belonging thereto, 2*s.* A buff chair, 6*s.* 8*d.* A trussing coffer bound with iron, with lock and key, 5*s.*; in it, in gold and silver, 149*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* An oyster table, 4*d.* 2 stools of easement and a stool wherein the Bishop was accustomed to be carried, 12*d.* A short carpet of Dornyx lying upon the oyster table. "A beedes" with 6 stones of glass with a signet of copper gilted, 12*d.* 2 overworn rochets,

* "Quilz espouseroient (espouseront?) trestous la tour."

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431. Richard Rawlins, Bishop of St. David's—*cont.*

13*s.* 4*d.* 2 coarse rochets, overworn and somewhat broken, 6*s.* 8*d.* And other items = 157*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

In the Chamberlain's Chamber.—An old bedstead, bedding, and a coffer, 13*s.* 2*d.*

In the Wardrobe.—An old crimson kirtle furred with old marturnes, 33*s.* 4*d.* 4 other kirtles, black, scarlet, and crimson. A chimere of scarlet single, perished with moths, 30*s.* A hood of scarlet, lined with changeable silk, 6*s.* 8*d.* A parliament robe of scarlet, eaten with a rat in the back, and perished with moths, 40*s.* A covering for a horse litter of coarse scarlet, 26*s.* 8*d.* A coat of mails covered with satin of Bruges, 6*s.* 8*d.* = 10*l.* 10*s.*

The Checkurd Chamber.—A trussing bed, bedding, a sparver of yellow and red say, an old pressboard, a range of 4 bars of iron, &c., 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Great Chamber.—An old trussing bed, sparver and curtains, green say hanging, eaten with moths, &c., 29*s.* 10*d.*

The Gardine Chamber.—Bed and bedding, an old carpet of Turkey work, hangings of red and yellow say, &c., 71*s.* 10*d.*

Gloucestre Chamber.—Bedstead, &c., an old sparver and curtains of red and yellow say, somewhat broken, a table board, 4 small forms, &c., 38*s.* 5*d.*

The next Chamber to Gloucester Chamber.—An old bedstead and bedding, mostly "broken," 3*s.* 8*d.*

The Parker's Chamber.—Bedstead and bedding, 11*s.*

The Steward's Chamber.—Bedstead and little round table for oysters, &c., 14*s.* 8*d.*

The next Chamber.—A trussing bed, &c., 7*s.*

The Porter's Chamber, 3*s.* 11*d.*

The Cook's Chamber, 8*s.* 4*d.*

The Paunter's Chamber, 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Barbour's Chamber, 11*s.*

The Brewer's Chamber, 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Under-cook's Chamber, 3*s.* 10*d.*

The Chapel Chamber.—An old bedstead and 2 andirons, 4*s.* 8*d.*

The second Chamber within the Chapel Chamber.—Bedstead, &c., 8*s.*

The Chapel.—4 pair of vestments with their apparel of satin of Bruges, white, red, blue, and green, 40*s.* 6 plain slops of coarse cloth, overworn, for singing men, 10*s.* 3 altar sheets much worn, 2*s.* A little mass book, 20*d.* A coffer, 16*d.* 2 pieces of old sayes, green and red, for hanging before the altar, 12*d.* A leaden holy water pot, 4*d.* = 56*s.* 4*d.*

The Hall.—3 pieces of old sayes, red and green, and three mats under them, 30*s.*

The Parlour.—An old table board with an old carpet of Dornyckes, 3*s.* 4*d.* 4 little pieces of hangings of Flanders work, with flowers, fountains, and running vines, a range in the chimney of 6 small iron bars, &c., 38*s.* 2*d.*

The Wine Cellar.—A bason and ewer, parcel gilt, 78 oz. 2 flagons, parcel gilt, 151 oz. 2 pots, parcel gilt, 86 oz. 3 goblets, parcel gilt, 33 oz. A chafing dish, parcel gilt, 21 oz. A dozen spoons with lions' heads, gilt, 17 oz. 2 gilt spoons, 4 oz. 2 gilt goblets, 35 oz. 5 standing cups, gilt, with covers, 104 oz. 3 gilt salts with covers, 41 oz. A little nut with 3 small gilt masers. A gilt chalice and paten, 20 oz. 2 candlesticks and a tynnacle for holy water with the dasshell gilted, 33 oz. A chalice and paten, parcel gilt, 6 oz. A little gilt salt without a cover, 6½ oz. 6 silver spoons, 7½ oz. Total gilt plate, 243½ oz.; parcel gilt, 375 oz. 18 spoons, 24½ oz. 5 hhds. of claret wine, and one of white wine, 80*s.*

The Buttery.—6 hogsheads for ale, 4*s.* 4 little barrels, 20*d.* 6 leather pots, 5*s.* = 9*s.* 6*d.*

The Pauntrye.—8 latten candlesticks, 3*s.* 4*d.* 3 little tin salts, 12*d.* 2 little coffers, 12*d.* An old hogshead, with a cover, to keep manchets, 6*d.* An old basin and ewer of tin, 16*d.* Tablecloths, napkins, &c., 42*s.* 6*d.* Also in the pantry, sheets, pillowburys &c., 49*s.* 2*d.*

The Kitchen.—2 garnish of vessel, lacking 4 saucers, and 12 old platters, with an old basin, 214 lb. at 3½*d.* Brass pots, a chafurne, and a possenet, 15 lb. at 1½*d.* a lb. Pans,

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spits, a little chimney of iron to set a pot upon, 12*d.* A wooden mustard pot, 1*d.* 3 "cowbes" for capons, 10*s.*, &c. = 7*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*

The Larder House.—Two powdering tubs, 10*d.* A querne to grind mustard, 10*d.* An old cupboard, 4*d.* "4 stone of flattesse," 4*s.* = 6*s.*

The Fish Larder House.—Salt, hides, tallow, and herring, 91*s.* 4*d.*

The Bakehouse.—A great trough and a moulding table which are "standards."

The Brewhouse.—2 washing chieffes, 16*d.* 12 "kielers," 8*s.* A eelynge fate, 8*d.* A little tub, 6*d.* 2 little cowls, 4*d.* 2 pails, 3*d.* = 11*s.* 1*d.*

The Malthouse.—Two vessels to water barley and a malt mill, 8*s.*

In the Oxhouse and the Park.—6 stalled Welsh bullocks at 20*s.* 10 little Welsh bullocks at 10*s.* 3 old overworn horses at 5*s.* In a "warraunt" of conies, 5 sheep and a lamb at 12*d.* = 12*l.* 0*s.* 12*d.*

At Lawhaden, a manor place of the late Bishop.—A feather bed, &c., 13*s.* 4*d.* 120 sheep and a cow, in the custody of Wm. Butlar.

At Pembroche.—Jas. Baskerfeld, steward, has in his custody bedding worth 46*s.* 8*d.*

In the Stable.—4 old overworn horses, 30*s.*

The Storehouse or Workhouse.—4,018 bundles of laths at 5*s.* the 1,000. 7 doz. crests at 8*d.* the doz. = 29*s.* 2*d.*

The Garner.—10 bushels wheat at 2*s.* 8*d.*, 112 bushels barley malt at 2*s.*, and 50 bushels oaten malt at 12*d.* = 15*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

The Barn.—26 bushels wheat at 2*s.* 8*d.*, 80 bushels barley at 2*s.*, 100 bushels oats at 8*d.* = 14*l.* 16*s.*

At Wooram, Jameston, and Castremarton.—Corn and pease worth 14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

In the Close by the Brewhouse.—3 couple of swans, 8, 3, and 1 year old, 15*s.* 5,000 tile stones at 20*d.* A cart, 8*s.* A peacock and peahen, 16*d.* = 32*s.* 8*d.*

6 qrs. wheat and 12 qrs. barley were bequeathed by the Bishop to the collegiate church of Abergwilie, because they lacked corn.

ii. Books in the Study :—

Divinity.—The New and Old Testaments, with the exposition of Nic. Lyre and the ordinary gloss, 6 books. A concordance to the Bible. Beda upon the Evangelists. St. Jerome expositively upon the 12 Major Prophets. St. Augustine De Civitate Dei; five other books of his works; his Sermones de Tempore. St. Jerome's epistles. St. Ambrose expositively upon the Psalms, and three other books of his works. Works of Cyprian and Lactantius. Joannes Faber adversus Luterum, named Defensor Pacis. John Chrysostom's homilies. Damascene's works. Summa Angelica. Sermones Joannis Nider. Manipulus Florum. Sermones Jacobi de Voragine. Summa Baptistæ. John Duns and St. Thomas upon the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the Sentence (*singular*). The first part of Book I. and the second part of Book II. of St. Thomas. Reportata Scoti, by John Duns. Treatises upon the 4 books of the Sentence, by Wm. de Ockham, Jacobus Almanus et Joannes Capreolus. St. Thomas adversus Græcorum errores. Fras. de Maronis et Thos. de Aquino in primum Sententiarum librum. Sermones Jacobi de Voragine de Sanctis. Homiliæ Gregorii episcopi. Reclinatorium animæ, incerto auctore. Concordantiæ Fratris Conradi de Alemania. Repertorium in postillam Nicolai Lyrani in Vetus Testamentum et Novum. Augustinus in Joannem. Jacobus de Valentia in Psalterium Flores Bedæ Presbyteri. Hugo Cardinalis in Psalterium.

Humanity.—The comedies of Terence and Plautus. The Rhetoric and Orations of Cicero. Suetonius. Strabo. Two books of Nauclerus. Seneca. Aulus Gellius de Noctibus Atticis. Herodotus. A table upon 8 books of Ptolomee. The Grammars of Urbane and Theodore in Greek. A Grammar of Hebrew. A Dictionary called Catholicon. Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum.

Philosophy.—The text of Natural Philosophy Argyropilo interprete. St. Thomas expositively upon Natural Philosophy.

Physic.—The 4 books of Jacobus De Partibus. Avicenna. Rosa Anglica. Practica Joannis Serapionis. Mesne. Chirurgia Petri de Lacerlata Bononiensi. Liber Pandectarum Medicinæ, authore Mattheo Silvatico. Petrus de Albano Patavinus, de differentiis

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431. RICHARD RAWLINS, Bishop of St. David's—*cont.*

philosophorum et medicorum. Explanationes Gentilis de Fulgineo super tertium Canonis Avicennæ. Liber Medendi, incerto authore et absque titulo. Prima pars et Secunda Rasis, in toto continent'.

Law.—The whole courses of civil and canon. Bartholomeus Brixiensis de Casibus Decretorum. Constitutiones Clementis.

Total, besides the plate and books, 279*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.*

iii. Debts due to the late Bishop, Master John Lunteley being receiver-general :—

From Maurice Meyrig and Maurice ap Howell, bidell of Lawhaden, Master Lewis Gruffithe, for synodals of the deanery of Llandeilo and Llangadoc; David Lloide, dean of Emlyn; from various persons for the synodals of the deaneries of Pembroche, Rowse, Kaermerdyn, and Gowere, and the archdeaconry of Breckenocke, and the rents of the lordship of Llandue, &c., 46*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

iv. Debts to the late Bishop, due 1 Aug. 1534 :—

Proxies from Gruffithe Morgan, dean of Ultra Ayron, Sir Morgan Aubre, dean of Gowere, and others; Morgan Melyne, of Pembroche, for 85 fells, 8*s.*; Peter Flemmynge, of Kaermerdyn, for "flattesse," &c., 49*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*

v. Procurations of the General Visitation held 1535. Cons. 13.

Deaneries of Rowse and Dungledye, Kemeys, Emlyn, Subayron, Melenythe, Biellt, Elvell, Brecon, Kidweli, Llandeilo and Llangadoc, Kaermerdyn, Pembroche, the cathedral of St. David's, and the collegiate churches of Abergwilie and Llandewi Brevye, 21*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

vi. View of Account of Morgan Lewis, general receiver of the Bishop, 27 Hen. VIII. :—

Due from the bailiffs, stewards, bidells, and farmers of Pebidianke, Lantefey, Lawhaden, Llandeilo, Llaneignede, Abergwilie, Mydrym, Diffryntivi, Atpar, Llandogy, Llandwe and Brody, 65*l.* 1*s.*

vii. Synodals unpaid from various deaneries, 87*s.* 11½*d.* Due from Hen. Catharne, Matthew Tyle, and Lewis David, of Haverford, 21*l.* Total debts, 207*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

viii. Total, with the debts, besides plate, books, and the farm of five churches, 487*l.* 13½*d.* Of which sum there is paid for the chaplain's gowns, liveries, and wages for the servants, cloth for gowns for poor men, and expenses of the funeral and the day of trigintale, 103*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

ix. Debts of the Bishop :—

To the King, for the 10th, 45*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* Fee of the earl of Worcester, his high steward, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To lord Ferrers, constable of Llandwye Brevie, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Jas. Lieche, for costs of surveying, and for irons bought for the prisoners in Llandwie Brevye and other lordships 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Expenses of John Lunteley at the late sessions at Llandwye Brevie, 40*s.* To Walter Marwent, parson of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, 60*s.* 8*d.*, paid by him to the officers of the Parliament House and Convocation, and to advocates and proctors in the Arches. To Matthew Tile, of Lantefey, for a fat cow, 16*s.*; and for other things, 26*s.* 8*d.* = 76*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*

Pp. 29. *Endd.*

7 March. **432.** HENRY VIII. to DR. GLYNNE.

R. O. Summons under privy seal to come up immediately. Westm., 7 March.

P. 1. *Signed, with a stamp. Endd.:* The privy seal sent to Dr. Glynne.

433. DR. GLYNNE.

R. O. Dr. Wm. Glynne holds the following dignities and parish churches, where there are no perpetual vicars endowed.

Dignities.—Archdeaconry of Anglesey and provostship of Kybby Castle.

Parish churches.—Amlaghe, 40*l.*, Cristioles 20*l.*, and Llangwyno 20*l.*, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey. Llaneyngan 40*l.*, Llanvnda, Llandorokke,

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Llanvaglan, in the archdeaconry of Bangor. Llanglynnyn 20*l.* in the archdeaconry of Merioneth. His spiritual promotions in "the said diocese" amount to 400*l.* marks, and he has taxed himself for the subsidy only for 4 marks, though he should pay according to the Acts of Convocation 20*l.* He has not resided on any of his benefices for 16 years. For these 5 months he has run in danger of the statutes for nonresidence.* His dispensations to retain so many promotions are not sufficient. He has taxed the Bishop's portion of the subsidy for these two years upon the poor clergy.
P. 1. *Endd.*

7 March. **434.** Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich.'
See Grants in March, No. 7.

7 March. **435.** Tristram Teshe to [Cromwell].
R. O. There are several defaults in the books of the King's disme for this diocese of York, which I brought down from the King's Exchequer. Some benefices are twice charged, some left out or wrong named, &c.; so that we cannot tell of whom divers sums should be demanded. The King will lose much this year, but it may be rectified hereafter. York, 7 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

7 March. **436.** Anthony Rous to Cromwell.
R. O. I beg you will accept Mr. Ric. Southwell as a witness of my desire to serve you. Framlingham, 7 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*; Secretary. *Endd.*

7 March. **437.** Antonio Bonvisii to Cromwell.
R. O. Has received his most grateful letter of the 24th ult. Expresses his great obligations to Cromwell for procuring him the thanks of the King conveyed in his letter. Longs for an opportunity to show his gratitude. Wrote to him on the 28th ult., viâ Antwerp by Francesco Ghabrielli. Did not write by Francesco Piamontese, because he had no knowledge of his departure till a quarter of an hour before he mounted horse, otherwise he would have sent a copy of his last. Sends now a copy with some articles which he considers of greater importance.

Letters of Naples of the 21st ult. have been received by the English ambassador, who, on the 29th, the day after their arrival, went to Court, and is said to have been frequently in council. It is supposed that they are negociating a close alliance, and there are many signs that it will take effect. Morette was despatched to Italy before these last letters arrived; whither I know not. The cardinal of Tournon (*Turnu*), they say, is going to Rome. De Prat arrived at Rome on the 23rd, and will leave on the 24th or 25th in order to pass through Burgundy. An ambassador of the bishop of Rome is in his company. If Tournon go to Rome, they will be able to judge what conclusion they are to expect. Pinott is said to have gone into Italy. There is no slackness in preparations for war. Various reports about the duke of Milan and the marquis of Saluzzo. News of the 14th from Germany touching the disputes of the dukes of Witinbergh and Bavaria, touching a castle detained by the latter. Others say it is a mere pretence to raise troops for this King's service. The wife of the duke of Witenbergh, who is a sister of the duke of Bavaria, has fled to her brother in consequence of the ill conduct of her husband. Antonio de Leva has raised 10,000 good infantry without any stir. Other troops have arrived at Trent, to be ready on occasion, and will willingly

* 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 and 28 Hen. VIII. c. 13.

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437. Antonio Bonvisii to Cromwell—*cont.*

cross the mountains in hope of plunder. Has heard from a person who has good intelligence with Antonio de Leva and the other captains that they mean to possess themselves of the best lands of Piedmont, and so strengthen Lombardy; because for the French to cross the mountains and leave a great army behind them in Piedmont would be certain destruction, as they could not then get victuals from Savoy, and the road from Dauphiné is too long.

Hears from Milan that the Imperialists have ordered that none of their subjects shall take pay of any foreigners on pain of confiscation of goods. News has arrived that Doria, who has arrived at Genoa, sent to De Leva, and there has been a council of war. They say that negociations have been broken off, and it would not be honorable now for France to resume them. Thinks that peace is not probable. Hears that the French have not yet taken the castle of Momiliana, only reached St. Gian di Morian. Morette and Pinott have not gone further than to the duke of Savoy. Francis sent for the English ambassador last night, who went to court this morning. Lyons, 7 March 1536. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 4. *Add.*

8 March. **438.** Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O. In behalf of Richard Holmes, the bearer, for a spear's place. Expects he will hear of Acts passed in this Parliament concerning Calais which he will not mislike. Westminster, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 March. **439.** Dr. Thomas Legh to the Prior of Guysboroughe.

R. O. Seeing you are a stranger in that country, I am sorry that you have been so sore troubled, and marvel I have not heard from you for so long a season. Whereas your brethren, when I was there, gave me the advowson of the parish church of Barnyngham, belonging to your monastery, I desire you to send me the same under your convent seal by the bearer. London, 8 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

8 March. **440.** Boner and Caundysshe to Marcus Meyer.

Wegener Aarsberetninger, iv. 47. Received on March 8 his letters dated Vorberg, S. Scholastica's Day, 1536. Wrote immediately to the King on his behalf, enclosing a copy of his letter. Promise to promote his interests on their return, which they hope will be soon. Warn him not to waver in his fidelity to the king of England, or change his purpose for any words or promises. Sent letters lately to him by his brother Conrad. If Meyer stands this siege bravely for a short time he will gain numberless advantages. There are many, especially in Copenhagen and Elbogen, who would rather die than acknowledge the duke of Holstein as king of Denmark. If he yields, he will injure others as well as himself. Hamburg, 8 March 1536.*

Lat. Add.

8 March. **441.** Reginald Pole to Priolus.

Poli Epist. i. 440. Wrote two days ago, but the messenger has not gone in consequence of an order of the Senate that no courier should take private letters. Received yesterday Priolus' letters dated the 2nd inst. The rumour of the King's

* The English ambassadors while at Hamburg dated letters by the style of Lower Germany.

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reconciliation with the Pope increases. Wishes the Cardinal, before matters are settled, to give Pole an opportunity of expressing his opinion on these matters, which do not concern his own benefit, but the honor of the Pope and the benefit of the Church, and which perhaps he knows better than others. Is now busy at the end of the book, which is all about Penitence, to which he exhorts the King. Has been to Padua for three days. Today the hermits of Bassano (*heremitæ quos nosti Bassanæ*), especially the Augustine, have been with him.

Asks him to obtain a copy of the Annotations in Galeatius Cavensis' book of the Prophets, and a miniature of the Cardinal on parchment, for setting in gold.

Sends his writings by the courier. Does not suppose the Cardinal will have much time to read after the Emperor's arrival. Venice, 8 March.

Asks him to write if Casali is at Rome, and to burn his letters when read.

Lat.

8 March. **442.** Anthony Bonvisi to Cromwell.

R. O. After I had closed my letter of the 7th, a gentleman, despatched from Rome by Mons. de Paris, arrived in the Court with letters of the 26th ult. The marriage of the Emperor's daughter and duke Alexander had taken place. The Duke has purchased the duchy of Sessa, and the Emperor given Aquila and l'Abrusso as dowry; so that with his duchy and this dowry he can spend 50,000 ducats. The exiles are afraid that the Emperor will wish the Duke to live in Florence, in which case they would have but a shadow of liberty. The Emperor was to leave Naples on the 8th for Rome. The Imperialists boast that they will invade France upon the outbreak of the war. The French have sent artillery to bombard the castle of Momeliana, but the garrison by a sortie in the night have slain between 300 and 400 of them. There is no sure news of the agreement. The Emperor's ambassador is in the Court, and secret negociations are continued; perhaps seeing Lombardy in arms they will change their minds. Of the journey of Mons. de Turnu nothing more is said. By letters of 7 Feb. it has rained six days continuously in Seville and Portugal, and grain fallen from 13 to 9 (*e il grano manchato da* 13 *a* 9), because they expected to be able to sow. A ship has arrived from the Indies with a very rich cargo, and others are expected at Easter, and at Liun Chatan (*e aliun chatan*) they have found a mine of silver which promises great treasure. The French Council had imprisoned a bishop of Palma, who was in Gascony, for holding communication with the Emperor. He escaped last night. Lyons, 8 March 1536.

Hol. Ital., pp. 2. *Add.*

8 March. **443.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 219. B. M. Wrote last on the 27th and 29th. Has not much more to say, except that the French are most willing to bring back the king of England if possible; but as that woman rules too much, they find infinite difficulties, especially as the English see that they care mainly about the negociations for peace (*si sta su la prattica di pace*). For this reason, and because they say openly that Francis is wholly friendly to the Pope, they show some distrust. On the other hand, it is thought that they would be firmly united if it came to a war. The English ambassadors are at Lyons. It must be nearly a month since they have negociated anything. Brien, who ought to have returned from England many days ago, has not yet appeared. From their practises with the Imperialists, it is clear either that they would wish to create uneasiness here, or to settle their affairs with them if they could.

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443. Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio—*cont.*

The Imperialists do not despair, "si come questi essendo in procinto di guerra pace (*pare?*) vogliono assai credere d'haverli in effetto per loro." Those ambassadors pay much attention to the Venetian.

Ital., pp. 4. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Prothonotario: Da Monte Plaisant, li 8 Marzo 1536.

9 March. **444.** Wm. [Walle] Abbot of Kenilworth to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas I have granted a lease of the manor of Broke to your friend, I am informed that the prior of the cell there, supported by some gentlemen about him, trusts to remain there and be at his liberty, rather than to be under my rule. I intend to send for him, and should he disobey I shall certify you thereof, and desire your aid in his reformation. Kenilworth, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

9 March. **445.** William Popley to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters directed to my mistress and to me. My master* received your letters very thankfully, and has sent you an answer with other letters to Mr. Fowler and Mr. Lilgrave. There is no intention to put down the monastery of Glastonbury or any worshipful house, but it is thought all houses under 300 marks shall be suppressed, "for the maintenance of certain notable persons of learning and good qualities about his Highness." Cannot tell if it be true, but divers have forsaken their houses, "so that [by means] thereof, and certain sales made by the [heads] of such houses, the King hath obtained divers houses." The Rolls, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Slightly mutilated and defaced.*

9 March. **446.** Gardiner and Wallop to Lord Lisle.

R. O. We thank you for your manifold kindness to those who have passed from us, notwithstanding our negligence in writing. There is no news; but whether there shall be war or peace is like doubtful weather. "The weather is cloudy, and much preparation there is, and in Savoy hath fallen a few drops of rain, for 300 of the legionaries of France be dispatched by men of war of the duke of Savoy, which issued out of a castle at the town of Montmyllian beside Chambery;" but there is no war yet with the Emperor, and the sun may shine yet and disperse these clouds. Commend us to my Lady. Lyons, 9 March.

Please speed the passage of this courier. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

9 March. **447.** Melancthon to Vitus Theodorus.

Corpus Reform., III. 44. Asks him to send on the accompanying letter to Joachim at Tubingen, to be given to the English scholar of Joachim, for Nicolas [Heath]. Thanks Osiander for his letter. Are now disputing with the English about religious doctrine. Nicolas is favorable (*satis æquum*), but the English bishop does not seem to like the German philosophy. 9 March.

Lat. and Gr.

* Cromwell.

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10 March. **448.** MELANCTHON to GEO. PRINCE OF ANHALT.

Corpus Reform., III. 45.

Had intended to visit him, but was taken by his friends to Torgau. Is now detained by the English discussion. Have conversed about all the articles of Christian doctrine, and the Ambassadors do not seem averse to a study of purer doctrine. Certain articles have been very carefully drawn up, which Master George can show him. Our labor may be of use in throwing light upon and settling certain controversies. 10 March.

Lat.

10 March. **449.** ERIC COUNT DE HOIA ET BROCKHEUSEN (?) to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. I. 108. B. M.

Edmund Boner, Richard Kandish, Bernard à Melen, and Adam Pacæus, have shown him what love the King bore to his late brother John, who died in the Danish war. He has left two young sons, who have been deprived of their property by the pretended king of Sweden, and are in exile in Germany. Has promised to assist Bernard à Mela and others in a war on Sweden, and desires credence for Adam Pacæus, doctor, and John Barstenberg, who will explain his intentions more fully. "In arce Stoltenow, 10 March 1536.*

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.*

10 March. **450.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to the PROTHONOTARY AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 220 b. B. M.

Reports a conversation he has had today with Francis, showing the imminence of war and the forces going to Piedmont under the Admiral. Francis said, among other things, that the duke of Gueldres was ready to make war on the Emperor, even if he (Francis) did not help him. having discovered that his Majesty wished to deprive him of two fortresses (*terre*), on which account he has beheaded some persons; that Henry will pay the third of the expense of the war outside this kingdom, and half in its defence, if need be, even though at present he seems to stand aloof, because he thinks that here they are too devoted to the Church; but Henry (*quello*) only desires the war to begin. He has become extremely avaricious, and and has gained so much profit from the Church that the French king has not much hope of bringing him back. This he said in answer to a remark of the Bishop's, made as of himself, according to the Prothonotary's orders. Francis said also that they are committing more follies than ever in England, and are saying and printing all the ill they can against the Pope and the Church; that "that woman" pretended to have miscarried of a son, not being really with child, and, to keep up the deceit, would allow no one to attend on her but her sister, whom the French king knew here in France "per una grandissima ribalda et infame sopre tutte." The king of England is infinitely displeased at the conclusion of the marriage with the king of Scotland, to whom Francis has given some artillery in certain castles held by the duke of Albany in an island there, but garrisoned at the expense of France.

Ital., pp. 7. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Prothonotario Ambrogio, Da Monte Plaisant, li 10 Marzo.

10 March. **451.** VISCOUNT HANNART to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 226. B. M.

Account of the French preparations for war in Savoy and the Spanish frontier, and other news.

The marriage of the Scotch king with the daughter of the duke of Vendosme is concluded. Leon (Lyons), 10 March 1536.

Sp., pp. 4. *Three passages in cipher undeciphered.*

* The date is confused, but has been altered from "vicesimo sexto" to "tricesimo sexto." Hence the document was erroneously inserted in Vol. IV. of this Calendar under date 10 March 1526–7. The address contains the words "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ sub Christo capiti."

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12 March. **452.** Archbishopric of Dublin.
See Grants in March, Nos. 20, 23, and 47.

12 March. **453.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.
R. O.
St. P. I. 454. I was lately informed that the King wished to make Wales shire ground, and have justices of the peace and gaol delivery as in England. I cannot do less than declare my mind in one point, especially "as in trial of felons; for if they may come to their trials at home, where one thief shall try another, as before the last statute in that party provided they did, then that as we here have begun is fordone." You cannot do the Welshmen more pleasure than to break that statute. I would I had an hour to speak my mind to you. I think it not expedient to have justices of the peace and gaol delivery in Wales, for there are very few Welsh in Wales above Brecknock who have 10*l.* land, and their discretion is less than their land. As there is yet some bearing of thieves by gentlemen, if this statute go forward, you will have no other but bearing and little justice, as you may judge by the demeanour of Merionethshire and Cardiganshire; for though they are shire ground they are as ill as the worst part of Wales. I trust you will keep the former statute provided for Wales, as for bearing of weapons, &c., by which you will be assured of the good rule which is now begun.

John Trevor, of Oswestry, gentleman, who was sent for to the Council for assisting to burn a man's house in Chirkland, and through negligence made his escape, has gone to the wood with Robt. ap Morice, condemned for resetting of David Lloide or Place. If suit be made to the King for their pardon, please to stop the same. Ludlow, 12 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

12 March. **454.** Jane Bassett to Lady Lisle.
R. O. I have received your letter and the stuff from Sir John Bonde by a bill, viz., flock and feather beds, bolsters, pillows, cushions, and coverlets. He says they are as he received them, but some of them are not able to bear handling to be carried into the wind. I have no leisure now, as the "tabellary" is so hasty in going away, but in my next letter I will send an inventory. Speaks about the heifers in the park. The miller complains that if the water is not stopped his mill will stand still. The vicar and John Davy say it must be made. Asks lady Lisle to write to her, and not them, about this. Few letters reach her but are opened beforehand.

Your chapel stands unserved, except that the vicar causes one mass a week to be said, which is of his devotion. An honest priest has offered to serve for 40*s.* a year, "because he will be quiet to serve God, and he will mend your bedding and other such stuff." I thank you for your tokens by my cousin Chechester and Ric. Herrys. Commend me to my brethren and sisters. Umberley, 12 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

12 March. **455.** Jenne de Saveuses (Madame de Riou) to Lady Lisle.
R. O. I returned on Friday night from my journey. Your daughter* has continued well; "a laquelle jay fait voir touplain de pays et de bonnes compaignies," by whom she is thought handsome and *de bonne sorte.* We are both anxious for news of you. On our journey we saw the Holy Tear of our Lord; and I would have sent you some tokens but that our coffers have

* Anne Basset.

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not yet come. Mons. de Ryou joins in commendations to my Lord and you. Pont de Remy, 12 March. *Signed.*

I send you the bill of the necklace (*jaseran*) which I have got made for your daughter. It can be put on the head or round the waist at pleasure.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* "Madame de Lisle, a Cailles."

ii. On the back of the preceding is the following draft of lady Lisle's reply:—

"After recommendations, being glad of her good return and good fortune in all her voyage; beseeching not to take it in ill part because I have not sent you fish this Lenton as I have done. It is by default that the King's money is not come this time as it hath been accustomed, and I knew not how to have it carried unto you. Madame, I will send you by my servant Jehan Smyth as well the money of such parties as it pleased you to lay out for my daughter before she were forth with you, as also that for the *jaseran*, for the which I heartily thank you. I cannot enough thank you for the great pain you have with her, and for the goodness that ye show always unto her. And I am very well content, for your honor, to buy her anything that she needeth of, so that she take pain to please you. Monsieur and I would gladly know where we may do you any pleasure or service."

12 March. **456.** Anne Basset to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Is glad to find on her return her mother's letters, and to know that she is well. In conformity with her letter Madame de Ryou has procured the writer a beautiful *jaseran.** She sends you the bill of costs. If you remit the money in crowns, send them full weight. We returned four days ago from our trip. Pont de Remy, 12 March.

On second thoughts, make my humble respects to his Lordship. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

12 March. **457.** The German Protestants.

Cleop. E. vi. 294.
B. M.
Burnet vi. 158.
Strype's Eccl. M. i. ii. 239.

Answer of the King's ambassadors to the duke of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse. [*See* Vol. IX., Nos. 1014–16.]

The King approves of articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13. Though they contain some things which he would not easily grant even to great princes, he will consent to them in this case, knowing that their intention is for a true reformation of the Church. To the third he wishes an addition made, forbidding either party to agree to a council without the other. To the 9th he wishes it to be added that neither party shall allow its servants or subjects to fight against the other, or assist those who are attempting to invade or injure the other.

In reply to the 10th article, the King doubts not the confederates see that he is under no necessity for his own part to meddle in their defence. England is most peaceable and quiet, and neither the Emperor, the bishop of Rome, nor any other foreign prince has any ground of quarrel with him; and even if he feared their hostility all calumnies are now removed by the death of a woman. But to show his zeal for the reformation of the Church he will contribute 100,000 cr. for the defence of the League, with certain stipulations for surety (here subjoined). The King is much pleased with articles 1, 2, and 7, and with the honor they have conferred upon him above all princes in calling him to be protector of their religion. Accepts the title subject to arrangement about articles 1 and 2.

Henry desires in return three things of no great cost or difficulty:—1, that in case he be invaded they will furnish him with 500 horse, or 10 ships arrayed for war, at his choice; 2, that they will also retain, at his

* Necklace or bracelet.

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457. The GERMAN PROTESTANTS—*cont.*

cost, as many horse and foot as he shall require, to the number of 2,000 horse and 5,000 foot, or, instead of the latter, let him hire 12 ships of them; 3, that they will take upon them, in all future Councils and elsewhere, to defend the opinions of Dr. Martin [Luther], Justus Jonas, Cruciger, Pomeranus, and Melancthon, on the King's marriage.

2. A Latin version of the preceding (imperfect at the beginning) is printed in the Corpus Reformatorum III. 46. It is dated "Wittenbergæ in Dominica *Reminiscere*,† 1536."

[12 Mar.] **458.** THOS. TEBOLD to [EARL OF WILTSHIRE].

Vit. B. XXI. 141. B. M.

"Please it your Lordship to understand . . . . . I have received your most loving letters wh . . . . . of Reygnard Wolfe, for the which I most ho . . . . . Lordship, praying God to give me that power aug . . . . . may once with my service and diligent endeavour reco[mpense] your great goodness, to the which my heart shall never . . . . . [de]syrying your Lordship to continue this your good w[ill tow]erd me so long as you shall perceive me most willing [and] diligent to accomplish your pleasure, and to do that thy[ng] which I shall judge to be acceptable to you."

This money came to me happily for two causes, because I fear war and because I have spent much in riding to Norenberg, Wy[ten]berg, Augusta, and Ulmes, from all which places I have written to you. I have had letters of commendation to the learned men there. It is costly at Tubynge, for you desired me to haunt the acquaintance of the best, and I am familiarly acquainted with the bishop of the town, the bishop and reformator of the whole country, the governor of the town, and most of the professors, being better esteemed than perhaps I am worthy, and of more credit than it becomes me to rehearse. The expense has not been very great, for I had not more than 30 li. in bank at leaving England, and I have come a long journey, not knowing the language, and stopped on my way at Collen, Franckford, and Heydylberg, where the Palsgrave was married, besides being sick for five or six weeks. I have also bought books and raiment, and made journeys to Wyttemberge, Ausborge, and Noremberg, which cost me about seven weeks, and there are also my commons at Tubyng. I reckon the money well bestowed, for I have seen most of the chiefest cities in Almayne, and spoken with many of the best learned men. I could now travel to all these parts without a guide, and, if you were disposed, could cause works both in divinity and other subjects to be dedicated to you. You commanded me to tell you how I have profited in the Almain tongue and the Latin tongue, and al[though] I have tarried but little in one place since my coming . . . . . "kn . . . . . [un]derstand the most part what the * * * I un . . . . he speaketh more and better th . . . . . but that is but for lack of use, which, God willing, I will shortly . . . . . my return recover. Further, your Lordship may demand of Reygnard W[olfe] . . . . . yn tongue I have had no great time or rest since my coming hither to have yn . . . . . re than I had before when I was in Lovayne by reason . . . . . use in speaking Latin that I had there the Latin tongue . . . . . as familiar unto me as English, and I had as leve have [spoken] Latin as English;" but my being in France and learning French has made me less prompt, but a little use will make me prompter. I think, however, that I speak as readily as the common sort here, and I have daily communication with the best learned

† The second Sunday in Lent, which fell this year on the 12th March.

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men, who commonly speak not all the readiest for lack of use. I will diligently labour at these two tongues. As for uttering my mind in speaking, I do not fear to whom I speak, not for excellency, but for true Latin, without studying or stumbling. As to leaving Tubyng, which you refer to my decision, I shall not depart this summer, because at Strosborge, where I intended to have gone, they begin to die of the pestilence, and I had rather go there toward winter. Another cause is that a young kinsman of Mons. de Langie has come here to study Latin and Dutch, having lived with Melancthon for a year at Wittenberg, and also at Nurenberg for a year. Langie has obtained 500 cr. a year for him from the King to stay at Tubing, and resort to the duke of Wirtemberg and others, who will communicate with the King through him. I expect to obtain news through him, and we intend to have private masters to read Dutch and good Latin authors. The Duke has given him a goodly lodging. He was lately with the dukes of Bavaria, from whom he had 100 cr. as a reward. He tells me that one of them has not forsaken the French king, and that the other wavers. If this is true, I suspect there is not such earnest hatred between them and our Duke as they pretend, but the rumour was spread that they might have occasion to muster and view their people. The truth will come out if the Emperor and French king once meddle earnestly together. The people of Bavare are esteemed the worst men of war in Dutchland and * * * " of the own . . . I saw not two parsons off refuse . . . . . y met to war. I never saw greater and stronger people and bett[er] . . . . . nerallye, wearing their harness and bearing their p . . . . . bardes and hand guns, triumphing in the way as the[y went, inso]much that a man would think they were lanceknights [brought] up and exercised all their life in war. When they w[ere assem]bled all afore the governour of the town he made a sm[all orai]son to them in Dutch, showing them that the Prince desired nor intended war against no man, but to live quietly in peace [with] his well-beloved subjects, notwithstanding he was adve[rtised] of certain envies which privately had conspired agai[nst] him and them, which suddenly would invade them unawares, and f . . . . them . . . . to provide against this great danger in time, he had cause[d] them to assemble to give them warning to be in readiness," giving every man an oath not to leave the country without licence. He desired them to be of good courage, for he would demand no money of his subjects, for he had plenty of money, wine and victuals, and friends to take his part. They were then ordered to go to the Prince's castle, and fetch as much wine and bread as they would. They brought the wine in pails and tubs, and quaffed merrily till they were drunk. The governor's good words and this liberality set these rustics so on fire and in love with their Duke that they desired nothing else but war, being content to go whither their Prince would. When the Prince goes to war he gives no wages to his subjects, but only meat and drink, and that slenderly, except when they are going to fight, when they have their bellies full of good wine. The duchy can raise nearly 30,000 foot and 300 or 400 horse. I think our Duke favours the French king, but he dissembles, for the Emperor is proving all his friends, and has commanded that whoever goes out of the Empire to help the French king shall never return except he be content to lose his head and his goods. I think this is because the Emperor demands Milan in his own name; " but for the . . . . . it is thought here that the Pope is in league with the . . . . . and the . . . . . last letter to you it * * * themperor, howbeit some r . . . . . [fa]vor in their heart on this matter the French king, for themper[or has] too much power already in Italy. The Emperor could not use . . . . . more for his profit than at this time to be pre . . . . . partly to establish them in Naples . . . . . thought somewhat to favor the French king, and

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458. THOS. TEBOLD to [EARL OF WILTSHIRE]—*cont.*

further . . . make amity and accord with the other princes of Italy, at least [to] find the means that they do not meddle against him." It is thought that the Turk is procured to come on the other side against the Emperor. The French king has a good beginning for the invasion of Milan, for he has invaded great part of the lands of the duke of Savoy and the city of Berne. We hear that the duke of Savoy has fled to Milan. I enclose a copy of a letter from a preacher in the army of Berne to my host, who is preacher of Tubyng. Berne is one of the 12 confederated villages or cantons of Switzerland, and can raise 30,000 men born there, having 30 earldoms and 10 seniories. Shaffhowse, another canton, can make 15,000 or 16,000, and Friburg as many. Basyle is also one of their cantons. Strosborought, an imperial city, has no great country nor possessions, but there is no city in Almain so strong, and they are rich enough to support 30,000 men for two years, and have victuals to keep the city for four years. The strength of the 60 cities and 10 Imperials, besides the princes and bishops of the Empire, is very great. At my departure from Tubyng, I asked the bishop and reformator general of our duchy whether he would give me any commands for Franckforde or Strosborg. "Then he asked me if I had any acquaintance with Bucerus and . . . . . and other learned men there . . . . . said he * * * with him . . . . articles of the French . . . . . n in receiving the Gospel sent to our Duke of late by an ambassador from him, which articles the Duke sent to him, requiring him with all speed to ma[ke] answer to them, which I read also, very clerkly written, condemning all their petitions as fantasies, follies, and great dissimula[tions] . . . . . in words to have the name of an evan[gelist] . . . . . follow it and express it in deed, for he will . . . . . in a manner as afore both in the Pope, cery . . . . . men, and divers other articles by the which he . . . . . hatred in Almain than favour. But all men mock . . . . . ambassy at Smalcaldia, concerning his petitions for . . . . . the Gospel, and so they did likewise at Noremberg, as I [wrote] to your Lordship at large from thence."

Gives an account of the hospitality shown to him by the son of the Margrave† of Baden at Phorseyne (Pforzheim), whose acquaintance he had made at Orleans. Supped at his castle, where his father, who is very old and sickly, has his lodging apart. "After much communication of many matters of France . . . . . and by occasion I moved communication of war between . . . . . mas he said his father had * * * that it was thought the Emperor should have from . . . . . subjects in Almain 11,000 horsemen, but of . . . . . he said he was sure, adding that 1,000 of them . . . . . of the Palsgrave's provision, and 1,000 should [come] from about Colleyne." He said the French king would not have as many as he trusted and was promised, because of this strait command of the Emperor that all lanzknechts going to the French king should lose their heads, pretending that this war is in the name of the empire. Some who would have gone to the French king have already been hanged. He has sent to the Almain gentlemen and lanzknechts already in France, that if they will return at once they shall have favor and pardon, but if not their goods shall be confiscated, and they shall lose their heads if they ever return. They mentioned a baron and a gentleman or two who have already returned. Asked whether the earl of Furstenberge would return,

† This must be Ernest, brother of the Margrave Bernhard. See *l'Art de Verifier les Dates*, xv. 441.

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who is chief for the French king in these parts, and an old captain of his. They said he had nothing to lose, and did not care to return; but I have since heard that his brother has taken possession of a seniory of his. He said he was sure that the French king had not more than 6,000 or 7,000 lanzknechts, though the report is that he has 20,000, for as many would have gone to him if they had not been forbidden. Every one says they would rather serve the King than the Emperor, for the former gives more wages and pays them better, though he does the contrary with his own subjects. After supper the Prince led me over his court. The buildings are about as large as my lord of Canterbury's place at Otford, but not so goodly. It is very old. He showed me his great guns, harness, hand guns, &c. * * * ". . . ller that ever I saw, yet I saw a very goodly one . . . . . , ... castle at Wyttenberg, he showed me that th . . . . . ed in his father's court 200 or 300 pars[ons] . . . . . as goodly horses as ever I saw." He invited me to stay with him when I would. Great part of his lands lie beside Basele. I think he is of kin to the Emperor by his father, and to the dukes of Brande[nburg] by his mother. His father is a great papist, but I think he is in[diff]erent, for when he showed me his father's artillery, in which he has great pleasure, "I said to him in French that if I were in his taking I would have twice as many as there were and better, which should cost no great money. And he asked me how? And I said when his father died I would visit abbeys and religious houses where were many bells that did serve for no other purpose but to ring to dinner and supper, and to hypocrisy and superstition, with the which he might furnish himself in guns and hackbutts abundantly to defend his country, and with the monks' possessions he might bring up learned men to be of his council, for his great profit and the country, likewise to nourish with the said possessions also a great many of horsemen, in the which is all their pleasure, &c. At the which he fell in a great laughter that he could scarce stand; wherefore his gentlemen and doctors desired greatly to know what I said, but he would not tell them, forbidding me also to show them, for he would for [no] good that it should come to his father's ear that he rejoiced in such a matter." We hear by posts from Lyons that the French king has assembled more than 100,000 persons there. It is generally thought that our King and the Pope are helping him. These Brabantynes and Flemyngs do most ungoodly rail a[gainst] England and the King, and desire war with us, "saying that our King his grace is covy[to]use and layeth up money for them. This, with many other railing wor[ds], they use in all companies. Merchants of these high parts hath . . . . . times of it, greatly mocking them becau[se] . . . . . yevel men of * * * that they know us no more.

". . . . . to understand that at this present I spake with two merchants of . . . . . of my old acquaintance which do occupy much to . . . . . lly to Lyone, wherefore the merchants having a post . . . . . showed me that they were certified in letters from thence, that [the French] king had lately viewed his host," and had given to William [earl] of Furstenberg, the captain of the lanceknights (6,000 or 7,000 in number), a chain of gold worth 1,000 cr., a chain to all the other captains, and a crown to each lanceknight. Earl Frederick, brother to earl William, will be captain for the Emperor of 4,000 horse and 10,000 lanceknights. They showed me a tale of the Pope's treason against the Emperor such as I wrote before. The people here commonly favor the Emperor, especially the Imperial cities, for the Emperor pretends that he is warring for the profit of the empire, "and to subdue to them and not to himself." They say that he intends to make Florence a city Imperial; but I fear he will keep his conquests for himself, as Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, did. A mad foolish fellow and unlearned, named Cochlæus, who is with duke

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458. Thos. Tebold to [Earl of Wiltshire]—*cont.*

Frederick, the brother or uncle of the duke of Saxony, has madly and railingly written against the King for the death of More and Fisher and other matters. Your Lordship shall receive the book from Reygnard Wolfe. Among learned men Cochlæus is esteemed not only unlearned, but foolish, mad, and fantastical, but his book doth and will do hurt. I marvel that no answer is made to Erasmus' epistle† for More and Fisher.

Sends an epistle of Clement Marrott, an excellent French poet, who has fled from France for the Gospel. We hear from these merchants that the Emperor will have 1,000 horse from about Gulyk, July, and Luke, who are only waiting for certainty of their stipend, and that worthily, for in their last journey for the Emperor they spent all they had, and received no recompense.

There are no new maps or pictures. If there were, I would send them. As for books, you shall . . . . . [Wol]fe such as * * * . . . . e Sundaye.

Hol., pp. 8. *Mutilated. The address is written on the back of* § 2, *which is the enclosure referred to in the letter* (*see p.* 186).

2. ——— to ———.

Vit. B. xxi. 126. " . . . . ph . . . g . . . . viro . . . . . præceptori suo imprimis observa[ndo].

B. M. " Virorum doctissime, præceptor Mæcenasque observand. C . . . . . et id ob tua in me collata beneficia cum in Casmeto ubi ag . . . . . dio ubi addictus eram in sacrificulum pontificium, de quo ego per . . . . . et ad Christum conversus cui honor in sæcula. Qua de re, cum . . . . . et scribendi temporis ratio se offert, non possum te mo . . . . . tate incomptis hiis literis te non salutare. Novi enim te non modo literas . . . . . sed fratris affectum penes te indicare, vir ornatissime. Relligio nostra . . . . . et pie agitur, ac numerus indies crescit piorum, licet invitis impior[um] . . . . . ." Gives particulars of the war between the people of Berne and the duke of Savoy, the writer being a preacher in the Bernese army. The Duke's army was defeated at Morse ; and the whole of Savoy, to Clusa and Mount Syon, is in the power of the Bernese, and Valaise and Friburg have become their friends. The king of France has taken, on the other side of Mount Syon, Romele (Rumilly), Salenau (Sallanches ?), ... bee, and Schamerie (Chambery), where he has set up his arms instead of the Duke's. They have also defeated a baron of Lacerra (La Sarra), at Yfferten (Yverdon), and are returning home victorious. A general diet will be held at Lausanne on 26 March.

"Ex . . . . . prope Bernam Helvetiorum urbem," 1536, 12 March.

Lat. Mutilated, p. 1. *Add. in a different hand :* To the most honourable and his singular good lord, my lord the earl of Wylsher and of Ormonde."

12 March. **459.** George Earl of Shrewsbury to Henry VIII.

R. O. Thanks him for allowing Dr. Buttes to attend him in his "nowe dysease." The earl of Northumberland has sold to the King and others a good parcel of his lands, and if any Act should pass in this Parliament about it there will be danger of my lady of Northumberland, the writer's daughter, losing her living. Asks the King not to give his assent to such an Act till his daughter is provided for. Hansworth, 12 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

† The letter signed Gulielmus Covrinus Nucerinus (Vol. VIII., No. 1096) was commonly, and no doubt rightly, attributed to Erasmus.

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13 March. **460.** G. Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

R. O. The earl of Northumberland has married the writer's daughter, who is therefore by law entitled to dower of all Northumberland's lands at the time of espousal. Hears that Northumberland has parted with much of his land to the King and others, and "that Acts shall pass this Parliament," whereby his daughter shall be defeated of her dower in the lands, to her utter undoing, as she has no jointure or other living. Begs Cromwell's favor with the King that she may be provided for. Credence for his son Francis. Hannysworth, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 March. **461.** Chr. Jenny to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your aid in keeping Saham lands. The failing to give sureties is no sufficient reason for taking them from me, as I have shown you. I do not so much regard the lands as the dishonor of parting from them, and the great loss at my mother-in-law's hands. As I have held it for one year, and taken the profits by the assent of Smith, the executor, and made leases for 10 years, it will be a shame for me to lose it. God forgive them that moved you to this. It lies meet for no man but me and my lord of Wiltshire. I must defend my claim. Let me have your assistance in this. 13 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

13 March. **462.** Thos. Dorset to Mr. Horsewell,* Mayor of Plymouth, and others.

Cleop. E. iv. 110. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 36. Excepta Historica, 290.

The day after Mr. Hawkins departed hence I went, as an idler, to Lambeth, to learn the news, and took a wherry at Paul's wharf, wherein was already Dr. Creukehorne, sent for to come to the bishop of Canterbury. And he, before the bishops of Canterbury, Worcester, and Salisbury, confessed that he was rapt into Heaven, where he saw the Trinity sitting in a blue pall, mantle or cope. From the middle upwards they were three bodies, and downwards but one body with two legs. He spoke with Our Lady, who took him by the hand, and bade him serve her as he had done in the past, and that she would be honored at Ipswich and Willesden as of old "*ne forte.*" My lord of Canterbury "apposed him nerre," when he made but a weak answer, and was told to come again the second day after. This he did, and at last denied his vision. He offered to prove Purgatory by a verse in the Psalter, but failed. One Lambert, within seven days after, was "detect of heresy" to the three bishops for saying it was sin to pray to saints. The bishops could not say it was necessary, but he might not make sin of it. If he would have agreed to this he might have gone; but he refused, and was committed to the porter's lodge from that Monday till Friday night, when he was set at large. He came back again next day, to know the Bishop's pleasure, whether he were all free or not, when they opposed him again. He stood firm, and they could find by no Scripture that we ought to do it. The bishop of Worcester was most extreme against him, and he was sent to ward again. Next morning, Sunday, they sent him and his articles to my Lord Chancellor, and there he remains in prison. My lords of Norfolk and Essex, and the countess of Oxford, wrote to these bishops against him; and it is supposed they handled him so to please them, which has done great hurt to the truth. Dr. Heynis preaches before the King every Wednesday this Lent: and on Wednesday in the Ymbre he said in his

* James Horsewell.

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462. Thos. Dorset to Mr. Horsewell, Mayor of Plymouth, and others —*cont.*

sermon that God hath brought the truth of his word to light, and princes be the ministers of it to set it forward, "and yet is nothing regarded, and make of him but a Christmas king." On Tuesday the same week the bishop of Rochester came to the Crutched Friars, and inhibited a doctor and three or four others to hear confessions, "and set in Cardmaker and oder in their places." Then came the bishop of London's apparitor, and railed on the other bishop, declaring he should have no jurisdiction within his Lord's precinct. The bishop of London was sent for on Thursday to make answer to this, but was sick, and could not come. On Friday afternoon the clergy discussed it in Convocation, but left it till another day. On Sunday last the bishop of Worcester preached at Paul's Cross, declaring that bishops, abbots, priors, priests, and all were strong thieves; yea, dukes, lords, and all. The King, he said, made a marvellous good Act of Parliament, that certain men should sow, each of them, two acres of hemp; "but it were all too little were it so much more to hang the thieves that be in England." Bishops and abbots should not have so many servants or so many dishes, but go to their first foundation, and feed the needy, "not jolly fellows with golden chains and velvet gowns, ne let them not once come into the houses of religion for repast; let them call knave bishop, knave abbot, knave prior, yet feed none of them all, nor their horses, nor their dogs, nor ye set men at liberty also to eat flesh and white meat in the Lent, so that it be done without hurting of weak consciences and without sedition, and likewise on Friday and all days. The bishop of Canterbury saith that the King's grace is at a full point for friars and chantry priests, that they shall away all that, saving tho that can preach. Then one said to the Bishop that they had good trust that they should serve forth their lifetimes, and he said they should serve it out at cart then, for any other service they should have by that."

On Saturday in the Ember week the King came in among the burgesses in the Parliament, and delivered them a Bill, which he desired them to weigh in conscience, and not to pass it because he gave it in, but to see if it be for the common weal of his subjects. On Wednesday next he will be there again to know their minds. "There shall be a proviso made for poor people, the gaols shall be rid, the faulty shall die, and the other shall be acquit by proclamation or by jury, and shall be set at liberty and pay no fees; and sturdy beggars and such prisoners as cannot be set awork shall be set awork at the King's charge, some at Dover and some at the place where the water hath broken in on the land." Idlers are to be brought before justices; and if taken again, their dwelling shall be found out, and they burnt in the hand; if taken a third time, they shall die. "This said [a] burgis of the Parliament." Sanctuary is not to be allowed for debt, murder, or felony, either at St. Martin's, St. Katharine's, or elsewhere. Written in haste, 13 March.

Hol., pp. 3. *Headed:* To the right worshipful Mr. Horsewell, mayor, Mr. Elyete,* Mr. Hawkyns,† and William Aishryg, of Plommourth, their bounden and beholden Thomas Dorset, curate of St. Margaret in Lothbury, in London, sendeth greeting and good health in our Lord Jesu Christ. Amen."

Add.: To the right worshipful Master Horswell. *Endd.:* The certificate of Thomas Dorsett, vicar‡ of St. Margaret's of Lothbere, in London, to the mayor of Plymouth, and others.

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* John Elyott. † William Hawkyn.

‡ Newcourt gives a list of rectors of this parish, but makes no mention of vicars, and Dorset's name does not appear among the rectors.

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13 March. **463.** PIERRE DE CASTELNAU.
See GRANTS in March, No. 24.

13 March. **464.** RALPH SADLER.
See GRANTS in March, No. 26.

13 March. **465.** ANNE ROUAUD (Madame de Bours) to LADY LISLE.

R. O. My son Montmorency has been lately presented with an *otour* (goshawk), which I send you because I have heard you wished to have one. I thank you very much for the *goudinal* which you have been good enough to send to me and my daughter d'Azincourt. Your daughter is well. I shall give her what she stands in need of, as you write, and you may be sure I shall treat her like my own daughter, she is so good. I wish I could be with you and her also an hour a day. For 10 or 12 days I have been obliged to bring Mons. de Bours and all our household to this town, for fear of the evil times (*du mavois tans*), much to my disappointment. Abbeville, 13 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Callais.

ii. On the back of the preceding is a draft answer from lady Lisle, to the following effect:—"After recommendations to my Lord and Lady, I thank you for the goodness at all times showed to my daughter. And I am sorry that ye have not sent me the partes* that ye have laid out for my daughter, to th'end that I might have sent you money. I have sent you, by my servant John Smyth, some money, but I know not if it be enough. Wherefore, I pray you send me the parties, and if they amount more I will send you the rest." Thanks Mons. de Montmorency for his hawk. Is sorry she has at present neither lanner nor good greyhound to send him in return, but next year hopes to get her friends in England to recompense him. Sends lady d'Azincourt "du drap blank for her child that she beareth." God make her a glad mother. "I sent her a girdle that hath been about the body of St. Rose." Sorry I could get no carriage to send you sprats and other fish this Lent. The horses that brought the King's money used to bring the fish, but they have not brought the money yet. I am content that my daughter have anything she lacks, so it be for your honor, and I will repay it with much thanks. "It displease me greatly the war that is apparent, for your sake as much as it were for myself, trusting in God some good appointment shall be made that it shall cease."

13 March. **466.** MARY BASSET to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Is glad to hear that Madame de Bours has sent to her to learn the news. Thanks her for 27 pearls and a crown. Sends a pair of knives to put in her cabinet, as she has none of the same make. Madame de Bours has paid my teacher of the spinet at Gaissart, and taken another in this town. Has paid only 10 sous to the schoolmaster that teaches her to read and to write. Madame de Bours has not yet had my satin gown trimmed, having had so much to do, but she will have it done by Easter, and she will look out a good spinet. She always takes so much trouble for me. She has not yet sent you the bills, but if you will send a person you shall have them all. The bearer is one of the Court servants. When we go into the country he attends Madame's coach. I recommend him to you as one to whom I have always promised to make a present. I have been with my sister at Pondremy, and brought her the letters. Abbeville, 13 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* i.e., *les parties*, the particulars or the accounts.

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13 March. **467.** Mary Basset to Philippa [Basset].

R. O. Wishes to hear of her and her other sisters. If she had her will would be with them an hour every day to teach them to talk French. Likes this country so much that if she could only see her mother frequently she would never care to return to England. I send you a green velvet purse, a little pot for my sister Françoise,* a gospel for Katharine, and a parrot for my father, as he is fond of birds. Begs she will present it, and ask him to send her something pretty for this Easter. There is a gentleman here, named Philip, who for your name's sake sends you a little pannier. I had promised him a bow, which I beg you will get Madame to send by bearer. I owe some shoes to the "demoiselle qui garde mes besognes." I lost them to her at play. I should like my mother to send them. I have not yet made any present to the *femme de chambre* of Madame. Would like something to give her. Sends commendations to her sisters Françoise and Katharine, &c. Would like to know if Jausseny has got well. Madame de Bours sends commendations. Abbeville, 13 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

13 March. **468.** Thos. Leygh to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letter of the 6th, saying that she has half a good quarrel with him for not informing her of his marriage nor sending token or letter since his leaving Calais, but that yet she will not fall out with him. Was confident that though he was somewhat slothful in doing his duty to her, she would consider his business and pardon him. His marriage is of so small a value that he forbore writing not only to her, but also to all his other friends. If he had not liked his wife better than the substance he had with her he would have returned unmarried to Calais. Since leaving Calais has received one letter and one small ring from lady Lisle, and no other rings or tokens. Desires to be commended to lord Lisle. London, 13 March 1535.

Hol., p. 1. At Calais.

13 March. **469.** Edmund Boner and Richard Caundysshe to [Christiern III.].

Vit. B. xxi. 127. B. M. "Illustrissime princeps et gratiosissime domine."

They have long known his devotion to the Gospel, and think it right to call his attention to the efforts of its enemies in these parts. During the reign of the Pope, George Wolwever did much to demolish it and to support the Gospel at Lubeck, but now the citizens, instead of feeling grateful, seek to destroy him. Some say that he wished to introduce the Emperor into Lubeck and Denmark; others, that he had attempted much against the Emperor and the Papal Church. If the former is true, "cur in carcerem conjectus est Rodonburgensem, quia Imperatori non dicebatur favisse?" But if he resisted the Emperor's attempts against the spread of the Gospel, which it is clear that he did everywhere, why should he not expect great thanks from the people of Holstein and Lubeck, and all who wish to seem to favour the Gospel?

Though many do not think his destruction of much consequence, it is certain that the cause of the Gospel will receive great injury from such conduct. They accuse him of being an Anabaptist, though his exertions against the sect are well known; but it is easy to find a stick to beat a dog, and debtors willingly seek their creditors' lives. Urges him to interfere,

* Qy., her half-sister Frances, lord Lisle's daughter?

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for the sake of the Gospel cause, that there may be no dissensions, but that all may unite against the insatiable and pernicious beast of Rome. Hamburg, 13 March 1536. *Signed.*

In Boner's hand. Lat., pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

14 March. **470.** Roland Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that certain gentlemen of Brecknock are repairing to London to sue for the redemption of the sessions there, for which, and the redemption of their arrears due to the King, a great talliage is to be levied of the King's poor subjects, "and that they intend the surmise of my coming thither" as a let to their purpose, and therefore will endeavour to obtain a commandment that I shall not repair thither. Ludlow, 14 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

14 March. **471.** [Lisle] to Cromwell.

R. O. Received your letter on the 12th inst., and the morrow after I, Sir Thos. Palmer, Thos. Fowller, Mr. Mason, Mr. Carpenter, and their warden, Robt. Shetford, clerk of the King's works, and John Lake, clerk to my lord Edmond, rode to Guisnes and viewed the breach of the wall. Great part of it now standing is cloven and falls daily. A new wall must be made outside it, 500 ft. long, built diamond pointwise, with a great tower or bulwark in the middle of the said point, and a platform of 30 feet broad. The place is most dangerous if there were a siege. According to a "plat" made by the bearer, the warden, it will cost 1,581*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Calais, 14 March.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Copy of a letter sent unto Mr. Secretary concerning reparations of Guysnes.

14 March. **472.** Thos. Parry to Cromwell.

R. O. By examining divers of the monks here perceives that divers precious stones, as emeralds, &c., were taken out of the jewels of the house by the prior and four or five monks without the knowledge of the convent, and sold to one Bestyan, a jeweller, who is in London in some family of the strangers. Understands that he has been in divers religious houses for a like purpose. Supposes that a little coercion would make him give up what he has got, and disclose things profitable to the King. Dr. Leigh is away on business with which Cromwell has entrusted him, and returns tomorrow for the expedition of the business here. Will bring at their return the book of particulars of the jewels and the certificate of the rest. St. Swithin's in Winchester, 14 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

473. The Prior and Convent of St. Swithin's, Winchester, to Cromwell, Secretary and Visitor-General.

Harl. MS. 358, f. 60 b. B. M. Send a certificate of the writings concerning the first, second, and third foundation of their church, rents, impropriations, and royal confirmations; and declaration of the jewels, gems, goods, and stock of the monastery, excepting implements. In consequence of the destruction and burning of the monastery, the authentic writings, of the first, second, and third, foundations, have been lost.

The certificate is in the form of a history of the church, compiled from Bede and other writers. There is no inventory of the goods here.

Lat., pp. 19. *Copy or draft.*

Ibid. f. 16. B. M. 2. Portion of an English translation of the above history, with a copy of the Latin letter which precedes it.

Copy, pp. 3.

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14 March. **474.** HENRY NORRIS.
See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 27.

15 March. **475.** The ABBOT AND CONVENT OF GARADON to CROMWELL.
R. O. On the second Sunday * in clean Lent we received at 12 o'clock, by Francis Basset, your letter in his behalf for a new lease of our grange, called Rewestones. We let it to one Rowland Babyngton, brother to Sir Anthony, eight years ago, for a fine. Will. Basset took the grange by lease, and died within the term. Henry Cokyn married his wife and occupied the grange. At that time Francis Basset being young at school, Cokyn forfeited his lease for lack of payment, and we re-entered. Cokyn confessing it to be forfeited entreated us, and we were content that he and his assigns should hold it for the rest of the term, of which there are two years to run; and we have covenanted that Rowland Babyngton shall not meddle with it till the old term is expired. Begs credence for Anth. Babyngton. Garadon, 15 March.
Signed: Per me Thomam Abb'em—D. Rychard Leycester—D. Thomas Wygston—D. Wylliam Hathorn—D. John Aschbe—D. Wylliam Aylston—D. John Coventre—D. John Wodward—D. Richard Shepshede—D. Robert Mountsorell.
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

15 March. **476.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.
R. O. Has received his letter in favor of Wm. Paisley, doubting whether he can dwell without the gates of Calais by reason of the late proclamation. Between the Water and Lantern gates and the said town inhabitants are to be considered as belonging to the town. Westm., 15 March. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*

15 March. **477.** LISLE'S SHIP.
R. O. James Hawkysworth's account of sums received and spent on the making of my lord's (Lisle's) ship, the total cost of which, as appears by his book, was 49*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* *Signed:* By me, James Hawkysworth.
P. 1. *In Hawksworth's hand. Endd.:* James Hawkisworthe's account of the making of my Lord's ship, A° 1535, the 15 day of March.

15 March. **478.** ERASMUS to CROMWELL.
Vit. B. XIV. 278*. B. M. Was pleased to hear from the letters of Chapuys and Bedyll that Cromwell, being a man of such dignity and authority, was disposed to favor him. Thanks him for the present of 20 angels. The priest of Aldington paid him half his pension last year, and promised to pay the whole in future. This year, however, he has paid nothing. He pleads distress, but Erasmus does not see why he should suffer, not being the cause thereof. The other denies that he consented to give a pension though he paid it sometimes during Warham's life. Cromwell can do much to help him by three words. Basle, 15 March 1536.
Signed: "Erasmus Rot. ægre subscripsi ob chiragram."
Lat., p. 1. *Address mutilated, pasted on.*

15 March. **479.** BERNARDIN SANDRO to STARKEY.
Nero, B. VII. 111. B. M. Cannot send him news of Priuli, M. Antonio, or Lazaro, as he asks, not having seen them or been in Padua. Has been this whole winter in Donato's house in Venice. Aloise Priuli has been there, but Sandro has been unable

* 12 March in 1536.

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to speak with him. He, Il Campense, and M. Dannesio went to Rome a month ago, and are there now. The two former are with cardinal Contarini.

Il Signore (Pole) and all are well. We shall probably go to Padua at Easter for the summer. I still hold my office of "bredd and drinke," and having been asked by Don Bernardino Theatino to do this alms with him, I have undertaken the correction of eight orations of Gregory Nazianzene, with which will be printed Gregory of Nyssa De Homine. Could not write by the last courier as I had cut my hand with glass.

The Turk has arrived in Constantinople with Habrahym Bassa and Barbarossa. They came secretly with five galleys. A French ambassador was with him, with the charge, it is said, of sowing discord between him and the Venetians, because they favor the Emperor. The French king is so angry with them that he was nearly ordering a Venetian in France to be beheaded. The Pope favors France, but the dukes of Urbino, Ferrara, Mantua, and Florence, the Emperor. The duke of Florence has married the Emperor's bastard daughter. The Florentines have offered the Emperor 700,000 ducats and a tribute to restore the republic, but in vain. Soldiers are being raised in Venice, two captains being sent to Epirus to levy light cavalry. Things are cheap enough.

War has been begun in Savoy between the French and the Duke, who has already lost Chambery and the greater part of Savoy. The Swiss are in alliance with the French. The duchess of Savoy has fled to Milan. 24,000 Germans are coming to join the Emperor. "Altro non ho al presente che scrivervi, but that your bookys are in good helth." Venice, 15 March 1536.

Hol., pp. 2. *Ital., with a little Greek in some parts. Add.*

16 March. **480.** THOMAS PARRY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ending our examinations of the monks (the comperts whereof are sent by Mr. Leigh), the prior, seeing he would be justly deprived, has this morning resigned. The convent desire your favor with the King that one of those named in their instrument made to His Grace may succeed. Amongst those is Wm. Basing, D.D., a man of learning and a favorer of the truth, who never consented to the spoils and sacrilege here committed, and who for your favor herein will give you 500*l.* He will raise your fee here from 10*l.* to 20*l.* yearly, and renew your patent to you and Mr. Gregory Cromwell for term of both your lives. As to the rest of the monks named to the King, some, as Avington the sub-prior, and Peterfild the sexton, were chief committers of the sacrilege, the other being unlearned. As to the prior's pension, I think you will judge him more worthy of punishment than of pension. The sexton has just confessed that Bestian, the jeweller, gave him 20 crs. as reward, and that he sold Bestian an emerald for 20*s.* not mentioned in the articles. I beg your favor for Dr. Basing, and trust Dr. Leigh will report his honesty, who has appointed me to tarry here for the present. St. Swithin's in Winchester, 16 March.

Please let me know your pleasure concerning the monks who committed and assented to the sacrilege.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 March. **481.** JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I sat at Newport in Wenloge three days, and found many things to be reformed. I have appointed the parties to keep "cowre" (court) the last three days of May next. The people were never so far out of frame concerning the spiritual jurisdiction, by reason of naughty bishops and worse officers. God send you as good officers for the spirituality as you have in the

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481. JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL—*cont.*

Marches for the temporality. I trust to end my visitation of the diocese of Llandaff on the 26th inst. I have sent my precepts to visit the diocese of St. David's. I have 10 or 12 supplications daily, and have sequestered the fruits and revenues of Llandaff into the King's hands and yours. I have set sure men to make accounts to the King, as the Bishop's officers were very busy to receive money. The country is without bread for lack of corn. It were well they had a placard to bring corn out of England. Llandaff, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

482. BARLO to CROMWELL.

Calig. B. III. 194. B. M. St. P. v. 36.

Suspects the Council,* which are none else but the Papistical clergy, mean to delay them without any despatch till they hear from France, and then give them a "crafty conceived answer." Rumors are spread that the French king abhorred our King's proceedings against Rome, and some have asked if he be unfeignedly our friend. Hopes the best of James's disposition, but his "spiritual unghostly counsellers" would destroy us if they could. Some think I am sent to preach, some that we come to fetch away the Queen, some that we want their aid for fear of our Popish enemies. They make great complaint of the rulers in the English borders, and praise their own,—probably to get our good officers removed. Though they pretend that James has done sharp execution on some of his borderers, it has not been for love of justice, but because they were accused of favoring Englishmen, for which Mark Carre and others, now in durance, are likely to suffer. Is sure the clergy would not advise the King for due execution on thieves, else he ought to begin with them. The lying friars preach in our presence against us, but if he can obtain the King's licence to preach in answer will confute them. Until God's word be planted among them their promises are worthless.

Hol. Add.

16 March. **483.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. I. 158. B. M. St. P. v. 38.

Since the departure of lord William I have made "some lawboures to zowr adwertisment." Sir Adam Otterburn has a joint credence with lord William. Since his departure James has been counselled by the churchmen to demand of you:—1, to promise not to ask him "to take your new constitutions of the scripture:" 2, not to intercede for Angus: 3, that the meeting be at Newcastle: 4, that Sir Adam may have the credence and bring the answer again; but as to the last, he will not desire it plainly, but by subtle manner. Advises that lord William alone should bring the answer, or at least he as principal. James is very constant to the meeting, though many would dissuade him from it. Has spoken with him this day. Edinburgh, 16 March.

Hol. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

16 March. **484.** JOHN [SHEPEY *alias* CASTELOCKE], Abbot of Faversham, to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 34. B. M.

Has received Cromwell's letters, dated 8th inst., suggesting his resignation of the house of which he has so long had the rule, because of

* "Upoun the ellevint day of March [1536], thair was ane provinciall counsall of the haill prelatis of this realme haldin in the Blak Freris of Edinburgh, quhair thej ratifijt the actis and statutis maid befoir be ane commissioun of the Papis honour, with some additionis. The said Counsell lestit quhill (*until*) the xvij. of the said monethe." *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 20.

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Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 103. Dugd. iv., 572.

his age and debility. Trusts he is not yet so far enfeebled but he can govern as well as ever, though he cannot so well perchance ride and journey abroad. Even if an abbot's peculiar office were to survey the possessions of his house, he took such pains in his younger years that he need to do less now; and his servants, whom he has brought up from their youth, have such experience in these worldly matters that they can supply this part. Thinks, however, the chief office and profession of an abbot is to live chaste and solitarily, to be separate from the intermeddling of worldly things, to serve God quietly, to distribute his faculties in the refreshing of poor indigent persons, to have a vigilant eye to the good order and rule of his house and the flock committed to him by God. Doubtless it would be, as Cromwell says, more to his ease to resign for a reasonable pension, and has no doubt of Cromwell's conscience therein, considering the benevolence he has always found in him. For his own part, he should be contented, not being ambitious; but, considering the miserable state in which the house would be left, God forbid that he should think his office irkful or tedious. The house is much impoverished, partly by the debts left by his predecessor, who was but a right slender husband to the house, partly by the necessary repairs of the church and other buildings, and the "innyng" of marshes which the sea had won, by lawsuits for the recovery of their rights, and by dismes and subsidies to the King, amounting to more than 2,000*l.* The house is now 400*l.* in debt, which I might see repaid if I continued in the office six or seven years, but if I should resign, the charges of first-fruits and tenths due to the King, added to the debt, would ruin the house. Christ forbid that I should so heinously offend against God and the King as to further the ruin of so godly and ancient a foundation, dedicated to Saint Saviour by one of the King's progenitors,* whose body, with those of his Queen and son, lie buried in honorable sepulture, and are had all three in perpetual memory with continual suffrages and commendations of prayers. Considering the premises I doubt not that you will continue your accustomed favor and benevolence toward our poor monastery. At our poor monastery aforesaid, 16 March 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Maister Secretary.

16 March. **485.** Wm. Basynge to Dr. Leigh.

R. O. Asks his aid in moving Mr. Secretary for him. Will give Mr. Secretary 500*l.*, and more, if required. Puts his whole confidence in Leigh for forwarding his purpose. Winchester, 16 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

16 March. **486.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. According to the King's command, signified by Cromwell, has viewed the breach of the walls of Guisnes, and estimated the repairs. They say plainly in Flanders that the war has commenced between Francis and the Emperor, *and was proclaimed on Sunday the 12th at Gravelines.*† The captain of Gravelines has sold two of the King's horses that Parker bought, and has taken four more home with him. Barbarossa has assembled 200,000 men against the Emperor. Rob. De la Merche has laid siege to a castle of the bishop of Luke, who sent to the Lady Regent for rescue. Every man is commanded to his garrison. What with Barbarossa, the French on their frontiers, and the dread that our King should help Francis, they were never so much afeared. Calais, 16 March.

Has written to the King to be good lord unto him, but is loth to ask anything out of his coffers; "beseeking you to help me to some old abbey in mine old days. I have no trust but God, the King, and you."

P. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of Mr. Secretary's letters sent by Huse.

* Stephen.

† The words in italics are struck out.

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16 March. **487.** THOS. WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Received her letters, dated 3 March, by lady Whetall, on March 13, and the same day delivered her letter to Antony Berry, gentleman of the Middle Temple. Sends by the bearer, Jas. Roberts, a mariner of Calais, a velvet frontlet, lined with black satin, for which he has promised Mrs. Burley 8*s.*, and 1 oz. of damask gold, price 4*s.* 8*d.* A bonnet will shortly be sent of the same velvet as the frontlet, and will cost 26*s.* Has paid the whole "dewty" to Mrs. Burley, 13*s.* 4*d.* Since coming to London has only received 6*s.* 8*d.* from all his debtors, and has spent more than 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Is a continual suitor to the Lord Chancellor, not having an hour's respite all day. Yesterday he took him to the King, when going to his closet, and spoke for him, so that he hopes to obtain his purpose. Asks lady Lisle, if she or her husband write to the Lord Chancellor, to thank him for this. Begs her to get for him from lord Lisle a blank warrant towards his charges. Has been to Dr. Tregonell about her letter, but can get no answer. Is promised many letters to them at his return. Hopes she will be mean for him that lord Lisle is not displeased at his long absence. London, 16 March.

Asks her to send him some money.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

16 March. **488.** THOMAS WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Encloses a letter given him by Leonard Smyth, who says he had it from Mr. Waytte. Lives now by hope and comfortable words, and his purse waxeth light. Hastynges is the most subtle and crafty fellow he ever met. Hopes soon his craft will little avail him. Sent a letter by Buck, lord Edmund's servant, with a gold cramp ring in it. Is uncertain whether it has been received, as he has heard nothing of it. Has written the news to lord Lisle. God send my Lord a good abbey or two for a commendam. London, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

16 March. **489.** MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF YOUGHILL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Have written to the King that for fault of good rule, and by force of unkind neighbours, they have no cattle nor corn to victual the town. Understand that certain aliens are preparing to invade the land, and beg for a provision of ordnance and powder. Have men enough for the circuit of the walls. Youghill, the eve of St. Patrick, this instant year.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

17 March. **490.** HENRY VIII. to the CONSULS AND SENATE OF BREMEN.

Vit. B. xxi. 102. B.M. In behalf of Geo. Wolweuer (*see* No. 285). Complains that instead of his being released, he is every day treated with greater cruelty. Hears from his ambassadors that it is reported at Bremen that his previous letters were obtained by their fraud. Denies that his ambassadors are guilty of this. Threatens retribution. Our palace, near London, 17 March 1535.

Lat. Corrected draft. Mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*

17 March. **491.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received Cromwell's letter by the master of the Masondewe. Has paid out the 400*l.* in the master's presence, and with his signature; there still remains near 40*l.* owing for ironwork, and there are other arrears. Perceives by Cromwell's letter that he is to meddle no further than to pay the wages.

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Hears that all abbeys under 200*l.* a year are to be "suppressed into the King's hands." Asks Cromwell to grant him the abbey of Burneham beside Wyndesore, at the present ferme of 51*l.* 10*s.* (a kinsman of his wife's is the vicar), or to let him have the priory of Folkestone at a reasonable rent. Dover, 17 March.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Cheff Secretary. *Endd.*

17 March. **492.** [LORD LISLE] to the CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES CASTLE.
R. O. Complains of his having imprisoned a servant of the king of England, named Deric, and another who accompanied him, and taken from the former certain writings, in violation of the amity with the Emperor. Calais, 17 March. *No signature.*
Fr., p. 1. *Endd.:* Copie.

17 March. **493.** [The CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES] to LORD LISLE.
R. O. I have received a letter from you complaining that I have detained a servant of the King your master, with another, his vassal. The fact is that I arrived from Court between 3 and 4 o'clock, and heard that the porters of this town had arrested two Germans. The one, who you say is called Dericq, said he was from Cologne, the other from Hamburg. As the latter had been proclaimed a disloyal subject of the Emperor, both were arrested before my coming, and placed in a hostelry called the Couronne. Small books of Martin Luther and his adherents were found upon them. I asked them if they had brought such books, and ordered them to be restored to them. I have referred the matter to the Queen; for, as you know, she and the Emperor have ordered us to keep watch on such persons. Your reproach that we illtreat English subjects is unfounded; and I wish you had done as much to preserve the amity as I have done to counteract malicious inventions on your side. I need not write at greater length, as you have made no answer to other things I have written, by which I wished to confer with you, and show you personally that I do nothing unworthy of a knight descended of blood royal like myself, though you do. Gravelingen, 17 March 1535. *Signed:* "Vostre bien amy, dysamys de l'Empereur."
Fr., copy, pp. 2. *Endd.*

18 March. **494.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.
Vienna Archives. Informed the Emperor by his last letters of the 7th how desirous Cromwell was to speak to him. Thinks the English were afraid of some agreement between the Emperor and Francis, and that they must since have received news that there was great probability of such agreement. This must have been the cause why Cromwell has cooled; nevertheless, he sent to me again today to say that he should be glad to come to me when I was at leisure, if it were only to know how I was. I will wait a day or two to see what he will do, and if he does not come I will go to him to ascertain all the news, and continue to divert them from making any treaty with France to your prejudice; with which alliance, so far as I can see, they are every day more disgusted, and will hardly hear speak of it, not even the duke of Norfolk, who has hitherto several times said to the ambassador of France and his brother that one of the best things his master could do would be to give him leave to levy 10,000 Englishmen for the service of France beyond the mountains. Yet of late, when the French ambassador spoke to him of his master's preparation for war and the advantages of a joint enterprise, the Duke answered abruptly that he and the other councillors of the King his master had enough to do in the current affairs of this Parliament without troubling themselves about the said war. And today again Cromwell has

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494. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

strongly affirmed to a man of mine that they would not lead the King their master such a dance for all the Frenchmen could do; whereupon he began to censure the said Frenchmen severely for their inhumanity to the duke of Savoy.

The French ambassador was a long time today at Westminster only to discuss the injuries which the French king says have been done to his subjects against the treaties. This is a very disagreeable and troublesome thing for the English, especially as Francis seems to have taken it to heart, and has written so strongly to his ambassador; and, as it could not be determined here, it has been this day advised that the King should send to France four doctors to discuss it. It is well to note that if the French hoped to treat anything with the English, they would have avoided troubling them in this.

Today a courier returned from Scotland, who says that it has been determined that this King and the king of Scots shall meet at York immediately after Easter, and that the duke of Richmond and the eldest sons of the duke of Norfolk and of the Marquis shall be made hostages for the security of the king of Scots.

It has been determined in Parliament that monasteries not worth more than 1,000 crs. annual rent shall be suppressed, and I think some beginning has already been made in the work, by which the King will greatly increase his revenue; with which, however, not being satisfied, nor with innumerable other means he has found of getting money, he has proposed to Parliament a law that every one shall be bound to offer at the holy sacrament according to the value of his goods; which offerings would be collected by men deputed by the King, in order therewith to feed the poor and impotent, and even to support robust mendicants, whom, for the good of the realm, he will employ in public works like the harbour of Dover. The King has also determined to forbid the greater part of the religious from hearing confessions, but that this should be done merely by the curates, who are to be ordered not to absolve any one who does not hold the Pope for Antichrist, and the King for head of the Church, confessing the other articles in conformity with these.

Cromwell, finding that the cross which he re-demanded of the Princess, as stated in my penultimate letters of 25 Feb., was not so rich as he thought, and had only the relic, to which these men attach no importance, has sent it back to her; but yet they have given her nothing of what the good Queen left for her. London, 18 March 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

18 March. **495.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Knows not what to add to what he has written to the Emperor, except that he has been informed that of late the King said triumphantly at a full table how the Pope, fearing the Emperor's approach to Rome, had furnished the castle of St. Angelo to withdraw into, and was raising foot soldiers for the same reason. He also said that the marquis of Guasto had killed the marquis of Villa Franca, which was a very awkward thing for the Emperor. These are all French inventions, which this King has no great difficulty in believing. You will see by the letters I write to his Majesty, the gentle device of this King to extract money on pretext of charity by means of the offerings. If it succeed, as no doubt it will, he will gain an immense sum of money, for he will impose a tax according to his will which everyone will have to offer, and not engage to do so for once but for all the other innumerable inventions that this King daily puts forward in order to get money, at which the people is terribly grieved and almost desperate, but no man

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dare complain. The new amours of this King with the young lady of whom I have before written still go on, to the intense rage of the concubine; and the King 15 days ago put into his chamber the young lady's brother.* London, 18 March 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

18 March. **496.** Lady Fitzwilliam.

R. O. On the 18 March 27 Hen. VIII. Thos. Portre, late servant to my lady Fitzwilliam, intending to leave the realm, did confess before the persons subscribed that John Denham, of Ethrop, Bucks, being in peril of death, did call to him one Sir Ric. Smythe, curate of St. Thomas the Apostle, in London, to hear his confession in Sept. 27 Hen. VIII., when he devised all his goods to dame Jane FitzWilliam, his mother, immediately after declaring the same to Thos. Cooke, his servant. *Signed by* Porter. Present, Will. Barreth, curate of Gravesend and others, and attested by Seth Traves, public notary.

P. 1. *Endd.*

18 March. **497.** Knights of St. John.

See Grants in March, Nos. 30, 37, and 38.

18 March. **498.** Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends a letter from Dr. Boner and Master Caundissh, received yesterday from one who came with Deric the King's servant. He told me that Deric was arrested at Gravelyng, and all he had taken from him by those in the castle. Wrote immediately to the captain, and encloses a copy of his letter; and the captain's answers, of which he has kept a copy, as he will have to reply again. Will do nothing till he hears the King's pleasure and Cromwell's. Calais, 18 March.

Asks that the captain's letter may be kept safe, as it is in his own hand. Whereas he says that if Lisle and other of the King's servants would do as he does to keep concord and amity, if he can prove that Lisle and any here to his knowledge have done any injury or wrong to any of the Emperor's servants or subjects, "I will be ready to make answer and amends to my shirt." *Signed.*

P. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

18 March. **499.** Thos. Warley to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has attended at the Court for the kirtle which she has long looked for, and this morning had a token from Mrs. Margery that it should be delivered to him in the Queen's wardrobe, where upon sight of the token he received it. It is of cloth of gold paned like the paper enclosed. Showed Mr. Blunt one of the sleeves that he might certify you of the same.

Went back to the Queen's chamber to thank Mrs. Margery, but she had gone into the privy chamber, so that he could not speak with her. Will be at Court tomorrow, and send word what she says by the next messenger. Asks what he shall do with the kirtle. Suggests that lady Lisle should write letters of thanks to Mrs. Margery and Geo. Tayllour, and remember those of the Queen's wardrobe. Mr. Raffe Sadler confirms what he wrote previously, that all abbeys of the yearly value of 300 marks and under shall be put down. When Sadler can come by any of the names, he will send them to Lord Lisle. The King has given to Mr. Blunt and his heirs the tenement that Thos. Knight of Calais dwells in. London, 18 March.

* Sir Edward Seymour.

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499. Thos. Warley to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

Wrote to lord and lady Lisle by Buck, lord Edmund's servant, to lord Lisle, by London, archer on horseback, and to both by Thos. Audesle, of Devonshire, and has heard nothing from them since his coming.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add:* At Calais.

19 March. **500.** Ric. Pate to Cromwell.

R. O. Received on the 16th inst. his letter dated 25 Feb., exhorting him "to pluck my sprites unto me" to do the King's affairs.

His "sedulity" will, he trusts, appear from the Emperor's answer, which he will despatch from Rome shortly after his coming. Asks Cromwell to interpret his access without Gregory Casali to the best part. Was moved thereto by divers reasons, and could not do otherwise, their journey being daily deferred. There were other things also that might meantime have succeeded to the small "prevayllement" or regard of their commission Naples, 19 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

[19 Mar.] **501.** William* Prior of Bridlington to Cromwell.

R. O. According to the King's letters received by Cromwell's visitors for the province of York, I have sent up the charters of our foundation and grants of appropriation to our poor house, with all our papistical muniments and bulls. As we are unable to thank you for your goodness to us, please to accept our poor hearts with the poor fee of our house which I send you, begging you to be good master unto us, and let the bearer know your pleasure. We are much troubled by gentlemen in our country for the denial of such farms as we may not forego easefully, fearing upon their wrong information to your mastership to have your letters directed to us in their favor. Begs his protection. Bridlington, the third Sunday in Lent.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

502. George Browne to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs for his assistance in meeting the necessary expenses of his promotion† in Ireland. Wishes to speak to him about his matter with lord Rochforde. Hears that Agar and other of those parts are despatched with favor. Beseeches him to consider his case. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

19 March. **503.** G. Lilius‡ to Starkey.

Harl. MS. 6989, f. 40. B. M. Writes by the bearer, John, who was brought up for some years with Starkey, and will give him full particulars of their health and state. Supposes he has heard of his patron's§ work, which will be a glory to the country and posterity. Venice, 14 Cal. April.

Lat. Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* D. Th. Starkeio, Londini.

20 March. **504.** Antony Barker to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters of 15 Feb., which I should have answered long ago if I might have spoken to any of the couriers. Your son Mr. James is with Mr. Raynoldes, who has had the governing him since he came to Paris. As he is not letted by so many troubles as I, your son will

* William Wood.

‡ George Lily, the son of the grammarian.

† To the see of Dublin.

§ Reginald Pole.

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profit more under him than me. I see him every day. His bringing up is sober and virtuous. Suggests that money for him should be paid to Nic. Hardye. Thanks for news of my lord of Harford.* Commendations to lord Lisle. The bishop of Paris is come from Rome suddenly and secretly, and glad that he so might escape. Paris, 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

20 March. **505.** The Town of Southampton to Cromwell.

R. O. Since you were last here we have lived in hope that we should be relieved of the great burden hanging upon us in the King's Exchequer for the arrears of the farm of the town. This has been increased by a yearly sum of 40 marks above the 200 for the fee-farm, in the Exchequer. Many writs are out against the late sheriffs of the town for the arrears, and we are undone without your help. If that were discharged we would set men to work for repairing the walls, keeping out the sea, and providing ordnance. Hampton, 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 March. **506.** Will. Waldegrave to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letters of the 2nd Feb., by which I perceive that John Peyntwyne has complained that I have discharged him from a copyhold he had of me of my manor of Wendon. I discharged him because he was the principal cause that Will. Barly, Esq., entered a piece of land of mine and took away my farmer's crop of corn to the peril of disinheriting me and my heirs. This is found against him by the whole homage of my tenants at a court where neither I nor my servants were present. He made himself similarly busy in my grandfather's time. The value of it was not more than 6*l.*, and his pretended poverty is feigned. But I shall be content to be ordered by you in this matter. 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 March. **507.** Ric. Southwell to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 230. B. M. On Friday night at Newmarket, your servant, my friend Mr. Bestney, lying in wait lest my son† should escape without his knowledge, furnished us with meat and fish sufficient for our entertainment, and in the morning gave us some to carry to my house. He offered to discharge our whole charges there, and convey us out of town without charge; which we refused. In requital, I asked him if I could send any message to you from him. He asked me to remind you of the priories of Lygyn and Syverneye, a cell to the house of Ely, for which he lately wrote to you. He desires his suit for the latter to be secret. Your pains will not be unremembered.

"Your son and mine" on Saturday last arrived all healthy, pleasant, and in good point, at my most poor cabin and cottage, where he seems better content than there is cause for. I have written to my brother certain remembrances for you. 20 March 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 2.

20 March. **508.** Antony Guidotti to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xiv. 241. B. M. "Al mio hoservandissimo singniore, conosciendomi inabile a sadisfare alle obrighatione et d . . . . . la Maesta regia vostro et mio singniore giornalmente conl . . . . . vo pensando in cche modo potrei inqualche parte a quello . . . . . alli pasatti giorni a Messina mivene per

* Foxe, bishop of Hereford.

† Apparently Cromwell's son Gregory, whom he afterwards calls "your son and mine," probably in consequence of some match then proposed for him.

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508. Antony Guidotti to Cromwell—*cont.*

fantassia depar . . . . . maestri tessittori di drappa de setta. Quali sono quelli che . . . . . anno benefichatto tallemente essa cipta che destrutta, che era . . . . . cipta del regnio di Cicillia et li cittadini dessa terra sono t . . . . . maraviglia a vederllo et tutto derivante da tale mestiero, ... la terra d'Antona per manchamento de sercizio de homini et tra . . . . . destrutta. Et inoltre quanto direbbe bene davere tale mestie[ro] . . . . . d'Antona, primamente per la chonmoditta de sua Maesta, e simile p . . . . . sua suditti che ampliandossi la detta artte indecta terra co . . . . . pure che da voi il neghotio sia favoritto. Li Normandi et B[rettagni ?] vanno a Lione 300 ho 400 miglia per drappi de setta, aranno p . . . . . de venire in Antona per potere portare delle loro merchantie p . . . . . a Lione non lo possano fare, et alsi averrano de ogni sorta drapper . . . . . merchatto che a Lione, donde consideratto honnia miresolve segre . . . . . capitolare con uno de migliori maestri dessa cipta de Messina pure . . . . . facciendoli pero buono partitto. Talmente che col nome de Dio alli x . . . . . passato con xxiiij. persone homini et donne utilli per tale mestiero . . . . . sopra una nave Rangiea per lavolta da Antona che vene otto . . . . . con le loro mogliere e figlioli. Et anno portatto tutto l'artifitio . . . . . delche vi prometto non e statto con poccho mio dangiero della vitta . . . . . per levarlli et condurlli con tutte le appartenezie dell mestier[o] . . . . . mi parra avere bene inpieghatto. Quando intenda V. S. tengh . . . . . che abbi facto bona determinazione si chome io mi persuado . . . . . per. che jo vorrei sappere parte della mente de V. S. sopra q . . . . . cioe se siatte desiderosso che detto mestiero, se aplichi grande . . . . . si chome sarrebbe la mente mia. Dacto che adesso e lapi . . . . . che fusi o sara mai consitt che queste preparazione . . . . . fano perdere il choraggio a questi poveri homini . . . . . se macienerette la mette vostra * * . * omini ma bisognia avere le loro mogliere servitori pratichi . . . . . tutto l'artifizio che e de grande volume et de gran travaglio . . . . . sa loro, tutta volta semichoraggiatte alfarllo la fatte da poy . . . . . anoctatte, che questo e troppo gran peso alle mie spalle che arsi . . . . . qualche pocho da tutto, sichome ne schrivo a mio suociero ad lungho . . . . . [vostr]a singnoria siresolla e sidegni respondermi o farmi respondere . . . . . gratia sopra questo e ffare domando a V. S. che sia intermediattore [che sua M]^{ta} midia previlegio che per xv. o xx. anni persona non possa in cotesto [regno] vocare et fare la vocare de questa artte, se non sotto mio nome, che questa . . . . . e domanda defforma a vendoci io presso tanto travaglio et spesa . . . . . o quando yedrette questa artte in Antona, et che sua maesta vedra . . . . . delli homini condotti costi che sarette intercessore a fare che sua [Maesta] me porgha qualche aiutto per ampliare questa artte, quale io non fo . . . . . alchuno che in brievi anni non abbia daessere in Inchilesi si chome . . . . . [q]uesti che mando de costa. La maesta dello imperradore dua anni . . . . . ando fu qui in Napoli dete grandissimi previleggi sdoni a dua fratelli . . . . . tti Francisco et Achostino Cordes Millanessi per che andassino a levare l'artte . . . . . sa et chosi intendo anno fato che in fatti et gentile artte et de buon profitto [et de g]ran reputazione. Et de gratia piacia a V. S. schrivere quatro versi . . . . . nere d'Antona che abbi per rachomandatto le persone xxiiij. che la . . . . . ndatti, et che non siano angheriatti anzi previleggiatti in che parte del . . . . . che stano. Et quando e fusi conmodo alli detti de Antona per qualche . . . . . vere dato loro 8 et 10 chasette de bando pure de dua o tre nobli . . . . . luna sarebbono bene impieghatti per che essi schriverebbono dello . . . . . Si bene visti che intermine de pochi mesi sanza spesa alchuna . . . . . verebbono a abbitare in Antona, tamen paressere povero la villa . . . . . .

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voglio desiderare a voi che lo desideriatte a essi, tamen sarebbe . . . . . mente a propoxito, et alla villa d'Antona sara de grande refreschamento . . . . . xxx. o xl. famiglie de questa (?) artte, et perche meglio de me intende . . . . . [n]eghozio faro sanza altro dire sopra cio.

"[Se sua Mae]sta o V. S. volessi che io chonduciessi uno maestro che lavori dero . . . . . o altro avertitemene et notate che mero altri homini de quelli . . . . . ia che a a intendere V. S. lho maestro che e venutto con le . . . . . ermisini et taffatta tuta * * *

"Simile se V. S. desegniassi avere per sua maesta, o per V.[S.] . . . . . e uno murattore, da fare uno palazo et chasa et qualche . . . . . qualche giardino almodo de Italia o grande commoditt . . . . . Et etiam uno depintore optimo pure Fiorentino giov[ane] . . . . . vertuossissimo et maxime alle cose naturalle. Et laresti per . . . . . e viparebbe da altra qualitta de totto. Adunque se in . . . . . viposso servire fattemello intendere che non bramo altro . . . . . Avutto la reposta de questa impartiro per Alpaese de costa . . . . . Napoli o Roma, Firenze o Vinegia judichatte possa servire la V. [S.] . . . . . in che conto che fusi comandattemi che vi obediro chome et mio . . . . . per che jo so che V. S. intende piu dormendo che io vegliando non . . . . . piu avanti baciando laman de V. S. suplichando quella . . . . . de rachomandarmi umillemente a sua gratia per la qua . . . . . deverse gentilezze, e alsi per la regina et de V. S. non mi s . . . . . estimo pure per Santo Giovanni essere Alpaese. Rachoman . . . . . il mio quore il mio suociero, suplichandovi alchontinouare . . . . . singniore che ciertamette appattito pure assai per me, tamen con . . . . . et la solitta benignitta de su maesta. Spero che a tutto sabb . . . . . fine che cosi piacia a nostro singniore conciedere gratia et felice . . . . . Data in Napoli addi xx. de Marzo 1536 et bincharnazi . . . . . ."

Mutilated. Add. Endd.: Anthony Guidott.

21 March. **509.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

R. O. I have appointed this bearer to show you an instrument I have sent to the King, and I beg your advice and assistance in the matter. I desire that such abbeys as are of my foundation in the North, and all such other as be in Northumberland, may not be granted till I have spoken with the King. Stampforth, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 March. **510.** The Mayor of Windsor to Cromwell.

R. O. On Sunday last John Brawne, dwelling in Old Jewry, London, came to New Windsor, offering to sell certain diaper, and saying that he came from you with your letter for the King's business. When we required a sight of it he said that Geo. Whelpley had ridden with it to Salisbury, and he would ride after it. Afterwards he said he was going to Abingdon to one Ric. Beverley. We desire to know your pleasure. New Windsor, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 March. **511.** Harry Broke, late Prior of St. Swithin's, to Cromwell.

R. O. Complains of Dr. Legh, their visitor, who, having a commission to proceed against him for alleged dilapidations, to which he made a true answer, threatened to remove him from his office unless he resigned. Was appointed by free election without ambition on his part, and never disputed the visitor's authority. Begs to have a pension assigned him by the King on the revenues of the priory, and confirmed under the convent seal. Winchester, 21 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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21 March. **512.** EDMUND STEWARDE to CROMWELL.

R. O. By Mr. Comptroller's letter I perceive it was your pleasure to have the prior of the Black Friars at Winchester brought up. I send him with a copy of his indictment, but as I received him from the sheriff I beg I may have a writing for discharge of me and my Lord. Winchester, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 March. **513.** EDMUND STEWARDE to SIR WM. PAWLET, Comptroller of the Household.

R. O. On the same subject as the preceding. Winchester, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

21 March. **514.** MARMADUKE ABBOT OF FOUNTAINS to CROMWELL.

R. O. This 21 March I received your letter concerning the resignation of a prebend I have in the collegiate church of Ripon. I have never promised to resign it, and this house was so much entangled I would rather resign my abbotship than my prebend. I have a dispensation for holding both, and beg, therefore, to be excused. We trust, in consideration of the relation of your Commissioners, the King's visitors, you will be so good as to pardon us for any resignation until such time as we be clearly through with the King for our first-fruits. Fountains, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

21 March. **515.** [SIR] FRANCIS HARBART to CROMWELL.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 94. St. P. II. 307. Since the departing of Sir James FeisGerrot and his brethren, these parts are quiet.

The Deputy has spoken with O'Mor and MacMorro at Kylka, and they seem desirous to have peace, though the report was that O'Konnore, O'More, McMorro, O'Dowyn, O'Molmoye, and others, had confederated against the English. My Lord Treasurer, and my Lord his father also, met my Lord, and told the Deputy and Council that O'Bren intends to make war on Ossory. O'Bren is the strongest man here. Commends the conduct of the deputy and treasurer. Complains of the lack of money for the army. The gentlemen of Kildare are afraid of being taken. The country is wasted. Wishes the King would send English to inhabit. Dublin, 21 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

21 March. **516.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.

R. O. In behalf of Ralph Broke, a spear at Calais, in consideration of whose sickness the King is satisfied that he shall remain here until his recovery without losing his wages. Westm., 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

21 March. **517.** RALPH BROKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has been ill of his old disease, or he would have been at Calais ere now. The Act is not yet passed for Calais, so his licence is good till it be. As to the proclamation made by Mr. Treasurer, my licence and my service, with the "shutte" (suit) of my friends to Mr. Treasurer, have caused him to write to your Lordship in my favor; so I hope you will pass nothing touching my rooms at Calais till you hear from me again. Begs credence for his servant the bearer. Eslyntoun, near London, 21 March.

Begs remembrances to lady Lisle.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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21 March. **518.** RIC. SEXSTON to LORD [LISLE], Deputy of Calais.

R. O. I have received your letters, and have shown most of my fellows here your pleasure. I have shown Mr. Treasurer your commandment touching myself. He said he would write to you in my excuse, and bade me remain here till I had answer of him in my suit. London, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

21 March. **519.** WILL. PRYSELEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have delivered your letters to Mr. Treasurer of the King's household in his place in Chanon Row, at Westminster, there being then with him all the other Commissioners that were at Calais. He asked after your Lordship and my Lady, my lord Controller, and my good masters of the Council there, and said I should soon have an answer, and he would write to you. Next day he showed me that the proclamation only meant that without the gates, viz., between Watergate and the Lanterngate, the inhabitants shall be taken as inhabitants within the town, and he said I should continue to dwell in the "fabours" at my pleasure, and serve the King as in times past. He commanded his clerk Chaterton to write the enclosed letter of his mind, which I send by Will. Womseley, serjeant. I beg that it be put on the register in the Council Chamber at Calais. London, 21 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed.*

22 March. **520.** HENRY VIII. to the CHANCELLOR and UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Add. MS. 10,124, f. 29b. B. M. Forbids them to admit any person to medical degrees without the approbation of Dr. John Warner, public prælector of medicine, or his successors. 22 March 1535, 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Cromwell.*

Later copy. Lat., p. 1.

22 March. **521.** EDWARD ARCHBP. OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O. Perceives from the bearer, Mr. Winter's servant, that the abbot of Fountains has not yet resigned. The abbot had told him he had a sufficient dispensation from the visitors, Dr. Layton and Dr. Leghe. On receiving the abbot's resignation will give his proctor collation and institution; has very little power, but Mr. Winter knows his good mind towards him. Cawod, 22 March 1535. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

22 March. **522.** ADAM BECANSAW, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Encloses 40[*l.*] due to Cromwell at this feast of Our Lady, for the benefice of Top[s] Filde, &c. Is "alleviating" with all diligence such duties as belong to the King by the death of the late bishop of St. Asaph, of which, since he parted from Cromwell, he has obtained 20 marks. Has done it, however, at his own cost, of which he hopes to be relieved by Cromwell. Whatecrofte, Cheshire, 22 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

22 March. **523.** MATTHEW THOMSON to SIR ARTHUR DARCY.

R. O. It pleased my Lord my master to send his letters in my favor to the prior of St. Oswald's for their grange called Huntwyk grange. Although, as the prior alleged, it is part of their grange, he promised, in the event of its alienation, that I should have it. During his absence the convent has

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523. MATTHEW THOMPSON to SIR ARTHUR DARCY—*cont.*

granted a lease of it to disappoint the prior, who has sent his servant, Wodrove, and put the grange in his Lordship's hands. Please ask him to favor me with it at the ordinary rent. 22 March.

P.S.—If you are not at leisure please write to Mr. Thomas Soulmont.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

22 March. **524.** STEPHEN VAUGHAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Mr. Parker warned him, on the 22nd inst., that one Dyrik, sent from Lubeck to Henry, has been arrested, along with his companion, a learned man of these parts, by the master of Gravelines. Will immediately enquire the cause. Three or four monks are said to have come here recently from England. One Whyte of Lynne, said to be a brother of the late bishop of Rochester, has been in Antwerp since Christmas. In a monastery of Franciscans at Barrow there are two monks, Peto and Flegg, late of Greenwich, than whom there are no persons who blaspheme more against Henry. Advises their arrest. If Henry writes in person to the Queen, Vaughan can apprehend them before they have a chance of escape. Antwerp, 22 March 1535.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

22 March. **525.** The TOWN OF GRAVELINES to LORD LISLE.

R. O. On the 20th inst., Clais Chocquel, your subject, showed us that some report has been made to you that we had ventured to infringe your territory of Oye in respect of the "hems" and pastures which we hold in the town of St. Omer, and that we had been digging trenches further than we have a right to do. This is untrue; for since the time when the bailly of Mark, Master Thos. Prout, and others, of Calais, held communication with some of our side touching the said pastures, and agreed that matters should remain as they were till they had informed the King that further measures might be taken, we have always left things as they were; but it is possible that the keeper of the beasts has dug in some places within the creek (*creque*) which forms the boundary between your pale and ours, to prevent them straying. The three crowns which Clais Chocquel pays us yearly is for a part of the said pastures, which we have let to him to encourage peace between neighbours. We have also received a letter from you, dated Calais, 17 July 1535, of which we enclose a copy, stating that you would inform the King before Michaelmas of everything in order to obtain an answer. We have had no news since. Gravelines, 22 March 1536.

Hol., Fr., p. 1, *large paper. Add.*

22 March. **526.** CINQUE PORTS.

R. O. Inquisition held at Hythe, 22 March 27 Hen. VIII., before John Parker, deputy of George [lord Rochford], warden of the Cinque Ports, as to articles found at sea and on shore.

Lat., pp. 2, *large paper.*

22 March. **527.** THOS. FOKES to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sir John of Dessemond has nearly the whole country belonging to
St. P. II. 308. the earldom, by the aid of the O'Brenes. It is pity he should rule so much unless his truth to the King is greater than it is thought to be.

If he distribute his four sons in the country they will not be obedient to the laws. Waterford, 22 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

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22 March. **528.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 228. B. M.

Has received her letter of 25 Feb. The ambassador in England wrote on 9 Feb. that the Princess was well, and had been removed to another house, smaller, and not so good as the first. La Ana feared that the King would leave her, and it was thought that the reason of her pretending the miscarriage of a son was that the King might not leave her, seeing that she conceived sons.

A monk of Monte Sion, who had been brought by fear to the errors of the kingdom, preached before the King that there was no purgatory. Another monk said publicly in a sermon that the former did not speak the truth. He was immediately arrested, and it is expected he will suffer martyrdom.

An Austin friar,* who formerly fled the kingdom on account of his being a Lutheran, is now so favored that he has been sent to Lubeque and Anbur (Hamburgh) to pervert the people there, that they may make an alliance with the King. The King has given him a bishopric.† Books are publicly printed against purgatory, images, and worship of saints. A roll has been made of monasteries and abbeys which they intend to suppress (*deshazer*) and give the rent to seculars. Rome, 22 March 1536.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

23 March. **529.** HENRY VIII. to LAURENCE STAYBER.

Vit. B. xxi. 103. B. M.

Desires him to intercept and send to England an English subject‡ of low birth, guilty of treason, robbery, manslaughter, and sacrilege, who is travelling with a rebel named Henry Philipp through Germany on his way from Flanders to Italy. Our palace near London, 23 March 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Corrected draft. Mutilated. Add.*

23 March. **530.** HENRY VIII. to the CONSULS and SENATE of NUREMBERG.

Vit. B. xxi. 104. B. M.

Requests them to arrest two criminals, James Gryffith Apwell and Henry Philip, if they pass through their territory. Our palace near London, 23 March 1535.

Lat., p. 1. *Corrected draft. Mutilated. Add.*

23 March. **531.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Inasmuch as the Act is passed that all places of religion being under 300 marks be wholly in his Grace's hands, asks Cromwell to remind the King that the little house of Byleygh, of which he was founder, lies entirely within his own lands. Will give 1,000 marks, to be paid in three years, for its recovery, and promises that it shall never be used as a religious house again. Benyngton, 23 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Master Secretary."

23 March. **532.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I had asked you to get me a couple of horses, but as I have procured some, I beg you not to take any trouble about it. Boulogne, 23 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* Barnes. † *See* No. 283 *note.*
‡ James Griffith. *See* next No.

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23 March.* **533.** JOHN ARUNDEL OF TRERYSE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Commend me to my lady aunt,† your wife. I thank you for the good cheer I had of your Lordship. I have sent a balinger laden with salt hides to Calais, of which the King's takers may take their pleasure, if there be any provision for the town in it; and if there be no restraint, I beg that my servant, John Milhewyche, may ship the rest to France or Flanders. 23 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

23 March. **534.** FRANCISCO TORELLO DA FANO to ———.

Nero, B. VII. 113. B. M. When the knight Casale left Bologna he charged me to send you news from Venice. Wrote lately by way of France, directing the letters to Wallop, giving an account of the accord between the Venetians and the Emperor, to keep the articles between them and the late duke of Milan, *i.e.*, to give him 6,000 foot, 700 light horse, and 500 men-at-arms, which they are now required to do by the Emperor for the defence of the duchy. Letters from Naples of the 15th March state that the Emperor was about to leave Naples on the 16th, but would travel slowly, as he did not wish to arrive in Rome till the Germans were in Italy. Today there is news that they held a muster at Bolzano, near Trent, on the 15th instant., and the Emperor will therefore hasten his journey. In the letter of the 15th, there is news that M. Scalengo had arrived at Rome, sent from His Majesty, with a colonel of 2,000 infantry, and that many are doing this without beat of drum. They are all sent by way of Sciena. The Pope has forbidden armourers to sell arms, and persons in the States of the Church to enlist. The French king is already master of all Savoy. Gives particulars of the Emperor's forces.

By letters of March 7 from Ragusa, the Turk had beheaded Marco de Nicolo, a Venetian, by whom he corresponded with France, and a great number of *asappi* or young janizaries, who mutinied for their pay while he was in Persia. He has created Barbarossa governor of Rhodes, with orders to provide galleys. Don Hippolito, brother of the duke of Ferrara, archbishop of Milan, has come from the king of France. The duke of Urbino has returned to his estate from Naples, and it is said will come to Venice.

Duke Alexander of Florence has married the Emperor's daughter. He has given the Emperor 150,000 cr., and His Majesty has recalled the exiles, The kingdom of Naples will pay the Emperor 1,000,000 of gold. The Focchars and Velzers have lent him 600,000 ducats. No answer has yet been given by the Emperor to the cardinal of Trent, Ferdinand's ambassador, and the archbishop of Colocz and Il Broderico, ambassadors of king John. Venice, 23 March 1536. *Signed:* Franc° Torello da Fano, agente del S°r Cavaliere Casale.

Hol., Ital., pp. 4. *Endd.:* Francisco Lorello.

24 March. **535.** HENRY VIII. to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Has commissioned Patt (Pate), archdeacon of Lincoln, his ambassador, to inform him touching certain of the King's subjects,‡ who, after having committed grievous crimes against both the King and their neighbours, have taken refuge in the Emperor's dominions, where they stir up causes of

* Year uncertain.

† John Arundel of Trerice is said to have married Jane, daughter of Sir Thos. Grenville by his first wife Isabella Gilbert (*Notes and Queries* 5 S. ix. 377); lady Lisle was another daughter. Was the writer of this (who calls lady Lisle his aunt) a *son* of the John Arundel of Trerice in question?

‡ *See* Nos. 529, 530.

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dissension, and have lately gone to Italy. Requests that these rebels may have no support in His Majesty's dominions, but may be delivered up to Patt for punishment. Westm., 24 March.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

24 March. **536.** ANGUS to GEO. DOUGLAS.

R. O. St.P. IV. 666.

Has received his writings from Pate Nesbet, and talked with him at length. Friends in Scotland advise that you should speak with Mr. Adam Oterbowrn, who, they think, has "small trayst in Schotland," to be good to my matter and yours. Also ask the King, my lord of Norfolk, and the Secretary, to bid my lord William [Howard] speak in my behalf to the king of Scotland. The clergy are sitting in general council at Edinburgh on certain articles put to them by the King. The King is not there himself, and very few temporal lords. He is at Crawfurd Jhon in Cledysdal. Sir Jas. Hamilton and others took his writing to the clergy, bidding them give up "crospresandes and the owmest claycht" throughout Scotland, and that every man should pay for his teind "syklyk as he payis to his landislord." The churchmen of Scotland were never so ill content. It is now fully believed that the two Kings will meet. Berwick, 24 March. *Signed.*

Add.

24 March. **537.** JOHN WHALLEY and JOHN TOMSON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Over 400 men are engaged on the works. Want money for one month's pay ending Saturday, 8 April, and also to pay arrears for timber and its carriage, ironwork, &c. against Easter. Wish also to have a reasonable surplus always in their hands, so that they may pay off and discharge loiterers when found idling; hitherto, for want of money to pay them off, they have been forced to keep on such to the King's loss. The 400*l.* received last would scant pay the wages last pay day, with two months' wage that was owing to over 160 men, and 50*l.* for iron-work. Asks for 500*l.* on account; "less shall serve afterward." Dover, 24 March. *Signed.*

In Whalley's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* "Chief Secretary." *Endd.:* "John Whalley and the mr. of the Meason de Dieu from Dovorr."

24 March. **538.** JOHN CHERITON to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Is at Marseilles with a ship "boffght at a gos mortos" (Aigues Mortes), costing 800*l.* In stress of weather was obliged to cut away her sails, and she will now cost him 500 cr. Has gone to Leghorn for the King's ordnance, and removed it to one Bylott's ship, as there is war between the duke of Savoy and the French king, and, as some say, betwixt France and the Emperor. This is probable, for the Emperor has sent to Nice 6,000 men. Can get 150 cr. of the sun for the 13 pieces of ordnance. Two are of brass and 11 of iron. Here people are entirely employed in preparing for war and manning the walls. The Emperor has sent to Nice 26 great brass guns. Begs him to favor the bearer, Thomas Smythe, captain of the *Trinity*, of Erith, whose owner is named Adam Samson, and one Spar. They were betrayed by a Genoese pilot, and the master, Jas. Romne, who was abed naked with a harlot.

Hol., pp. 3. *Headed:* Jh'us anno 1536, the 24th day of March, at Marsylles. *Add. Endd.*

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24 March. **539.** LISLE to the CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES.

R. O. Has received his letters in reply to those he wrote for the deliverance of Deryck, the king of England's servant, and the writings he had with him. His answer is not honorable or neighbourly, but directly contrary to the amity with the Emperor. Advises him to set Derick free at once, and not irritate the king of England, as he has often done.

Few persons are acquainted with the captain's boasted nobility of birth, but every one knows Lisle's parentage. If the captain were come of noble lineage, his manner would be more courteous. Calais, 24 March.

Fr., copy, pp. 2. *Endd. in Lisle's hand:* The letter to the capytayn of Gravelyng.

R. O. 2. Another copy, omitting the last paragraph.
P. 1.

R. O. 3. Another copy, also without the last paragraph.
P. 1. *Endd.*

24 March. **540.** JEHAN DE TOVAR to LORD LISLE.

Galba, B. x. 57*. B. M. I have received your letter in answer to mine of the 20th inst., informing you that my men had arrested in my absence a man named Derich, who, you say, is a servant of the King, and another Almain, in consequence of their having on them books of Martin Luther and his adherents. Derich disavowed his master, and said that he came from Cologne; so I sent him to the Queen. You may be assured that no wrong will be done him, knowing that he belongs to the King. If harm comes to him, it is his own fault. I pray you to moderate your writings, and think that we would do no displeasure to the King's servants, nor do anything to cause [enmity between] the Emperor and the King. Gravelinghes, 24 March 1535. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le Debitis de Kales. *Endd.*

24 March. **541.** LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends a letter from the captain of Gravelyng to the Emperor's ambassador in England, brought hither by an Englishman who dwells in the English house at Bruges.

On Tuesday last Parker's servant received three of the King's horses, and the fourth is lame. The captain of Gravelines gave 24 crs. for him, and, if he recovers, Parker will pay back this sum and for his meat, and have the horse again. On Monday last Diryck and the man of the duchy of Holster, who came in his company, were sent in a waggon from Bruges to Gawnt, and 16 archers with them. The same day the queen of Hungary removed from Bruges to the forest of Eclow towards Antwerp. Will send news when he hears of Diryk and his companion, as he has a person daily in the Regent's Court. Hears from a man of Marguyson that on Tuesday at midnight all those of Marguyson who belong to the garrison of Boulogne rode forth in harness, he thinks to the revictualling of Turwyn. Begs Cromwell to be good to him in his suits. Calais, 23 March.

After writing the above, went to the dyke to view the foundation of the wall which late fell. As the first stone was laid in the foundation, the rest of the wall and the rampire fell to the ground. If one who spied it had not given warning, it would have killed 40 men. No man can remember such a breach here before. Asks that there may be no lack of money. The breach shall be rid and the work set forward with all diligence. Forty men shall work day and night, and meantime that quarter shall be well furnished

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with ordnance, and 20 gunners shall watch there every night beside the stand watch and search watch.

The night of the date of this letter, received Cromwell's letter and two letters to the captain of Gravelines, from Cromwell and from the Emperor's ambassador. Has written him an answer, and sent the letters by a discreet fellow, one of the King's servants. Today, 24 March, heard that the Regent is returned from the forest to Gawnte for redress of great matters. Will write again when he hears from the captain of Gravelines. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Corrected draft of the preceding.

Pp. 2. *Add.*

24 March. **542.** Anne Rouaud (Mad. de Bours) to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I thank you for your letters and for the great kindness you have shown me. I was very glad that Jainsemy (John Smith) came. He saw what they have taken for your daughter. You show yourself a good mother to her, and I think she is of such good conditions that you will be pleased with her. The said Jehan Semy will speak more fully about it. My daughter d'Agincourt thanks you very humbly for the girdle of St. Rose and for the blanket you have sent her. She sends you a little silver cup and a head of St. John to put in a cabinet. I thank you for the gold thread (*fy dor*) you sent me. Abbeville, 24 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

ii. [Lady Lisle to Madame de Bours.]

"My Lord and I were both sent for about Easter to have gone into England, and also other trouble here have been the cause that I have not written to you or this time. I thank you for the pain ye take with my daughter. I thank you for the token ye sent me. I send you by John Smyth, this bearer, such money as ye have laid out for my daughter. I send you and mademoiselle d'Azingcourt such pleasure as I have to do you. I pray to take them in good part. And in anything where I may do you pleasure spare me not. Recommend me unto my Lord and to your son and daughter."

Draft, written on the back of the preceding.

24 March. **543.** Mary Basset to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks her for a beautiful white girdle. Will endeavour to obey her commands, and do good service to madame de Bours, to whom she is much bound for her kind treatment. Begs her not to be displeased that she must incur much expense for her. It will not be for long, for her dresses are well mended. Is in want of nothing at present but sleeves (*mancons*), which are all used up, as John Semyt (Smith) will inform her. Sends a needle-case and a gospel to carry with her *paternosters.* Abbeville, 24 March.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

ii. [Lady Lisle to Mary Basset.]

"Sending God's blessing and mine, willing you to serve God and please my Lord and Lady* ; and so doing I think the cost of you well employed. I send money by this bearer, John Smyth, to my Lady, that thereof of the money that I owe her she shall buy you such sleeves as ye need. I send you also hose cloths because the hosiers here, for lack of measure of your leg, cannot make them meet for you. I will that ye make mine excuse unto my Lady that she be not discontent that I have not sent her money or this

* Mons. and Madame de Bours.

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543. Mary Basset to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

time, I had such business that I could send it no rather. And any other thing that ye lack show your mind unto John Smyth. And if ye can perceive what thing my lady lack ——."

Draft, p. 1. *On the back of the preceding.*

24 March. **544.** Jenne de Saveuzes (Madame de Riou) to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I was glad to receive your letters by the bearer, and hear of lord Lisle's good health and yours. Your daughter is well. No one could do her duty better to Mons. de Ryou and me. You need not have apologised for not having sent sprats or fish this Lent, you make us so many fine presents. I send you a memorandum of all I have spent (*tiré*) for your daughter, as John Simoin (Smith) informs me you have lost the first that was sent you. I have received from the said John Semoin 27 crs. and the gold thread, for which I thank you. I send tokens I have brought from Vendosme. Pont de Remy, 24 March. *Signed.*

My son thanks you for the handsome purse you have sent him.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* a Calleys.

ii. On the back of the preceding is the following draft answer:—

"After recommendations to my Lord and Lady, I am sorry that I have not written rather (*i.e.* sooner) to you, but my Lord and I both were sent for to have gone into England, and other impeachment therein sithence hath been the cause thereof. And I thank you for the pain ye take with my daughter, and also for the tokens ye sent me. And such things as I have to do you pleasures I send you by this bearer, praying you to take them in good part. Madam, I send you the rest of your money, and am right sorry that ye had it not or this time; and shortly I trust to recover some lannyers for you. And in everything that I may do you pleasure," &c.

24 March. **545.** Anne Basset to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks her for all her kindness. Begs her to send her some cloth for shirts, not so thin as she sent before; and some hose, and a little money for her devotions. I have tried to find out, as you desired, what my Lady* would like. She would like some needle-cases. Pont de Remy, 24 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Madame de Lisle ma bonne mere a Calleys.

ii. Lady Lisle to Anne Basset.

I send you God's blessing, and my charge to you to please my Lord and Lady, and that you keep you a good maiden.

I send you money to buy smocks, because you say that which I sent you was too thin. I also send you hose cloths, because the hosier here knows not the bigness of your legs. I have sent my Lady a needle-case; but as I had no time to work it, I trust she will "take it gree," and I will send a better.

Draft, p. 1.

24 March. **546.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 641. Sent a letter from Cromwell to Wallop about the Emperor's preparations for war. It is considered certain that he will go to Rome. He is reported to have sworn that he will not cease war till either he or the French king is reduced to a private station; but the Imperialists wish to persuade the Pope that the Emperor has written to the French king, or asked through his ambassador, for the Admiral to be sent to Rome. Antony Leyva would

* Madame de Riou.

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approve of delay to collect men and fortify Turin and Vercelli. Everyone, including the Imperialists, thinks that if the French are strong at the beginning of the war, and protract it, they will be victorious, for the Emperor has not the means of sustaining the war long. Comments on the prospects of the war, and the advisability of Francis not accompanying his army. Hears that Leyva has advised the Emperor not to go to Lombardy.

The king of Tunis has attacked, without success, the garrisons left by Barbarossa, and has asked aid from the garrison of Goletta, who refused, having only 600 foot.

Cardinal Palmerius has been again talking to him since his last letter. Peter Lewis, the Pope's son, has often expressed a wish for an agreement between the Pope and the King, and that his Holiness would trust the faith of the kings of England and France. They are certainly moved by the knowledge that the war which the French king has told the Pope he will undertake, will tend to the liberation of the Pope and the See. They see also that the Emperor cannot carry on the war without exacting money from the clergy, and that he must ask the Pope for licence to collect a tenth or subsidies in Spain or Naples, and he will get what he wants from him. The Imperialists say that the war is to be waged against the Infidels, for Barbarossa has been invited by the French king, so that the Pope will hardly be able to refuse the Emperor's demands unless he secures his position with the two Kings. Asks for instructions. Rome, 24 March 1536. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Modern copy.

25 March. **547.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 321. I desire your favor for the bearer, my brother-in-law, who is now clerk of my kitchen, to have the farm of the priory of Shelford, or of some other house in Notts, now suppressed. Lambeth, 25 March.

Added in his own hand: Let not this suit be prejudicial to my servant Francis Basset. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

25 March. **548.** HILSEY BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 50.

25 March. **549.** JOHN PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH TWYNHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Our Lady's Annunciation I received your letter, which I shall obey with all diligence, but I beg that the sheriff, commissioners, and country may view the said weirs, and determine what is to be done. Christchurch Twynham, 25 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 March. **550.** The PRIOR OF BLYTHE* to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is visited with sickness, so that he cannot come up to show Cromwell their muniments, regal and papistical, according to Cromwell's injunctions at his last visitation. Sends him all the evidences concerning the King's grants and the bishop of Rome's confirmations. Blythe, 25 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

* George Dalton.

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25 March. **551.** Sir Piers Edgecombe to Cromwell.

R. O. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 117.

I thank you for your goodness to me at all times. It is reported all abbeys and priories under 200*l.* a year are to be suppressed; for what reason, or to what use, or to whose benefit, is not yet known. By grant of the King's father to my father and his issue male I am founder of the priory of Tottenes and the nunnery of Cornworthye, in Devonshire, both under 200*l.* a year. The prior of Tottenes is a man of virtuous conversation and a good "viander." I beg you will inform the King, and let him order me as one that will risk life and goods in his service. From my house, the day of Annunciation of Our Lady.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

ii. P.S.—If by your means the King will let the prior of Tottenes enjoy the spiritual promotions, "and hyt wyll be no better for hym and his breder to leve on," and I, especially as being founder, to have the temporal possessions or part of them, I promise to consider your favor to please you. But if you think my suit unreasonable, I leave all to you. It is said the "prioras" of Cornworthye is given already.

Hol., p. 1.

Cleop. E. iv. 258. B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding in Sir P. Edgecombe's hand (from which the letter is printed by Wright).

Pp. 2.

25 March. **552.** Thos. Lord de la Ware to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 234. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 119. Ellis, 2 S. ii. 132.

Hears that the Act is passed for giving to the King all houses of religion under 300 marks, but that he may license some to stand. Begs that the house of Boxgrave, of which he is founder, may be spared, as many of his ancestors and his wife's mother lie there. His parish church is under the roof of the church of the monastery, and he has made "a poor chapel to be buried in." If the King will not forbear to suppress it he might translate it into a college; otherwise begs that he may have the farm. Will recompense Cromwell's pains therein. "Written at my poor house upon Our Lady Day." *Signed.*

P. 1.

25 March. **553.** An Outrage in Yorkshire.

R. O.

"The examination of Richard Forde, servant to Sir Francis Bygod, this Our Lady Day, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII."

He says that on the 4th March last he waited on Ralph Bygod, brother to Sir Francis, from Mowgrave (Mulgrave) castle, after they had dined with the bailiff, to Pykeryng, 16 miles off; there bated their horses, and rode to Settryngton, eight miles further, where they arrived at 7 p.m. at the house of Sir Francis, where they supped. At supper some one brought word that Percival Worme, John Bygod, Chr. Williamson, Wm. Corneforthe, Nich. Harryson, Wm. Dobson, Simon Arrundell, Edw. Flecther, Wylfryde Fulthorpe, and Geo. ——, had ridden to Malton, two miles off, to murder one Davy Seignory, servant to Mr. Ewers. On this Rauf Bigod ordered their horses, that he might prevent the act; but before they came to Richard Reysyng's house, where the murder was done, they met Percival Worme and his company, who informed them that they had done it.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Crumwell, Esq., chief secretary to the King's highness.

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25 March. **554.** CHAMBERLAIN OF CHESTER.

R. O. Indenture, made 25 March 27 Hen. VIII., between Wm. Brereton, chamberlain of Chester, and Randolph Lloyd, whereby the latter covenants to exercise the office of chamberlain of Chester during the pleasure of the former.

P. 1. *Seal gone.*

26 March. **555.** ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, II. 268. Robert Woodward, warden, and the fellows of All Souls College, to Agnes, abbess, John, confessor-general, and the sisters and brothers of the monastery of Syon.

Make them participators in all their divine offices, prayers, fasts, indulgences, &c. and promise to perform exequies on being informed of the death of any of them, as for their benefactors. In the great hall of the College, 26 March 1536.

Lat.

26 March. **556.** JAMES LATHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received the King's letters and yours, dated the Rolls, 27 Feb., and called before me all the bailiffs and tenants in debt to the bishop of St. David's at the time of his death; taken bonds of some, while some claim white books, saying they ought not to pay by reason of the death of the Bishop. I have taken surety of them to appear at the session. Some of the money was due at Michaelmas last, and some a year or two before, as will appear by the names sent. I have viewed all the effects of the Bishop and put them in safe keeping. Lantefey, the manor place of the late bishop of St. David's, 26 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

26 March. **557.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. When the last galleys were here I desired to know your pleasure for all such goods as had been accustomed to come from Flanders in hoys, to be laden here in ships without paying custom. You desired that a stay should be made till the King's pleasure were known. Since then none have come. Now there is one with cloth and iron to load a ship for the Levant. Are they to pay custom? I have already informed you that the King's money for Plymouth has been all paid except 50*l.* Money will be brought in from the country for the King, which might serve for the purpose. There is much talk here of the suppression of religious houses. Let me be a suitor for one, viz., the house of Motffunt, where there is a good friend of mine with as good a master and convent as is in the country. If none are to be reserved, but all must pass one way, please to let me have it towards my poor living, "as the others shall be determined." 26 March.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 March. **558.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Hopes to make some arrangement about the 400*l.* for tomorrow. Will send the writings from Dover. Cannot get more than a year's respite. Hopes that a sum of money will be gained by Lisle's letter to the King. Norris has been at Greenwich seven days. Cannot yet meet with Walter Chaundler. "He is a very crafty fellow, and much borne by Mr. Comptroller." Sends lord Monagyw's letter. As to the contents of Lisle's letter by Goodall, "there is no fear but Snowden shall to Mr. Porter's use still

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558. JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

enjoy his room." Has ordered his hosen and under-hosen. Nothing can be done in my Lady's affairs with lord Daubeney till the book be sent. Parliament will be dissolved. Will be at Dover on Wednesday. London, 26 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

26 March. **559.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Mr. Basset is merry, and learns like a diligent student. I have shown Mr. Danastre that my Lord and you will retain him of your counsel at 40*s.* fee. If your book of the indenture had been here, we might have known ere this what might have been done in the extremity. Let it be sent with all speed—at least that I may have it at Dover. George Rolle wrote his mind to you and my Lord, but the surest way would be to redeem the lands and take it in fee-farm. Lord Daubny may sell wood at Bekynholt and Warham as he pleases, and your Ladyship has the annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* Geo. Rolle will do his best to find the office. I have been at lord Dawbney's several times, but cannot yet meet with Seller. Your Ladyship's woman has made me half a grant. I think she will be with you by Easter. And where the lady Whetehill has behaved so unlike a gentlewoman towards my Lord and you, I never expected other, for dissimulation and cloaked malice cannot be long hidden; but they will certainly be disappointed. I would have sent your kirtle by Fyssher, but Worley* would not deliver it till he hear from you. I cannot tell what he means. Touching all other matters I hope to write from Dover. London, 26 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 March. **560.** JOHN DAVY to JOHN TOVY.

R. O. Directs him to get a new certificate made of the lading of certain ships, viz., the *Anne*, of Calais, Robt. Johnson, master; the *Katharine*, of Calais, John Foull; the *Gregory*, of Harwich, Edw. Colyng; the *Erasmus* of Harwich, John Ollyffe; the *Anne*, of Colchester, Wm. Abell; the *Mary and John*, of London, ... Hewester; laden with wine and haberdashery. Rone, 26 March 1536.

I intend to send your ship to London, because I doubt to go into Flanders.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* John Tovy, sowdyoure, off Calys.

26 March. **561.** JEHAN DE TOVAR to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I have not written to you for a long time having, been absent from my garrison. Since my return I have heard of some difference that has arisen at sea between English war vessels (*battiaus de geirre*) and some of Flanders, for which the Queen and all the servants of the Emperor are very sorry, but as the thing has fallen out without any order from the princes, it can be arranged. I send a copy of a letter of a wicked priest who wished to sell the town of Airres in company with others. He has been put in prison, and has betrayed a number of treasons practised by the French, which have caused the French king to put his army immediately (*oisy tois*, qu. *aussitot?*) in the field. Of this I hope to give you more information shortly. Gravelines castle, 26 March 1536. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* Warley. *See* No. 573.

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27 March. **562.** NUNNERY OF MINSTER IN SHEPPEY.

R. O. Inventory taken at the monastery of Syxborough, Isle of Sheppy, Kent, by Sir Thomas Chenye, Sir Wm. Hawte, and Ant. Sentleger. 27 March 27 Hen. VIII.

The more interesting items are as follows :—

In the church :—"First, in the upper part of the choir one pix of silver parcel [gilt], with the sypers for the same, and one pix, silver and gilt, with . . . . . rings thereon." A "cross of silver gilt, with the Crucifix, Mary and John . . . . . silver and gilt, socketed for a staff." 4 altar cloths of linen, with fronts for above and beneath, of linen, "with crosses red and blue for the Lent." A painted cloth of the Resurrection and other furniture of the altar. "A great Lent cloth of linen to draw overthwart the choir in the Lent." One image of Our Lady in alabaster. One great candlestick of "latynn." A pair of portatives. A front for an altar, of green satin "bryges," embroidered with gold a foot broad. In the shrine, a coffer; and another little shrine, of timber, gilt, "full of relics in purses of silk." A plain coffer of ivory, and a box of bone containing relics. An old sleeve of St. Syxborow, with 18 pieces of silver therein. "2 hangings of verders for the sides of the choir, with arms of the Norwoods for the whole length of the choir." 3 books with 2 silver "clapses" apiece, 6 with one silver 'clapse" apiece, and in the choir 50 books. A cloth for the prioress, "set of verders with white roses and lilies."

In the vestry :—An old pax of timber, covered with silver and set with old stones. 4 altar cloths of diaper, and 2 of saye, with 2 curtains of silk. A priest's surplice. Cushions, altar cloths, and other cloths, one of "coper bawdekyn," to bear over the sacrament. Seven score books. A pair of latyn censers, and a shyp of latyn to the same.

St. Katherine's ile :—An altar cloth, a front for the altar of St. Katharine, of "alblaster," and 2 rood cloths.

Our Lady chapel :—Besides altar cloths and priests' vestments various :—A painted table of Our Lady in the little chapel. 22 flowerdelice and 11 flowers embroidered of lukes gold on canvas. "4 old tapestry cloths with Norwod's arms for the kneeling stools, and an old bankar of red and blue tapestry." A branch candlestick of five lights of latin, and a hanging lamp of latin. A coffer with stuff belonging to St. John's chapel in the churchyard.

[In . . . . . ?] :—2 old mytars for St. Nicholas, of fustian broidered. A cope of red bawdekin. A half arm and hand, of wood, covered with silver; and a press full of old books "of no value."

In the body of the church :—2 fronts of alblaster and 2 of timber painted. 9 images of alblaster. A painted cloth afore the Rode loft.

The great chamber in the dorter :—Altar and other cloths, among them 3 houseling towels, and a cross cloth with the image of St. Syxborow embroidered thereon. "A pix of byrall set in silver and gilt, with relics therein, and set with stones." A pix of silver and parcel-gilt, with a relic of St. Thomas of Canterbury. A pix of silver, and one of horn set in silver. 3 small crosses of silver and gilt, set with stones. A bone of St. Blase, set in silver and gilt with stones. A little coffer of ivory, bound with silver and gilt, and in it a coffer of silver parcel gilt. 11 owches of silver, some gilt. A signet of silver, and a little bottle, of copper and gilt. 10 corporasses and 9 cloths. A lector table of ivory finely wrought, and another of timber. 1 cope vestment for a deacon and sub-deacon embroidered, of gold of Venys and Sy[pers]. A vestment for a priest, deacon, and su[b-deacon], of blue velvet, broidered with stars of gold; and 10 other items. Belonging to dame Agnes Davye: a sparver, feather bed, &c., a cupboard, a pair of tongs, and a fire pan.

Dame Agnes Bownes chamber :—Stuff given her by her friends. A feather bed, &c. A goblet of silver parcel gilt. A masor with a brim of silver and gilt. A little piece of silver. A spoon of silver, &c.

In the chambers of Marg. . . . ocks, Dorothy Toplyve, Anne Loneden, Eliz. Stradlyng, Anne Clifford, Marg. Ryvers, and Ursula Gosbore, sub-prioress, are feather beds, &c., with pewter plate.

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562. NUNNERY OF MINSTER IN SHEPPEY—*cont.*

The frayter, containing a little flat piece of silver and a masor with brim of silver gilt, spoons, platters, &c. (11 items). The hall: 3 dormant tables, chairs, hangings, &c. (8 items). The parlor: (8 items, one "a little clock, a book of saints' lives, and a little round table.") Second parlor: (6 items.) The buttery within the parlour: (3 items, one "a flat salt of pewter and 9 kilderkins.")

My lady prioress's chamber:—The whole hanging of green saye, a trussing bed, feather bed, sheets, &c. A basin and ewer of silver, the basin parcel gilt. A pottell pot, of silver, parcel-gilt. A standing cup, chalice wise, with cover gilt and enamelled. 2 standing cups, standing masor, 2 goblets, 2 salts, and a gilt nut, all in silver. 13 spoons of Christ and the Twelve Apostles, one gilt, and the rest silver, with images gilt. 2 dozen silver spoons. 4 masors. 4 "pair of coral bedes, containing in all lviii. pase gawdy . . . . . ."

In the chamber within, called the "Styllyng chamber," and in the chamber within that, are 13 items of bedroom furniture. In the maidens' chamber: 2 feather beds, &c., a great carved chest with old evidences, &c. In the great buttery: 2 basins and ewers, a pottell pot and salt of pewter, 3 old chests, 4 old hogsheads, a leather pot and wooden tankard, a great buttery knife, and a little bell. In the nether and upper kitchens, 11 items. In the "confessor's chamber" over the gate house, hangings, feather beds (2), a chair, a form, and a "creper" of iron for the chimney. In 5 other chambers, amongst them the stewards' and the porters' lodge: bedroom furniture. In the storehouse by the cheesehouse, by guess, 1,000 lathe and 800 paving tile. The vicar's chamber. The chamber next the same. The chamber at Preston Hawle. The Lady chamber. In the bakehouse, a horse mill and 3 other items. The brew-house. The bulting-house. The milk-house. [Gray]ne in the [gar]ners:—Wheat, malt, barley, oats, tares; 50 acres of wheat, ready sown, with half a quarter on every acre in seed time; 6 acres of beans, 4 of peas, 7 of oats, and 4 of tares; 36 acres of fallow for barley, and 50 for wheat, next year; 8 score load of hay.

Cattle:—5 country oxen and 4 western oxen, fat, four of the former sold for 8*l.* 10*s.*; 18 lean oxen, workers; 12 lean steers, 28 yearlings, 38 kine, 10 sold for 13*s.* 4*d.* apiece; 27 calves, 5 horses, 6 geldings and a horse and 5 mares, 43 hogs. Sheep:—wethers and rams, 430 "at five score to the hundred;" bearing ewes, 700; twelvemonthings, 635; lambs, 560. Ploughs, wains, and other stuff of husbandry. In the belfry, a bell standing on the ground. Names of servants in wages:—Mr. Eglestone, Mr. Whyte, John Cocks, butler, and 35 others, with their duties and amount of wages; amongst them Sir John Lorymer, curate of the parish church, at 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a year, Sir John Ingram, and Sir Thos. Feldar, chaplains, at 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and John Gayton, shepherd, at 53*s.* 4*d.* "and no livery."

Sir John Lorymer, parish priest, says that on Ascension Day last there were 7 chalices on the altar, whereof 3 are lacking at the day of taking the inventory; and on Relic Sunday there were other things shown, now lacking. Found since the inventory a plain "pece" of silver, with the top gilt, and a dozen silver spoons.

Pp. 15. *Endd.:* The Mynstre in Shepey.

27 March. R. O. **563.** RIC. SOUTHWELL and ROBT. HOGEN to CROMWELL.

John Deriche, of Byrcheham Well in Norfolk, who indicted Mr. Jenney less than a year past for riot, by the name of Christopher Jenney, King's serjeant-at-law, has now spoiled the house of Marham nunnery, in Norfolk, of all the lead, &c., and left the house uncovered and bare. Over and besides the presumption of the trespass, which is very lewd and of evil example, it encourages others to do the like without waiting for the King's licence. The nunneries also of Blackeboroughe, Sholdham, and Crabhowse make away with all they can, and make such pennyworths, as they are not able to pay any part of their debts, so that all the goods will be dispersed. Derriche is

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now in London, and makes labour to you to have part of these houses in farm.

We beseech your favor for the prior of Pentneye, assuring you that he relieves those quarters wondrously where he dwells, and it would be a pity not to spare a house that feeds so many indigent poor, which is in a good state, maintains good service, and does so many charitable deeds. We hear that great labour will be made unto the King for the same, and large offers, the rather because the house is new made throughout, and no house in the shire stands so commodiously. If you will prevent it, your labour will not be without remembrance. Est Bradenham, where, by the desire of my "neypere" Hoggenn and his good wife, my son and I, and our whole train, were merry, wanting nothing for our entertainment. 27 March 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Please have in remembrance our suit for our old friend Mr. Robersarte for the house of Coxworthe, in Norfolk. I have written to my brother Robt. Southwell, beseeching you to judge what you will do therein for the said Robersarte.

In Southwell's hand. Pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

27 March. **564.** Richard Abbot of Winchcombe to Cromwell.

R. O. It has pleased the King to direct his letters for a lease of our pastures of Frawntun to Edmund Conyngesby, of his chamber, to have the same to him and his assigns for 50 years. Please remember the bargain that is betwixt us and Sir John Aleyn, knight and mayor of London, for our "ooles" (wools) for years to come, at a price certain, upon pain of forfeiture of our lordship of Shurburne. If we sell our leas and pastures where we breed our lambs, we cannot perform our contract. Please inform the King of this, and suffer us to hold our pastures or dissolve our bargain. Wynchelcombe, 27 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

27 March. **565.** Moryson to Starkey.

R. O. Agreeable and kindly as your letters have always been to me, in these last you have surpassed yourself in goodness and in zeal. My joy and thanks cannot contain themselves. They burst the banks, flood the fields of my friends; letters fly about, and the more witnesses I have of my felicity the more it grows. I know not what more I could have asked than that a man so highly distinguished as the Secretary should declare his regard for me. To be praised by one whose influence with the King is so unbounded is greater than any actual benefit. How much can circumstances do, especially in conferring a favor! "Ante cœnam, statim a lectis litteris, non rogatus, sponte numeravit; interea cœnæ, grata nostri ab eo facta mentio, qua voluptate me perfundit!" Will abate no exertion henceforth to cultivate his friendship. Who will not love the man whom you so praise in your letters to me, to Harvell, and to the accomplished Pole? I commit myself entirely to him in these letters, which I entrust to you to deliver. If he thinks of calling me from Italy to his house, I trust you will see (if it do not occur to himself) that I shall have money enough both for the journey and for the purchase of those Greek books which you know are either not procurable or very dear in England. By repaying borrowed money, and not even all of that, I leave myself nothing. "Angeli, veluti legatione defuncti, prorsus abierunt. Cum D. Wyntero age. Nosti cætera." Remembrances to Thomyou. It is rumoured 5 millions of gold are on their way to the Emperor from the New World; but the Neapolitans, daily vexed with new exactions, will hardly believe it. Unless some one has seen it I shall not believe it myself. Venice, vi. Cal. April.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Begins:* Etsi semper alias . . . . doctiss. Starchæe.

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27 March. **566.** Thos. Raynolde, priest, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Commendations to lord Lisle. Mr. James, her son, is well. Has received her letters by Lelgrave's servant, and wrote back by him. Has sought Mr. Hardy three or four times, but can hear nothing from him. Asks for her further pleasure concerning the conveyance of her son, in case Mr. Hardy speed not. Paris, 27 March.

Mr. Boclere and Mr. Bekynsaw desire to be commended to her and lord Lisle.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 March. **567.** Anthony Budgegode to Cromwell.

R. O. Among a "great sort which of your goodness and charity you have holpen," I beg to be remembered with some poor living in my old days,—not like the life I have led these 20 years, as your mastership knows. My chief living which I had of you, the farm of Hampstoles, is now enclosed into the park of red deer of Berkeley. It has cost me 20*l.* to sue it out of lord Berkeley's hands, and in recompence I ask you to help me to "one of the Priorys of Selles (*qu.* or Cells ?)," which it is said are to be suppressed, to have in farm for like years. There are three houses in this country, viz., Stanley, Derest, and St. James in Bristowe, of which I should like one. I would sue to you myself, but am appointed by your nephew to see the said enclosure. Berkeley, 27 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 March. **568.** Thos. Leygh to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Sent her a letter lately by Mr. Cave, one of the company of the Staple. Since then, has received a letter from Peter Bate, Mr. Fouler's servant, saying that lady Lisle wishes to have the ring she sent since he was last at Calais. It is therefore enclosed. Is content to wait till May for the money she owes him. Desires to be recommended to lord Lisle. Hopes to be at Calais at Easter, or shortly after. Calais (*sic*), 27 March 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

27 March. **569.** Loys de Renty to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Writes again to beseech lord Lisle not to repair the bridges broken by the English to prevent passage into the county of Artois. Had written before to show the great injury done to those of Bredenarde by the French by means of these bridges, while the English have direct passage by Boutz, Ardre, Pays de l'Angle, and otherwise. The English adjoining Bredenarde are very urgent that he should write about it. St. Omer, 27 March 1536. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

27 March. **570.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 229. B. M. The English are beginning to bind themselves somewhat more with the French (*stringersi un poco piu con questi*), and, as the world goes round in this way, confidence between them will return. The bishop of Winchester is most desirous of his King returning to the right road, and he made this book under compulsion, not having the strength to suffer death patiently, which was ready for him. The other ambassador, who is his friend (*tutto suo*), and without fail the best of Christians, and a great friend of Faenza's, desires this more than life. Perhaps God will open the way to some good work, and the more, as seeing the Pope's neutrality preserved with such

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courage and virtue. The Imperial ambassador has said that the Emperor will not go to Rome, but stay in the kingdom (Naples).

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 3. *Headed:* Al medesimo. Da Mont Plaisant li 27 Marzo 1536.

28 March. R. O. **571.** JOHN BRUCE and JOHN PYPHO, bailiffs of Ipswich, to SIR HUMPHREY WINGFIELD.

A friar's concubine, as we esteem her, has come to Ipswich and brought nine letters from a friar in Canterbury, purporting matter, as we consider, not very good. We send them to you. It appears that the said friar is he that fled for robbing Mrs. Townysende, of which we suppose you had some knowledge at your last being in Suffolk. We send also the bill she brought with her of the names of the towns she should resort to. Yepiswiche, 28 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

28 March. R. O. **572.** SIR FRANCIS BRIAN to CROMWELL.

Since his last, by Ric. Greneway, divers persons have solicited him for leases of different farms belonging to the abbeys in the Act of Suppression, for which he has been offered much money. Desires Cromwell's advice what to do therein. It is as meet you to have the profit as any man. There are in Northamptonshire two priories called Ashby, a house of canons, and a nunnery, within the Act. Suggests they might be stayed till the terms of the exchange between the King and Serjeant Knightley are arranged. Would like the abbey of Bykellsdon for himself, as it adjoins the forest, and the King's game might be injured by another man. Begs Cromwell will remember him for that and Dallapraye. Left a memorandum with Mr. Ric. Cromwell. Wolbarton, 28 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 March. R. O. **573.** T. WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

Received her letter today from Buck, lord Edmund's servant, bidding him send the kirtle and sleeves given by the Queen, by Goodale. Had already given it to Hussey, with three yards of black satin for lord Lisle's doublet. As to her desiring him to take 20*s.* from Hussey to reward those in the Queen's wardrobe, Hussey says Mr. Taylour wishes no reward to be given. Has delivered the casket of steel and "flower" to Mrs. Margery Horsman. She was right glad of it, and said it would serve to keep her jewels in. Encloses a gold cramp ring, which she gave him for lady Lisle. Has not seen Mr. Receiver since her letter. Since coming to London has received a letter of lady Lisle from Hussey, dated 17 March; another, dated 25 March, by Bucke; and one from lord Lisle, dated 18 March. No news but that the abbeys shall down. The King's solicitor, Mr. Riche, is made general surveyor, and Mr. Pope, the Lord Chancellor's servant, the general receiver. Great fees are allowed them. There will be eight other receivers, who will have during their lives, 20*l.* a year, 10*l.* for the carriage of every 1,000*l.*, their costs and charges borne. Edward Waters, Mr. Gunston's brother-in-law, is one, and Freman, the King's goldsmith, another. Does not know the rest, nor who will be auditors. It is said the King will ride North to meet the king of Scots. Received from Bucke a packet of letters from lord Lisle. Delivered them to Mr. Secretary, who incontinently read them. It is an evil time for suitors, as the King and his Council have so many matters in hand daily. Begs her to ask lord Lisle to write in his behalf to the Lord Chancellor, that he may have expedition in his suit. London, 28 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

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28 March. **574.** LWEN MAES, Captain, to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Is captain of a small galleon of Newport. There has come on shore at Zundcote, near Dunkirk, in the late storm, a boat of one of your ships of war. Neufport, 28 March 1536.

Hol, Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

28 March. **575.** CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS].

Vienna Archives. We received only yesterday, the 28th, your letters of St. Matthias' Day, relating your conversations with Cromwell about the establishment of amity with us; and although you doubt, with good reason, that all Cromwell has said to you was only with a view to his master's profit with the French, nevertheless, perhaps, things being as they are at present, means might be found at this juncture to withdraw the King from his grave error, relieve the Princess from her danger and the realm from confusion, and at the same time get the better of the king of France, who is the chief cause of all this mischief. This would be all the more important now, considering the unjust attack made by Francis on the duke of Savoy, his own uncle, occupying his country beyond the mountains, except what he has instigated those of Berne, Fribourg, and the Valisiens to take. This has caused many enormities and scandals against the Church, and all has been done by Francis from dislike of the amity shown by the Duke and Duchess to us, and in the hope of obtaining Milan by force, or compelling us to dispose of it according to his wish, even while he was negociating with us, and notwithstanding that his ambassador had several times expressly assured us that his master would undertake nothing by force, especially against the duke of Savoy. And although we hope to resist them, and Milan is very well provided, yet there could hardly be a better time to bring about the above effects; and whatever may have been the past dissimulation of the king of England and his ministers, yet there is a great probability now of their coming to treat, considering what Cromwell has said to you and the great indignation of the English against the French, which his words imply. Besides, we hear from France that the French complain openly of the king of England, and say they expect no assistance from him. Moreover, Wallop has spoken lately to Likkerke, although in very general terms, in agreement with this, and likewise the English ambassador with us. For these reasons, and the other conversations hitherto held with you and Likkerke, we last wrote to you from Naples to try and find out if there was any means to renew negociations with England, so as, if opportunity offered, to hinder the kings of France and England from a closer alliance, or England assisting Francis in his enterprise. And since the overture has been made on the side of the king of England you must use all possible dexterity, seeing that it is so important to conduct this good work aright. And considering how it affects us and our said cousin, and the whole of Christendom, that you may know our mind more particularly, we take up the points of your proposals to Cromwell, on which it seems to us that his answer is not much amiss.

1. As to the withdrawal of the king of England from the Church of Rome: it is truly a matter of great importance, and it may be feared that the King will be the more obstinate from fear of the world, and even of his subjects; and the more he is wedded to his own opinions, and needs to be reconciled to the Church, as you may see opportunity, you must use such arguments as you think useful, both as to the danger of conscience, the division and confusion that might arise in his realm, and the manifest danger thereof if the Pope were to proceed further to the execution of the censures already fulminated and to deprive him of his title, demanding the assistance of Christian princes; and that whatever might occur he and his adherents could not be without continual anxiety; and even if he could maintain what he had

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begun it would be with great danger and difficulty during his life, and afterwards there would ensue troubles, which it would be better to avoid, securing both himself and his kingdom, either by referring the decision to the Council, or trusting to our mediation with the Pope, on which he may rely, to put matters on an honorable footing. If you could also try and discover the means which he would agree to, it would be time gained, and it is probable he would choose this last rather than bind himself either to the Council or to our arbitration. This also we should prefer ourselves, as otherwise he would do all he could to hinder the Council, and even if he consented to its convocation he would adhere to the other heretics, rendering a general remedy more difficult; whereas, by treating privately with the said King, we could the more easily negociate with the Pope. As the causes of his present perplexity are the sentence given at Rome on the divorce, and the particular interests of the kingdom as regards annates and other dues of the Church; as to the first, it might cease in treating of what concerns our cousin the Princess, and as to the second some declaration might be made touching the said annates and other dues; and even as regards the authority of the Church of England, the King might be persuaded that the matter would be determined to his honor and the weal of his kingdom. You will do in all this what you think most judicious, putting forward everything as of yourself and by way of inquiry whether such a thing can be done, without giving any assurance on our part until we know to what the King will agree, for it is a matter on which we can give no pledge to the prejudice of the Church without the Pope's consent; but you may declare that we will do our best for the honor of the King and realm. And if in the end you see no hope of withdrawing him from his error, you must still sift his intentions as to the other points to the bottom, provided you do not bind us to maintain his error; for, sooner than break off the treaty at this juncture, although it were unwillingly, we would consent to leave this point out in order to carry the others, which we think would in the end bring him right, otherwise things will go from bad to worse. You will also ascertain, as far as you can, the intention of the King as to the said Council, in which he ought to make no difficulty in case matters were discussed concerning the Pope and Princess as above.

2. As to the second point, touching our said cousin, care must be taken: in the first place, not to treat anything to the prejudice of the late Queen's honor, or of her legitimacy and right of succession; but that whatever be treated be to the end that, as you have rightly proposed, the Princess may be declared legitimate, and her right of succession expressly reserved; and if the King will not consent to this, to put the matter at least in suspense, leaving the rights of the Princess as they may be until after the death of the King, by marrying her to some suitable person with an honorable provision meanwhile.

In this three things are to be considered:—(1.) That in that case nothing more can be done for her advantage during her father's life, and she can take no action with good conscience against her father even for redress of the injuries done to her late mother, even if her life was "advancée sinestrement," as is suspected; and if the sentence of the divorce were pursued, to make the King give up his concubine, he might marry another, whereas it is certain he could have no issue from the concubine to hinder the succession of the Princess.* And as one of the principal points which the King will think of with regard to our said cousin, and also the concubine and her adherents, will be to whom they will marry her, and it is important also to treat of it as a principal point in order to with-

* To this passage in the Spanish summary, § 2, is appended a marginal note:—"The concubine is since dead, and the King has married again."

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575. CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS]—*cont.*

draw our said cousin even for her surety, as well as for the security of further negociations, you will endeavour discreetly to discover to what match the king of England leans; and, as of yourself, and in such wise that no one can presume it is part of your charge, you may suggest Don Loys of Portugal, our brother-in-law, who was lately with us in the Tunis expedition, and do your best to recommend it either to the King or Cromwell. He is, in truth, the person who, among all others, seems best suited both for the Princess herself and for the King and his realm, and the concubine and her adherents ought to be less suspicious of him as the Portuguese are good neighbours and not quarrelsome, as you may suggest; but it must be with a suitable dowry. (2.) By this means the Princess might be drawn out of the kingdom, rescued from continual danger of her life, and allied with a person of suitable quality; and, when the time came, might be assisted by her allies in obtaining her right; and if issue came of the marriage, especially male issue, it would be a great occasion to her father to recall her and her children into the kingdom, if he is satisfied with the treaty we shall make together, and the good offices we shall continue to do him. And (3), although it be a good thing to bring back the King to his allegiance to the Church, even though the Church forbear some of her rights and profits, and also to withdraw our cousin out of the realm, yet we cannot do prejudice in the future either to the one or to the other, and means may be found hereafter of putting the said Church in full possession of her rights, especially if our said cousin succeed to the Crown; and she also, before leaving England, cannot make any treaty which can prejudice her, since everyone knows in what fear and danger she is kept. Moreover, although the Concubine might not agree to either the one or the other of the above means (the declaration or suspension),—which she and all her adherents ought to think a great advantage, to be relieved from the fear and danger they are continually in,—and though she put forth further claims in behalf of her daughter and other children that she might have, yet you should not break off negotiations on this account, but ascertain in this also to what she will agree, and, after making such representations to her as you think fit, say you will refer to us. If you find her demands too exorbitant you may use Cromwell's help, if he can and will do what he has promised, and use all possible dexterity to make the most advantageous terms for her that you can; and if there be anything that requires to be kept secret from the said Concubine or her adherents "il s'en usera selon ce."

And if perchance the king of England should wish to marry anew, you are not to dissuade it, if it be with good conscience and if it facilitate the treaty, seeing that neither our cousin nor we can hinder it; and it would be better for our said cousin, as showing the justice of her late mother and herself, and lead to her being better treated; and, provided the match were honorable, we would not forbear to aid him through the medium of the said treaty.

3. As to the third point, of the assistance against the Turk: we doubt not that, as Cromwell has said to you, if we could arrive at some understanding on the above two points, the king of England would contribute to it willingly, as he will have the means, from the great sums which we understand he has obtained from the Church, and which he could not apply to a better purpose; and you may continue to ascertain what assistance he would give, letting him understand that we should be very glad if he could devote himself to it personally; but we know well how much his presence is required in his kingdom, so far removed from this coast, where the forces would have to be employed against the Turk, and that it would be almost impossible for him to leave the kingdom for such a long time.

4. As to the last point, of making a league offensive and defensive: although it seems to depend on the other three, yet it is none the less

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principal and all in all; and we do not see how any good can be done without treating expressly that the King should declare himself on our side against Francis, except the mere gain of time in which England shall not assist France. And it appears to us that, if the indignation of the English be unfeigned, you may, on communication, find what they are doing with the French, and what they wish to do, whether for or against them; and you will accordingly reserve yourself or proceed further; for if they will not declare themselves against the French, you can temporise on the occasion of the said communication, but, if you see good ground, you will go on to ascertain their intentions fully. And if they object to declare themselves openly on our side by reason of their treaties with France, you shall show them that those between our houses are more ancient and binding, and their observance more honorable and necessary to both parties, as also are those made between the king of England and us, both before, during, and since the wars; moreover, that the king of England is expressly comprehended in the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, which Francis has in so many ways inexcusably violated. Also the said King knows the last treaty made at Cambray between us, to which we trust the king of England has not derogated by any others, by which he is bound to declare himself on our side and take arms against France on account of the said violations, especially for what the king of France has done in stirring up the duke of Gueldres against us, and raising war against the King our brother* in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The King cannot be ignorant of these two points; indeed, probably no one better knows what has passed, as the French glory in their ill deeds. And, lastly, putting apart all other great violations, the French occupation of Savoy is quite inexcusable. It is extraordinary that the king of England should have been told that we tacitly agreed to what Francis has done so unjustly against the duke of Savoy, his own uncle, which, it is evident, was only with a view to occupy Milan. And we are sure Francis has boasted of it to the king of England, who, by this and other things, has ample cause, if he will, to declare himself on our side as a party attacked, as he has taken hostile measures to the above end. Probably he will never have a better opportunity for declaring himself if he wish to perform the office of a good ally, and it would be a considerable step to resist the Turk, whose favor the French king seeks, still trying to stir him up against Christendom, as the king of England may know. This would give him sufficient grounds to repudiate all treaties with France, and throw off the subjection in which Francis has tried to keep him till now by reason of the divorce, and revenge all the injuries which Cromwell says his master has continually received from the French. If you are asked on the part of the king of England, or think it advisable to state for your own part, what we wish the king of England to do for us, you may say reason requires that he should openly declare war against Francis in accordance with the said treaties, and that he should send a good number of men against him, and that we will on our side give him enough to do, so that he shall be unable to revenge himself on the other side. And if there be a difficulty in making the said enterprise, at least he might make the said declaration, since he may be well assured of the French king, and that we will not fail to assist the said king of England whenever there is need. If he will not make the said defiance openly, let him at least notify to the king of France by writing, that, considering the treaties between us, the said king of England will not enterprise anything against us; and, for the rest, let him assist us in the war with a good sum of money, reckoning it, as he may well do, the same as employing it against the Turk, considering the intelligence between him and France. Further, let him intimate to Francis that if he attempt anything

* Ferdinand, King of the Romans.

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575. CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS]—*cont.*

against our Low Countries he will assist in their defence, and let him also treat and promise to do so with such power as he may be advised; let him abandon all intrigues with Germany and Denmark, and support us and our brother in the recovery of the latter kingdom for the duke palatine Frederic and our niece "sa compagne."

You are to go on step by step in drawing the King further and more expressly to declare himself against France, and find out what assistance he will give; also you will learn, touching all that concerns this league, what he wishes to do, and to what one can induce him beforehand. If you find any means or ground, [you may tell them we shall not object] to send your letters for the King, the duke of Norfolk, or others, or some good personage, to confirm and testify what you have done. But you must take care to proceed in such wise that the English may not make their profit of it with the French, and not give them any writing which they might show as evidence. We beg you earnestly to use all diligence about this, and let us know what you do by this same courier whom we send express, paid for his going and coming. It will not be necessary to send any other, as you have been persuaded by our said cousin. Gaeta, 28 March 1535.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 14.

Add. 28,588, f. 232. B. M. ii. "Capitulos sacados de una carta que escrivio el Emperador a su embaxador en Ynglaterra desde Gaeta, a xxviii. de Marzo de DXXXVI. antes que su Magestad viniese a Roma."

Consisting of extracts from the preceding letter.

Sp., pp. 14. *Modern copy from the archives of Simancas.*

29 March. **576.** HANNAERT to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 239. B. M. * * * The English ambassadors assure him that their master will not help nor favor the French king in war against the Emperor. Lyons, 29 March 1536.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

29 March. **577.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Letters, 321. Give credence to the bearer, Mr. Champion, my chaplain. Lambeth, 29 March.

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

29 March. **578.** JAMES V.

Harl. MS. 1244, f. 160. B. M. Treaty for the marriage of Marie de Bourbon, eldest daughter of the duke of Vendôme, with James V., made at Cremieu, 6 March, and confirmed on 29 March 1535, 22 Fras. I.

Teulet, p. 109. James's power to John duke of Albany, Jas. earl of Moray, Wm. bishop of Aberdeen, John lord Erskine, Thos. Erskin of Brechin, principal secretary, and Robt. abbot of Kinloss, commendatory of Beauly (*de Bello Loco*), is dated Stirling, 29 Dec. 1535, 23 Jas. V.

Copy. Lat., pp. 28.

30 March. **579.** BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID'S.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 53.

30 March. **580.** ARTHUR LORD LISLE to [CROMWELL].

Calig. E. I. 40. B. M. I lately sent one of my servants on purpose to Amyas, who brought word that there were 50 men-of-arms there, 50 at Montreuil, and 50 at Boulogne, always in readiness; that Arras should have been [bet]raied and

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sold to Frenchmen by three priests, of whom one is taken and the others fled. Mons. de Eave, lieutenant of the ho . . . . [of] Flanders, has set a captain at Burborow, who took musters at Graveling three or four days last week. All men-of-war in those parts are commanded to their garrisons on pain of death, "so that it is thought to be w[ar]." A man I had in the court of Flanders brought me word that the French king had made a great offer to the duke of Savoy not to oppose his going beyond the mountains; but he would make no answer without the Emperor's knowledge; "whereupon the Emperor hath desired the duke of S[avoy] to suffer him to pass,—to what intent is not known." The men-of-war with the Emperor are 4,000 lanceknights, 20,000 Italians, 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 horsemen; and it is reported all through Flanders that he is making a great army in Spain by sea.

I understand Sir Ric. Wh[ethill] labors to have it enacted in Parliament that he may have the first spear's room,—a precedent that was never seen. The least word from you will stay it. Calais, 30 March. *Signed.*

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Arras was sold to the French, but as the matter was disclosed the enterprise failed. Heard from a spy of Gravelinghes "that the King's Majesty should put and beat down the castle there. And when Toward† was advertised of the same, he caused all the works about the said castle to be surceased, and hath caused certain bollowarkes to be in hand, to serve for battery ayenst his ennemys."

P. 1. *Endd.:* Spyall news.

30 March. **581.** ANTONY DE CASTELNAU, Bishop of Tarbes, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Obtained a licence from the King to import 50 tuns of Gascon wine, which his uncle, Mons. de Bordeaux, was sending him. Hears now that his brother-in-law, Mons. de Calonges, sent him 8½ tuns in the same ship; and as they were not included in the permission, the searchers have seized them. Asks Cromwell to have them delivered, and offers to pay the custom, so that there may be no need to speak to the King. London, Bridewell, 30 March. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le premier Secretaire. *Sealed. Endd.*

30 March. **582.** CHARLES V. to CROMWELL.

Vienna Archives. Has been informed by his ambassador in England of their conferences touching the establishment of a good peace, and the goodwill borne to it by the King and good personages of the realm, which he has confirmed to Granvelle.

Thanks him for his honorable offer. Has charged his ambassador to confer with him further on the subject. Gaeta, 30 March 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

30 March. **583.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Granvelle Papiers d'État, II. 440. * * * He does well to entertain the English ambassador in France. His letters have been safely delivered to the English ambassador here, who speaks only in general words. He may tell the English ambassador that the Emperor is writing to his ambassador in England, and admonish him to continue his present good intentions, and to keep the matter secret. Gayette, 30 March 1535.

Fr.

† Jean de Tovar, captain of Gravelines.

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30 March. **584.** MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus Reform., III. 52.

Everybody thinks the English ambassadors are stopping here too long. Cannot leave them, especially as the discussions about docrine are not finished, in which his assistance is urgently required by both sides. Supposes they will go soon after Easter. Have not agreed with them about the divorce. Wonders at Camerarius' letter arguing the point with him. We think the law of not marrying a brother's widow to be dispensable, though we do not wish the law to be abolished. There have been no slight differences about other articles of doctrine, but still there has been agreement about most. Has hardly time to breathe. 3 Cal. April 1536.

Lat.

585. [THE GERMAN PROTESTANTS.]

Royal MS. 7 C. XVI. 192. B.M.

"Certain articles de ecclesia et ministris ecclesiæ de ritibus ecclesiasticis et sacramentorum usu."

The churches among us unite in teaching that the decree of the Nicene synod concerning the unity of the Divine essence and the Three Persons is true and to be believed, and they condemn all heresies against this article. The other articles explain what "we" (the Germans) teach concerning the person of Christ; justification; the ministry of the Gospel and the sacraments; the Church, in which the supremacy of the bishop of Rome is denied, and also the right to use ceremonies without the authority of the Prince; baptism, which is necessary for salvation, and to be administered to infants; the real presence in the Eucharist; the Divine institution of penance; the necessity of auricular confession, and absolution; that the sacraments are signs of the grace of God; that no ministers of the Church have the right to teach or minister the sacraments unless called by those who have the right in each country, and that no one has the right to officiate in another's diocese or parish; rites and ordinances of human institution, which are profitable, are to be observed, as stated festivals, fasts, and prayers; but true worship is the fear of God, faith, love, &c.; and such rites and ordinances must give way to the precepts of God in the Scriptures. They are, however, to be observed in accordance with the Divine precept to obey our superiors.

Lat., pp. 12. *Endd. as above.*

586. THE LUTHERANS.

R. O.

Dr. Martyn (Luther), perceiving the abuses "invested" in the bishop of Rome's laws, has obtained that the whole course of them should be burnt as unmeet to be taught and learned by Christian men, and likewise that Thomas, Scotus and others should be no more read in public schools because they maintained that monarchy.

Yet Dr. Martin and his favorers have ever adhered to the Old and New Testament, as becomes every Christian man to do, and likewise admit the expositions of Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, Ciprian, and other ancient doctors of that kind. They have utterly repelled the books with us called *Legenda Aurea* and *Vitas Patrum*, as trifles and inventions devised to seduce the people, and bring them into fond follies for the better maintenance of other fancies, &c.

They have made no mention of the order of priesthood, accounting him a priest or senior who is called and does lawfully administer in the church. In the administration they admit none of the external ceremonies, and yet many devise to have a certain admission of those who shall after have administration in the church. To be better known they will "have crowns rased in their heads."

The mass is not solemnised with the accustomed fashion, and private masses are abrogated. No man can have place who will say such a mass.

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Some among them will admit no mass, but that is proper to the Zuinglians. Yet they communicate on fixed days after a sermon and singing of holy psalms, without extern ceremonies, as vestments, humerals, stoles, and such other.

The Lutherans partly communicate daily and partly every Sunday at one altar, when he that is learned and most meet to communicate celebrates a mass. This is only done when there are men to communicate. If there be, the minister, apparelled in the accustomed fashion, accompanied by two deacons, proceeds to the altar, the choir singing somewhat that is holy, in Latin or their own tongue. There is no mass, collect, sequence, nor suffrage of Our Lady or any saint, and they think masses for the dead should be also abrogated. They have put the canon of the mass out of their masses. Instead of the epistle is read a whole chapter of the epistles in order, and instead of our gospel a whole chapter of the gospel. If no man will communicate, there is no consecration, but the epistle and gospel are read with certain psalms and hymns with such like, lauding the mercy of God. Both sexes communicate *sub utraque specie*. The consecrated host is never enclosed in a pix or carried in procession. The feast of Corpus Christi is abolished. When the minister is called to any sick person, he does not consecrate beforehand, but so that the patient may hear the words "Hoc est enim corpus meum." Udalrichus, Zuinglius, Œcolampadius, and others, contrary to Luther, deny the real presence, affirming it to be but a figure. The Anabaptists are divided on this point. They all hold that the mass is no sacrifice for quick or dead, but an abomination and a blasphemy, for that Christ is offered again, who died once and offered himself on the cross for our sins. Organs, candles, and such ceremonies are in some places taken away. The sacrament is not elevated, and the minister is not bound to communicate with the people. In some places the sacrament is ministered by the minister's hands; in others, the communicants take it with their own hands. Those who admit the mass have abolished all oblations, and suffer no profit thereof to come to the ministers. Besides the mass, which the Lutherans use with hymns, there are no matins, prime or hours. In some places evensong is used, at which a chapter in the Bible is read in their own tongue. Certain days in the week there is a sermon to the young. They affirm that nothing is necessarily admitted in the Church but the declaration of the Word of God, the administration of the sacraments, and the information of youth. All other ceremonies they refuse, unless they manifest the glory of God, give thanks for his benefits, or, at least, are consonant to his Word. Baptism is used in the old way, except that the exorcisms are in their own tongue, and the chrysmatory is disused. Luther and his sect condemn the Anabaptists' opinions, who consider no adultery nor fornication to be sin, have no property, suffer no governors, and will not have children christened.

They have no respect of confirmation. Extreme unction is forgotten, as the oil is not reserved in boxes. Auricular confession and penance are disused.

Some privately confess to the priest before they communicate, and the minister instructs them with wholesome doctrine. Absolution is given openly and generally if there are more than one. Matrimony is reverently observed, and free to all states and professions. The children of those who marry after professing another rule are reputed lawful, and they and their children use such handicrafts to get their living as they think meet. They use in marriage the usual ceremonies of the Church, and have abrogated the impediments of spiritual cognation. They acknowledge no prohibitions for consanguinity or affinity but those in Leviticus xiv. In a few places they marry their deceased wives' sisters. If a man and woman are divorced for adultery, the innocent party may marry another. They punish both the man and woman so offending with peril of life. All common places of stews they have almost taken away. The Antipapists speak only of two sacraments,—the sacrament of the altar and baptism.

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586. The Lutherans—*cont.*

The bishop of Rome is not reputed as head of the Catholic Church, Christ's vicar, nor as one occupying the seat of Christ or St. Peter, but as a great Antichrist, and so exiled with all his papistical bulls, dispensations, and such like fantasies, devices, and mockeries. They esteem the cardinals as an order of men not spoken of in Scripture, nor profitable to Christendom. They hold bishops in great reputation, who must first be called and noted to have the virtues mentioned by Paul in the epistles to Timothy and Titus. Without these virtues their authority is of small estimation. Causes of matrimony, and others that bishops used to take cognizance of, are now in the direction of the prince. Ministers are punished if they break the laws, not by the bishop, but by the prince. Friars are not suffered. Parish priests and ministers in the churches have no jurisdiction, but are only appointed to declare the Gospel and minister, receiving no benefit of offerings, of administration of sacraments, burials, &c., nor taking any profit but what is limited by the prince.

"Some have not yet meddled with the great monasteries. Some have travailed to get all monasteries under them and their due obedience. Some have thought best to convert them into schools and colleges of honest students." Nunneries remain, but the confessor and visitors are taken away, and the nuns may depart from the habit if they will. The knights of St. John remain as before. The monasteries have no more common gatherings nor bequests.

There is no fasting nor limitation of meats. They teach not that our work in abstinence shall purchase us remission of sins, but that we should keep from surfeits and drunkenness.

They say that all days are alike, and the Sunday only to be forborne from labour. Some have abrogated all saints' feasts, except Our Lady, the Apostle, and St. John the Baptist; others have banished all holy days except Sunday. They have taken away all hymns, collects, and orations to saints. The Lutherans suffer the images of saints to remain in the churches, but have instructed the people to give no reverence to them. The Zuinglians have put them out, with all the altars but the one at which they communicate. Lamps, dedications of temples, lights, benediction of palms, herbs, water, salt, ashes, and fire are disused. Women, when they are purified, are not led into the church by the priest. There are no processions, litanies, pilgrimages, or such like. There are no exequies or alms done or given for the dead. Bodies are buried without pomp. Some have their bodies conveyed to the churches by the ministers saying or singing only the anthem "Media vita in morte sumus," or a psalm of David.

In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 9.

587. ——— to ———.

R. O. You write from Germany that they say everywhere the King punished More and the bishop of Rochester for no other reason than that they sincerely asserted the Gospel and opposed the King's second marriage. Wonders who could have been the author of such a slander. Cannot believe that learned Germans will be deceived by it, as the King's moderation and clemency are known to all the world. Gives as examples his conduct towards the king of Scotland during his minority, and towards the king of France in his captivity. How can it be supposed that the King was cruel to innocent persons, his own subjects, when no bitterness of enmity, no greed of power, impelled him to harshness against the unfortunate? And this, too, for the defence of the Gospel, whose cause no King ever so warmly embraced or diligently promoted; seeing that he first forbade by public decree anything to be taught in schools of divinity that is not supported by sure testimony of the Scriptures; next, lest the sense of Scripture should be perverted,

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ordered all youth to be instructed in sound religion; then repressed the fury of the bishops to prevent them prosecuting persons *ex officio* for human dogmas; and, finally, has put down all papistical excesses by stirring up true preachers everywhere, so that it is to be hoped false doctrine will never revive among the English. How monstrous, then, to affirm that More and Rochester were punished for promoting the Gospel and opposing the King's marriage! No one was more ready than these two to swear to the King's succession by queen Anne; and More, in his Dialogues against Luther, said that the marriages prohibited by Leviticus, and only allowed to patriarchs by some revelation of God, were altogether criminal in Christians without such a revelation. As for the Gospel, those two were its greatest enemies. "Rosseus" and "Barlous" are names under which More used to hide his own. He wrote in English against Luther, Melancthon, Pomeranus, and Barnes; and in his letter to Erasmus, written just before he was accused of treason, he avows himself the perpetual enemy of heretics—as he calls the followers of a purer doctrine. This, indeed, he showed himself while yet Chancellor (*Archigrammateus*) of this kingdom, exercising shameful cruelty against those devoted to the truth of the Gospel; for whom he caused search everywhere to be made, offering rewards for information, and never committed to prison till they had been tortured before his eyes. He was of so savage a nature that he subjected men taken for poaching (?) (*venationis deprehensos*) to a new torture of his own invention, viz., made them put on new shoes and tied them to posts, then exposed the soles of their feet to a hot fire, "scilicet ut ne confitentibus quidem dolor"*——[here a leaf or more seems to be lost]—

—"conniti posse, etiam ipsi pronunciavere."

Wonders that the Germans, who sincerely believe the Gospel, should think the King cruel for punishing such enemies of the Gospel.

Lat., pp. 7. *Begins:* "Quod scribis passim per Germaniam." *Ends:* "fallere non potest."

31 March. **588.** Will. Basynge, Prior of St. Swithin's, to Cromwell.

R. O. I am not able to pay the 500*l.* promised by me in your servant Parrye's letter, because my predecessor has left me in debt to the King and others, as your servant will show you. When Mr. Leigh was here, I delivered to him and your servant 100*l.* part payment of the 500*l.* due to you from me. Send me your pleasure as to the days of payment for the residue, and I will give such sureties as you require. Let your servant bring me a patent of 20*l.* yearly for you and Mr. Gregory. I beseech your favor to a friar named Cosyn, wrongfully vexed in these parts. I never heard him preach other than the true word of God. St. Swithin's, 31 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

31 March. **589.** [Sir Will. Morgan] to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that Wales is to be divided into shires. For my services it pleased the King and his father to reward me with certain little offices. May it please you to provide that I may enjoy my fee during my life. I thank you for your favor to my poor son, Giles Morgan, your servant. 31 March. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.:* Mr. Morgan.

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* The whole passage is as follows:—

"Cruciatus vero erat hujusmodi: adductos ad se, protinus novis calceis indui et cippis constringi fecerat; deinde eorum plantas igni flagrantissimo admoveri, scilicet ut ne confitentibus quidem dolor ——."

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590. Bull of Privation.

Vienna Archives. Draft bull of privation against Henry VIII.

Latin, from a modern copy, pp. 19.

Original. Headed: Copia de la bulla de la privacion del rey de Angleterra.

591. [Invasion of Savoy].

R. O. List of French forces under Mons l'Admiral.† The bands of Mess. la[miral ?], Daubigny, de Montigan, d'Ennebaut, de la Roche du Maigne, de Bonneval, the provost of Paris,‡ d'Alegre, the Grand Escuyer, de Longueville, and the marquis of Saluche. Total, 750 men.

1,000 light horse, 20,000 foot.

Fr., p. 1. *Headed:* Les compainies du Maigne,

592. ——— to ———.

Cal. E. xii. 68. B. M. * * * "..... s die xxii. præteriti m[ensis] .... mille pedites, octingentas lanceas armatas mo ..... [d]uo mille equites leviores, omnes milites electi, necnon ..... tormentorum, id quod non multum placebit episcopo Romano ibi ..... tem videre, præsertim quum intelligatur non esse bonam inter ..... [intelli]gentiam, et quod ipse episcopus in sua ditione conscribebat milites, quod .... est timoris, opinio est multorum quod Cæsar mansurus sit Romæ ... xv. dies."

Letters of the 28th ult. from Florence state that duke [Ale]xander was raising money and men. By letters from Genoa of the x ... and the report of a person travelling thence through Lombardy, they had heard of the crossing of part of the French army, and were making no preparations for war, and feared nothing, but were expecting 600,000 ducats from Spain. The person who came from Genoa says that 6,000 lanzknechts have come to Lodi for the Imperialists, and as many as 10,000 are expected to arrive within six days.

There are also about 8,000 Italian and Spanish foot, who have done much harm in Piedmont and Asti. Antony Leyva was at Benasco, and was fortifying Pavia. He freely granted a safe-conduct to this person (*iste*), "eumque comitari fecit, injunxitque ut ..... Gallis qui quanto plures eorum et instructiores transirent, ta[nto majo]rem prædam suos esse facturos ostendens se nihil t.....dum iste refert, videtur Imperiales nullum oppidum .....defendere, tamen asserunt Cæsarem promisisse * * * ..no idque nomine Du .... es postquam devastarunt et depopulati sunt regio[nes] ... . is etiam sceleribus perpetratis, locum deseruerunt, diciturque Gallos jam potitos esse illa regione, licet de hoc nihil certi habeatur."

The lords of Nabau and Monteianne have entered Turin with some German troops. Many other places in Piedmont are in their power. The Duke and Duchess have gone to Milan. The French and Germans are behaving to each other like friends, but it cannot last long, for the Emperor is evidently bent on war. Three days ago the Admiral (Brion) had not arrived at Susa. He will have 30,000 foot, 1,000 lances, and many guns in Piedmont. The lanzknechts whom the Imperialists expect from Gueldres will be in Campania by the 10th inst. "Et aliunde e .....quatuor mille qui cum prædictis dicunt qui hic cum Christianissimo re ..... [He]lvetii erunt in Pedemonte ante finem hujus mensis * * * non creduntur quum de iis ..... xxiii. Neapoli et xxx. Janua datis, neque is qu .....illinc venit vir bono ingenio et experientia

† *See* Du Bellay's Memoirs, 143.

‡ Jean de Toutesville, seigneur de Villebon.

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prædítus, qui . . . . . rat, minusque creditur id quod scribitur de pace quum utr . . . . . signa contraria, existimatur hoc fuisse figmentum alicujus . . . . . alicui dare verba voluerit." It is reported that the duke of Urbino has been created captain of the League. At the French court, eight leagues from this place, the floor of the chamber gave way. The King, his sons, and some of the nobles fell, but without being much hurt.

Lat., Copy, pp. 3.

593. ——— to ———.

Cal. D. x. 192. B. M.

* * * * *

. . . . . hujus mensis . . . . . rius ad suum hic or . . . . . mensis ex Roma destinatus . . . . ad dimidium miliare esse prope . . . . . post, Urbem ingressurus erat . . . . . Imperatores ingredi consuever[unt] . . . . . Cæsaris acceptis literis, statim . . . . . ad aulam Regis Christianissimi.

Adhuc, exigua erat concordiæ spe[s] . . . . . [præpa]ratus bellici utrinque indies excres[cebant] . . . . . sumptus erunt graviores. Ex qua . . . . . erant majora et pacis tractat . . . . . res, judiciumque multorum est quod etiam [si ve]niretur ad concordiam et Ducatu[s Medio]lanensis conferretur Duci de Ang[olisma] cogeretur reficere sumptus et . . . . . ta duci Sabaudiæ, quod nimis mag . . . . . et Cæsar nunquam cedet Ducatui . . . . . nisi securus antea sit quod Galli . . . . . procedent, et interim Cæsar . . . . . rit tueri quæ nunc possidet.

Admiraldus erat in Taurino et . . . . . festinare partem suarum copi[arum] . . . . . Vercelli * * * *

[Ger]mani qui expectabantur a Cæsare . . . . . [a]dvenerant et multa se factur . . . . . [e]xpectabantur decemmille Helvetii pr . . . . . [d]escensuri, et dubitatur de adve[ntu] . . . . . Germanorum per Gheldriam, quamvis dic[itur quod] Comes Palatinus jam conscripsit s . . . . . diciturque quod ante finem hujus m[ensis] . . . . . habebunt in Italia 30,000 pedites.

Dicitur etiam quod Rex Christianissimus trajici . . . . . Pedemontem ut præsens suæ illi . . . . . ordinem præscribat.

Genuenses rebus suis timentes ab a . . . . . Gallorum ceperunt conscribere milites . . . . . ione illius civitatis.

. . . . . enses aufugerant præ timore . . . . . tatis miserunt, ad admiraldum . . . . . turum recusavit, quod nihil ha . . . . . onibus quæ spectant a * * * . . . . . Antonius Leyva s . . . . . locus, membrum erat ducat[us] . . . . . antea datus pignori et nu[nc] . . . . . ideoque se abstineret a locis . . . . . [Me]diolañ si pacem conserv . . . . . inter Cæsarem et Regem C[hristianissimum; quod] minus creditur quod admiraldus . . . . . inceptum opus.

Cæsar parum commorabitur Ro[mæ sed] veniet Florentiam et Mantuam.

Ex literis ab Ancona allatis scrib[itur quod] venerat Constantinopolim mal . . . . . et una cum Barbarossa, vix habe[t] . . . . triremes.

P.S.—Allata sunt nova ex . . . . . Regis Christianissimi de concordia inter eum . . . . . sed nihil certi intelligitur de Co . . . . . Deus ad hanc rem præter om[nium expecta]tionem, videtur apposuisse ma[num suum si] habentur pro veris. Etenim . . . . . ḡr hodie scripsit hoc . . . . . aceñ et quod subs . . . . . * * *

In Vannes' hand.

1536.

594. Richard Marshall to the Convent of Blackfriars in Newcastle.

Cleop. E. iv. 127***. B. M.

I have fled for fear of my life in consequence of my preaching in Advent and the first Sunday in Lent. I am noted to be none of the King's friends, though I love him as a true Christian man ought to do, because I have not according to his commandment prayed for him as Supreme Head of the Church, nor declared him to be so in my sermons. On the contrary, I have declared St. Peter and his successors to be Christ's vicars in earth, that to him Christ gave the charge of all the churches in the world, and to the other Apostles the charge of particular churches.

I was admonished to preach in Newcastle and pray for the King as Supreme Head and declare him to be so, which I cannot do lawfully, as it is against the Scripture and the doctrine of the Church, as appears in the Decretals, which I was sworn openly in the University of Oxford to declare and stick unto. It is also contrary to many General Councils; to the interpretation of holy doctors; to all the universities and general schools of Christendom; except a few lately corrupted by Luther's heresies; to the consent of all Christian people; and to the profession of my order, which is immediately subject to the Pope.

I have therefore thought it best for me to flee and give place to ire as Christ commanded.

Would willingly tarry and suffer death for my opinions, but the flesh is weak. I desire you therefore to choose another prior secondary and to pray for me.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

595. Renold Lytylprow to Cromwell.

R. O.

If the Commissioners proceed as they begin, they will not make so much profit to the King as it was to the Bishop* by a great sum. The old precedent, that is, after the first-fruits, were best, for though the benefices were decayed, they paid it to the bishop, and they would not be true subjects if they now refuse it to the King.

The learned men think they have no discretion by their commission, either as to benefices so decayed that the parson cannot live, or enhanced in value.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

596. John Thompson, Master of the Maison Dieu, to Cromwell.

R. O.

There are at the King's works at Dover 400 men, and we think it is well to keep them for the King's works and to prevent idleness and robbery. Please let us have a couple of the King's old halls or tents for men to labour under in bad weather, and to dine in, so as to keep them out of the town. Don't forget the commission for victuals.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

597. Grants in March 1536.

March.

Grants.

1. Sir Geo. Lawson and John Gostwike. Lease of the lordship of Hooke, which is a member of the lordship of Sherefhoton, parcel of the lands in Yorkshire assigned by Parliament for the pay of the garrison of Berwick; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 16*l.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 2 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

2. Anth. Brakenbury and —— (*blank*). Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Thos. Covell, in the town and lordship of Barnarde Castell. Westm., 2 Mar.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 2, *m.* 18 *d.*

3. Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and Sir Geo. Boleyn, lord Rocheford, son and heir apparent of the said Earl. Lease of

* Of Norwich.

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the honor of Raylegh, Essex, the manor of Railegh, and the lordships and manors of Estwoodbury, Thunderley, and Lovedoun, parcel of the said honor in Essex, wards and marriages excepted; for the term of 30 years; at the annual rent of 99*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase; on surrender by the said Thomas of pat. 11 July 23 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to Sir John Raynesford, deceased, whose executor, Sir Thomas Audeley, the chancellor, granted all his interest in that lease to the said Earl. Westm., 25 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *ms.* 27, 28.

4. Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and Sir Geo. Bullen lord Rocheford, son and heir apparent of the said Earl. Release of 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the annual rent of 100*l.*, at which the honor and manor of Raylegh, Essex, and the lordships of Estwoodbury, Thunderley, and Lovedoun, parcel of the said honor in Essex, with courts, liberties, &c., were leased to the said Thomas and Sir George, for the term of 30 years by letters patent. Westm., 25 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.*, 4 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

5. John [Salisbury] prior of the monastery of St. Faith, Horsham, Norwich dioc. Appointment as bishop of Thetford, suffragan of the see of Norwich; the said John having been nominated along with Thos. [Malling] prior of Castellacre, by Ric. bp. of Norwich. *Addressed to Thos. abp. of Canterbury.* Westm., 3 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 6 Mar. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

6. Atkyn James, a native of Holland and born subject of Charles the Emperor. Denization. Wyndesor, 7 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

7. Thos. Mannynge, prior of the monastery of St. Mary Butley. Appointment as bishop of Ipswich suffragan of the see of Norwich; the said Thomas having been nominated along with George abbot of St. Mary's Leyston by Ric. bp. of Norwich. Westm., 3 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 7 Mar.—P.S. *Addressed to Thos. archbp. of Canterbury.* —*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.—*Rym.* XIV. 559.

8. The monastery of St. Mary, Worcester. Congé d'élire to the sub-prior and convent, *vice* Will. More, last prior, resigned. *Del.* Westm., 7 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

9. Cuthbert Musgrave, s. and h. of Thos. Musgrave, marshal of Berwick. To be bailiff of the town and lordship of Perythe (Penrith), Cumb., lately held by the said Thomas. *Del.* Westm., 7 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

10. Sir Edw. Nevyll of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the manor of Lomewood, *alias* Le Bromys, in the parish of Netilsted, Kent. Westm., 8 Mar. *Del.* Westm., 8 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.—*Inrolled in Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

11. Matthew Baxter. Livery of lands as son and heir of Edw. Baxter, deceased. Greenwich, 15 Feb., 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Mar.—P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

12. Rob. Lorde, *alias* Lawarde. Reversion of the office of clerk of the change and money in the Tower of London, which office was granted by pat. 1 Feb. 18 Hen. VIII. to John Rogers, on the death of John Porth; with the fees enjoyed by the said John Rogers, John Blakeney, John Sandes, or Thos. Wylde, and attached to the office temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. *Del.* Westm., 8 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

13. Chr. Jenney, serjeant-at-law, and Elizabeth his wife. Lease of a water or grain mill called Housemyll, a fullyng-mill called Westmyll, and the site of a water-mill called Coggemyll, in the lordship of Rysynge, Norf., parcel of the duchy of Cornwall; all which premises are in the tenure of Peter Johnson by virtue of pat. 26 May 11 Hen. VIII., granting him a 21 years' lease thereof; for 21 years from Mich. A.D. 1540, on the expiration of the said Peter's lease; at the annual rent of 106*s.* 8*d.*, and 2*s.* anew improved. *Del.* Westm., 8 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

14. Thos. Dudley and Francis Mores. Next presentation to the parish church of Sutton, near Bonyngton, York dioc., at the King's disposal by the minority of Hen. lord Barkeley. *Del.* Westm., 8 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

15. John Godolghan (or Godolphyn). To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in Cornwall; which office was granted to Will. Nanfan by patent 4 July 23 Hen. VIII.; with the usual fees as enjoyed by the said William or by Reginald Gayer. *Del.* Westm., 10 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

16. John Rudgewey or Ruggewey, of Exmister, Devon, yeoman of the guard *alias* butcher. Pardon for the murder of Will. Wakeley or Wakeleigh *alias* William At Oxston. Greenwich, 27 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 27.

17. John Tyson. Lease of the pastures called Warth and Newlese in the lordship of Slymbrigge, lands late of the marquis of Barkeley, Glouc.; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 7*l.*, and 20*d.* of increase; on surrender of pat. 20 Mar. 14 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Ric. Gilman. *Del.* Westm., 11 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

18. Thos. Maynwarynge, jun. Lease of certain lands called Goodmanesfelds, Cheshire, containing 53a. of land, in the bailiwick of Rudheth and Drakelowe, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Chester; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 11 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

Vacated on surrender by Ric. Leftwyche, 10 Nov. 29 Hen. VIII., in accordance with

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597. GRANTS in MARCH 1536—*cont.*

a judgment delivered by Sir Thos. Audeley, the lord Chancellor, between the said Richard and Rob. Golborn.

19. Will. Parkhows, clk. Licence to exchange the parish churches of Combe in Tynhed and Sampford Courteney, the portion of Clare in the church of Tymerton (Tiverton), and the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Sidbery, Exeter dioc., which he now holds by certain dispensations, for other incompatible benefices. *Del.* Westm., 11 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

20. Archbishopric of Dublin. Assent to the election in the churches of Holy Trinity and St. Patrick, Dublin, of Geo. Browne, S.T.P., provincial of the order of Austin Friars, London, as archbp. of Dublin, *vice* John Aleyn, deceased. Westm., 12 March. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24. *Rym.* XIV. 560.

21. Ric. Strete, archdeacon of Derby. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Worfeld, Cov. and Lich dioc., void by death and in the King's gift by grant of Ric. Gwente, the King's chaplain, archdeacon of London. *T.* —— 12 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

22. Will. Holmes, yeoman of the guard. Custody of the body and lands of Will. Fraunces a lunatic, s. and h. of John Fraunces, late of Padington, Midd., who died seized of certain lands, &c. there and elsewhere. Westm., 9 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S.

23. Archbishopric of Dublin. Significavit to Thos. archbp. of Canterbury of the election by the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, of Geo. Brown, S.T.P., as archbp. of Dublin, *vice* John Aleyn, deceased. Westm., 13 Mar. — *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.— *Rym.* XIV. 560.

24. Pierre de Castell Nove (Castelnau), brother to the ambassador of the French king here resident. Licence to depart the realm with his servants, 8 mules and horses, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 3 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *T.* 13 Mar.—S.B.

25. *Northumberland.*—Sir Thos. Tempest, Rob. Bowes, Will. Redmayn, Rob. Mennell, and Chr. Mitford. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of John Swynowe. Westm., 13 Mar.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18 *d.*

26. Ralph Sadler. Lease of the manor called Highall in Walkehamstowe, parcel of the lands called "Coopercioners landes," Essex, with all demesne lands, &c. thereto belonging; for 40 years from Mich. A.D. 1550, or as soon as the premises (of which a 21 years' lease was granted to dame Margaret Heron, widow, by patent 25 Sept. 21 Hen. VIII.), shall come into the King's hands; at the annual rent of 48*l.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 13 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

27. Hen. Norres. Grant of the manor and the advowson of the parish church of Mynsterlovell, Oxon, &c. *Del.* Westm., 14 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

28. Ric. Blount, one of the spears (*soldarii ad lanceam*) at Calais. Grant of a house in the said town of Calais, lately granted to the King by the mayor and fellowship of the staple of Calais, situated near the market place of the said town on the west, the street called Foxton Streate on the east, the tenement of Thos. Bennett on the south, and the tenement of Thos. Thwaytes on the north; annual value 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Del.* Westm., 14 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

29. Denizations:—

Selesjus Hert, cordwainer, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 14 Mar.

Marianus Semaz, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Westm., 14 Mar.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

30. John Mabliston, LL.D., sub-prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to receive and hold along with the parish churches of Althrope and Lurdgarsall, Linc. dioc., which he now holds by dispensation, a third cure or otherwise incompatible benefice. *Del.* Westm., 15 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

31. Walter Walshe. Lease of a watermill in the lordship of Elmeley Castell, Worc., a grove called "le Mille grove," a close under "le Shawe" called Mylle close, and a "parok" near "le Shutts" belonging to the said mill; a parcel of the water of Avon at Periford, viz., from the field called "le Cropthorn" to "le litle Neytesande," thence to the lower end of Peryforde meadow, and thence to Chalford; with "les Neytes" belonging to the said water, and free fishery in the same; also that parcel of meadow beyond the Avon called "le Noke," a messuage called Kynges House, with a virgate of land thereto belonging, and a messuage called Clerks House, a messuage with a close adjoining called Tattons, a garden with an empty place of land near the same, a pond with its banks and six selions of land in Worthing, a furlong of land called Bryreforlonge, and a decayed granary in Elmeley; all which are parcel of the manor of Elmeley Castell, of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

32. Ric. Bream. To be general receiver [and] surveyor, during good conduct, of possessions called "Warrewyks landes" and "Spensers landes" in cos. Worc., Staff.,

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Salop, Heref., Glouc., Wilts, Oxon, Berks, Northt., Rutland, Linc., Beds, Bucks, Camb., Hunts, Norf., Suff., Essex, Herts, Somers., Middx., and Kent, lately belonging to John Huggeford, late surviving feoffee of Ric. Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick; and also of the town and township of Swaffham, and of all lands and tenements belonging to the said town called Richmond Fee, Norf.; and of the lordship and manor of Stourton and Kinfare, Staff. Also to be feodary of the great court of the honor of Gloucester, near Bristoll, called the Erles Courte; and receiver, &c. of the manor of Barton, near Bristoll, Glouc., with fees as enjoyed by Thos. Goodman, Thos. Slade or Francis Slade. Also to be general receiver, &c. of "Salesburyeslandes" in cos. Devon, Cornwall, Somers., Dorset, Hants, and Wilts, or elsewhere in England this side Trent; with 10 marks a year, and power to grant leases for terms of 21 years. *Del.* Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *ms.* 6, 7. *See note to Grant No.* 35.

33. Will. Breton, parson of Stower Provoste, Dorset, and of Felgham, Sussex. Licence to be non-resident in the said benefices and all others, without incurring the penalties of statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

34. Denizations:—

Martin Goodnaybor, a native of Rikham, in the lordship of St. Omer's, in Artois. Westm., 16 Mar.

John Carowne, a native of Brems, near Arde, in Picardy. Westm. 16 Mar.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

35. Sir Thos. Palmer and Christopher Villers. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of surveyor and receiver of the manor of Henley in Arden, Warw., with fees of 4*d.* a day, viz., 2*d.* a day in each office, out of the issues of the said manor, and the manors of Warr, Kyngton, Moreton, Lighterne, Clardon, and Berkeswell, Warw., in the same way as Sir Edw. Belknape or any other held the offices; on surrender of patent 15 June 13 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Thomas alone, by the name of Thos. Palmer, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Privy Chamber. *Del.* Westm., 17 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1., *m.* 6. Vacated on personal surrender by "the within named" (*infrascriptus*) Ric. Breame,* 12 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII., as appears on the dorse of the patent.

36. Chr. Plommer, of Windsor, clk. Pardon of all treasons, &c. whereof he is guilty or to which he is accessory against the King and queen Anne, according to statute 26 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 8 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Mar.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

37. Sir Thos. Coppeldike, brother of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to depart the realm to serve the duties of his religion, with 3 servants, 4 horses, and baggage. Westm., 13 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 18 Mar.—P.S.

38. Sir Edw. Browne, brother of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to depart the realm to serve the duties of his religion, with 3 servants, 4 horses, and baggage. Westm., 13 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 18 Mar.—P.S.

39. Commissions:—

Yorkshire.—To Ralph Evers, of Fowbridge, John Barton, of Quenby, Thos. Wentworth, of Gaunton, and Will. Twaytes, of Lunde, to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Thos. Pudsey. Westm., 20 March.

Yorkshire.—The same, on the lands and heir of John Sudyby. Westm., 20 Mar.

Yorkshire.—The same, on the lands and heir of Roger Warde. Westm., 20 Mar.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 18*d.*

40. Rob. Stradlyng, jun., bastard, of Tithikstowe, Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pardon for the murder of Gutto Jankyn. Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

41. Thos. Avan, of Lantwyt, Glamorgan. Pardon for the murder of John Flemynge. Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

42. John Ap John Ap Predith *alias* John Wyn, of Chirbury, Salop, yeoman. Pardon for having, along with Hugh Ap John Ap Hoell, on the 24 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII. broken into an enclosure at Oldechurche More, Salop, and carried off 15 sheep belonging to Thos. Cresset, of Staunton, Salop. Westm., 16 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

43. Edw. Bygge. Grant of two acres of land in Waybrigge, parcel of the lordship of Biflete, Surrey, called Waybrighall *alias* Woodhall *alias* Werff, now in the King's hands by the death of Will. Rede; at the annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* Westm., 14 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

44. Ric. Singlewoode, of Taverham, Norfolk, servyngman, *alias* yeoman. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet lord Lisle, deputy of Calais. *T.R.* Westm., 23 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

45. Roger Hacheman, yeoman of the guard. Grant of the annual rent of 48*s.* issuing out of certain lands called Bossynges Place *alias* Langhulles, near Chalgrove, Oxon, of the late priory of Wellyngford, Berks, which Thos. Woodard holds at the

* No such name occurs in the patent. It is, therefore, to be presumed that this note of vacatur applies to Grant No. 32, the inrolment of which begins near the end of the same membrane, or that there has been some confusion between the two. This grant was surrendered in the 29th year. *See* patent 13 Dec. 29 Hen. VIII. to Hen. Palmer.

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March.

GRANTS.

597. GRANTS in MARCH 1536—*cont.*

above rent. *Del.*, Westm., 23 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

Inrolled in 28*th year* (*p.* 4, *m.* 1).

46. Nic. Coggeswell, of Colerne, Wilts, yeoman. Pardon for having, along with Will. Bower of the same place, yeoman, broken into an enclosure of Thos. Billat at Cosham, Wilts, and stolen a grey horse, the property of the said Thomas. *Del.* Westm., 23 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

Inrolled in 28*th year* (*p.* 4, *m.* 1).

47. The archbishopric of Dublin. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Geo. Browne, S.T.P., provincial of the order of Austin Friars, London, as archbishop. Confirmed by the archbishop of Canterbury and bishops of Salisbury and Rochester. Westm., 20 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 Mar.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 24. *Rym.* XIV. 561.

ii. Certificate of the Archbishop's confirmation by Thos. archbishop of Canterbury, Nic. bishop of Salisbury, and John bishop of Rochester, and of his consecration in the chapel of Lamehith on Sunday, 19 Mar. 1535.

48. Peter Frechevile. Livery of lands as son and heir of John Frechevile, deceased, viz., all the possessions of the said John, and reversions on the death of Elizabeth his widow, mother of the said Peter, and now wife of Sir Brian Hastynges, in England, Ireland, and Wales; and all possessions whereof Philip Draicote, now Sir Philip, and Rob. Cune, with others now deceased, were seized on the day of the said John's death, to the use of Eliz. Delves, widow, now deceased, late wife of John Frechevile, grandfather of the said Peter, for her life, with remainder to the said Peter. Westm., 24 Mar.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

49. Denizations:—

Ric. Johnson, tailor, a native of Brabant. Westm., 24 Mar.

Martin Dacy, a native of Paris. Westm., 24 Mar.

Pat. 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

50. John bishop of Rochester. Faculty enabling him to remain prior of the Friars Preachers (Black Friars), London, in accordance with the request of the convent, in consideration of the expense he had laid out upon their house, which they cannot repay if it is to remain in its original condition. Westm., 9 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 25 Mar.—P.S.

51. Rob. Richardson, rector of Colyngborn Comitis, Wilts. Licence to absent himself from his rectory, notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13. *Rym.* XIV. 562.

52. Thos. Kynnersley and Emota Stanley. Constat and exemplification, at the request of Sir Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers and Charteley, of patent 1 Dec. 15 Hen. VIII., being a licence to the said Thomas and Emota for the foundation and endowment of a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity in the church of St. Mary, Uttoxeter, Staff. Westm., 29 Mar.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

53. The cathedral church of St. David's. Congé d'élire to the dean and chapter *vice* Ric. Rawlyns, last bishop, deceased. Westm., 27 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 30 Mar.—P.S.

April.

R. O.

598. CROMWELL'S DISBURSEMENTS.

Money paid by Mr. Secretary by these two warrants, as followeth:—(1.) To Sir Thos. Erskine, chief secretary of Scotland, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the abbot of Kenloss, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To a yeoman of the king of Scots' cellar, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Salisbury, servant to the bishop of Winchester, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Butler, messenger, for riding to Kemolton, 26*s.* 8*d.* To my Lord Chief Justice, 40*l.* To Sir John Baldewyne, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To John Hynde, one of the King's serjeants, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Humfrey Browne, serjeant, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the King's attorney, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Rich. Riche, solicitor, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Humfrey Wingfelde, 100*l.* To Robt. Ormeston, 10*l.* To the clerks of the Petty Bag, 100*s.* Lord Chancellor's clerk, 100*s.* (2.) To the Emperor's ambassador's post, for post money to Rome, 28*l.* To Fras. Pycher, for post money to Lyons, 14*l.* To Northe's clerks and others, for their pains this Parliament, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total of both warrants, 496*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; whereof received in his own hands, 115*l.* Paid to Thos.

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Averey, his servant, on Easter Eve, 346*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And so resteth due to Mr. Secretary, 35*l.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* A declaration of money paid by Mr. Secretary to the King's use, April 27 Hen. VIII.

599. Norfolk to Cromwell.

R. O.

I perceived yesterday, by your nephew, that you thought the King would this day appoint such houses of religion as he will appoint to me. Please to show the King that before the passing of this Act I had in my possession the priory of nuns of Bungay, "whereunto his Highness and ye were privy," and also the priory of Wodebrige. "I never found fault at the relation of the said Act to the first day of March was twelvemonth."* This has plucked my lawful interest clearly away. Bungay is not in the book of suppressed lands, as far as I can find. The four vicars to be now endowed belonging to that house [I] think not worth clearly 36*l.* a year; and yet Wodebrige is assessed at 50*l.* If I may have the stewardship of all these lands, so much the better; if not, at least this side Trent. *Sapienti amico pauca.* Where others speak I must speak too.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary, in haste.

600. [Edmond Harvell to Starkey.]

Vit. B. xiv. 299. B. M.

"Sir, I have yours of the 7 passed, and of . . . . . I cannot but commend it, for we have of . . . . . our great pleasure and satisfaction. And for . . . . . you great thanks. The matter of those . . . . . to the regal rents is of great moment, but . . . . . against it grievously. God grant it turn to . . . . . .

Mr. Pole hath received your work, now reading it . . . . . for asmuch as he hath seen. And shortly I [will read it], and advise you of mine opinion by the next [post. He is very] tender of his work, which he will not give [in till it be well] and substantially overseen and corrected, wherein [he hath spent] no less time than in the making of it. T . . . . . tofor my coming I am fully determined no . . . . . I have prolonged the time so much that now I . . . . . begin. Your books, with such other as you give . . . . . bye for the bishop of Duran and you . . . . . the first commodity and with my stuff accord . . . . . for the money paid to Mr. Cokerel I thank y[ou] . . . . . adviseth not to have received it, but only promised pay[ment]. The rumour spread of the contributing to the Fren[ch] . . . . [is] now reputed vain, and contrary there is hope th[at peace?] shall be renewed between us and the Emperor, which go . . . . .

This letter shall be copious of great news for the [Magnifico Brain] Bassa whom the Turk slew with his own han[d, was thrown] out of a window in the street, where he lay, and [this] act was of great moment, considering that all the . . . . . rested fully in the said bassa's government, and b[etween the master and] servant appeared no difference in greatness and auth[ority] . . . . . was so mighty and perpetual. Wherefore it is [to be thought] that Brain could not come to that miserable [end without] ful great cause, which is not published, but men [think] that it is for the Persian affairs, being openly [reported that the] Sophye had taken Bagadate, otherwise Babilony [which was] kept maximo præsidio, quod penitus deletum . . . . . Turks dommage and ruin. Also it is said . . . . . host doth invade Surye, and cometh tow[ard] . . . . . these arguments

* Apparently this relates to clause 5 of the Act for the suppression of the smaller monasteries (28 Hen. VIII. c. 28), granting their chattels to the King from 1 March A.D. 1535. But that date ought to mean 1535–6.

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600. [Edmond Harvell to Starkey]—*cont.*

Brain bassa, I suppose, slay . . . . . with the Sophy, or for evil gove[rn]e[ment] . . . . . all is brought to * * * as many Almains . . . . . the rest of the French hoste a . . . . . plane inutilis. And in the contrary part . . . . . ducem veteranum, atque numero inpresent[i] . . . . . brevi augebitur longe majoribus viribus fo . . . . . Mantua, with a great company, and out of Alma[yne] . . . . . horsemen and many footmen, besides the Venec[ian army], which is in readiness with the duke of Urbin, the . . . . . day living. Besides out of Spaigne, they are in [hope] of 26 galleys with 4,000 Spaniards; if there folo . . . . . shall see the wars great and cruel, and convert . . . . . for by mine opinion there is no comparation between . . . . . one part being all of new and the other of old s[oldiers] . . . . . of many wars, in whom only consisteth might and v. . . . . of war; but the Pope's coming to Bononye w. . . . . Rome, the x. present, is only for the compounding . . . . . and to make these princes conjure against the Tur[k] . . . . . he should obtain immortal glory. By the x. p[resent] . . . . . should be at Mantua. And this business of Italy . . . . . resolved to peace or war, for all things are in . . . . . contend by strength, as God withdraw them from tha . . . . . .

"Postscripta.—We had fresh advices from sondry [places] . . . . . to be despaired of peace; not agreeing these princes . . . . . tendeth to war, as appeareth manifestly, now it i . . . . . cometh a good number of Swiches in the French king . . . . . French men of arms cometh to Italy. Also in . . . . . men in greater number than ever tofore, and with al . . . . . Also the Emperor converteth his wars, as is said . . . . . not coming to Mantua, as was thought . . . . . [the duke] of Urbin is departed hence to make musters . . . . . men, which are 6,000 footmen and lances, 400 . . . . . 500 which goeth toward Milan, to serve them[peror] . . . . . Themperor will invade France out of Borgoyne, Sp[ain, Italy], and also by water, for in all these places b . . . . . made to that effect. Wherefore you may [expect to hear] this summer of great things, and that so . . . . . will follow, for the war will be exc[eeding] . . . . . is in full readiness, but our Lord" * * *

Hol. Mutilated.

1 April. Vienna Archives.

601. Chapuys to Charles V.

Having three days ago received letters from the Queen Regent in Flanders, addressed to this King, in reply to those he wrote to her for the delivery of two rebels and fugitives of this realm, I sent to Cromwell to know when I should present them; who made answer that I should be welcome to him at all times; nevertheless if it suited me better to deliver them to Cromwell instead, I might do so. And immediately after the said reply, Cromwell sent to me again yesterday morning direct to say that if I agreed he would relieve me of the trouble and come to me, as he thought he was in reason bound to do. But I thought I must not abuse such great courtesy, seeing that I had to present the same letters; and I thought it better to address myself to him rather than to the King, both to avoid giving colour to what the King had lately intimated to the French ambassador, viz., that some courier had come whom I kept in secret, and that you had despatched him expressly to solicit aid in money, and also because Cromwell, being, as he professes, very much inclined to the preservation of amity between your Majesty and the King, not only does continually good service in reporting what he sees conducive thereto, but also adds of himself according to the exigence of affairs. Further, I thought it would be good to find out what

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was at the bottom of his repeatedly expressed desire to talk with me. Accordingly I went yesterday after dinner to Cromwell, who was very well satisfied with the said Queen's letters, and replied five or six times, with great fervour, that it was a good beginning for the matter of the preservation of the amity of which we had so often talked, to which the King was more inclined than ever, and likewise those of his Council; and that it had been frequently proposed for a long time past to send some good embassy to your Majesty, but that the King alone had always been opposed to it until he had received some answer to what he told me during the Christmas holidays, and which Cromwell had repeated to me since. And Cromwell assured me, on his life and honor, that the King had never treated anything in France, Germany, or elsewhere, to the prejudice of the friendship he has with your Majesty; and that lately again, having been asked by two persons sent hither by the duke of Gueldres to make a similar league with the said Duke to what the French had made, the King had replied that as both parties were at peace there was no occasion for a league, and if there were, he must presuppose the reservation of ancient friendships, especially those he had with your Majesty. And with this answer the said personages of Gueldres returned without having achieved more. Cromwell has confirmed to me the statement that his master and the king of Scots are to meet at York, and that perhaps they might afterwards come hither in company. I think the king of Scots agreed to this interview in the hope of persuading the King to give him the Princess, but being informed of the conclusion of the marriage made by his ambassadors with the lady of Vendôme, of which he knew nothing when he despatched the ambassador who came hither to arrange the interview, I suspect there will be some change.

There lately came to dine with me the young marquis, the widowed countess of Kildare, lord Montagu, and other gentlemen; when lord Montagu, after many complaints of the disorder of affairs here, told me that the Concubine and Cromwell were on bad terms, and that some new marriage for the King was spoken of; which agrees with what was written to me from France that Henry was soliciting in marriage the daughter of France, so as to confirm their mutual intelligence and test how matters went. I told Cromwell that I had for some time forborne to visit him that he might not incur suspicion of his mistress for the talk he had previously held with me, well remembering that he had previously told me she would like to see his head cut off. This I could not forget for the love I bore him; and I could not but wish him a more gracious mistress, and one more grateful for the inestimable services he had done the King, and that he must beware of enraging her, else he must never expect perfect reconciliation; in which case I hoped he would see to it better than did the Cardinal, as I had great belief in his dexterity and prudence; and if it was true, what I had heard, that the King was treating for a new marriage, it would be the way to avoid much evil, and be very much for the advantage of his master, who had been hitherto disappointed of male issue, and who knows quite well, whatever they may say or preach, that this marriage will never be held as lawful, for several reasons which he might sufficiently understand; and that although a more lawful marriage should follow, and male issue from it would be to the prejudice of the Princess, yet the affection I bore to the honor and tranquillity of the King and kingdom, and towards him particularly, made me desire another mistress, not for hatred that I bore to this one, who had never done me any harm. Cromwell appeared to take all this in good part, and said that it was only now that he had known the frailty of human affairs, especially of those of the Court, of which he had before his eyes several examples that might be called domestic, and he always laid his account that if fate fell upon him as upon his predecessors he would arm himself with patience, and leave the rest to God; and that it was quite true, as I said, that he must

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601. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

rely upon God's help not to fall into mischief. He then began to defend himself, saying he had never been cause of this marriage, although, seeing the King determined upon it, he had smoothed the way, and that notwithstanding that the King was still inclined to pay attention to ladies, yet he believed he would henceforth live honorably and chastely, continuing in his marriage. This he said so coldly as to make me suspect the contrary, especially as he said so, not knowing what countenance to put on. He leaned against the window in which we were, putting his hand before his mouth to avoid smiling or to conceal it (*ou pour lencouurir*), saying afterwards that the French might be assured of one thing, that if the King his master were to take another wife, he would not seek for her among them. He then said that when an answer came from your Majesty upon the subject of our communication we should discuss everything and do some good work. At last, when I was going to leave, he said to me that although I had formerly refused a present of a horse he wished to give me, that now I could not do so without suspicion of ill-will, and he offered me one that the earl of Sussex had presented to him the day before; and for all I could say to excuse myself, I was obliged to accept it. I think that those here are not content with the appointment made by the Lubeckers with the duke of Holstein; for, happening to talk of the Lubeckers with Cromwell, he said they were false villains and *canaille;* and that, notwithstanding the said appointment, and that the Duke called himself king of Denmark, the King, writing lately to him for the release of certain ships, would not call him King, saying he knew there was another King alive with daughters, who might pretend to the kingdom. Hereupon Cromwell began to complain of the detention in Flanders of Dr. Adam, of whom I lately wrote, and a servant of this King, who came from Lubeck and Denmark, and begged I would write again for their deliverance. This I could not refuse to do; nevertheless, as I have before stated, it seems to me that unless your Majesty is fully informed, or the said doctor has been well examined and confessed, he ought not to be released. He is a "*tres fin galant*," who has been the cause of many evils, as I doubt not you are well advised.

The King and Council are busy setting officers for the provision and exaction of the revenues of the churches which are to be suppressed; which, it is said, will be in number above 300, and are expected to bring in a revenue of 120,000 ducats. The silver plate, chalices, and reliquaries, the church ornaments, bells, lead from the roofs, cattle, and furniture belonging to them, which will come to the King, will be of inestimable amount. All these lords are intent on having farms of the goods of the said churches, and already the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk are largely provided with them. I am told that although Cromwell promoted in the first instance the demolition of the said churches, that nevertheless, seeing the dangers that might arise from it, he was anxious to prevent them, for which reason the King had been somewhat angry with him.

The prelates here are daily in communication in the house of the archbishop of Canterbury for the determination of certain articles and for the reform of ecclesiastical ceremonies; and, as I understand, they do not admit (*nadvertent*, qu. *nadmectent?*) purgatory, the use of chrism "et autres jeusies" (?), the festivals of the saints and images, which is the way to spoil St. Thomas of Canterbury and other places of pilgrimage. They are also occupied in replying to a writing made by Luther and his fellows, which the bishop [of Hereford], ambassador of this King, being with them, has sent, whereby Luther and his adherents conclude that the first marriage was valid (*tollérable*); and whether it were so or not, without doubt the Princess was legitimate. It is true the ambassador, to please his master, writes that although he thinks the said Luther and the others know the contrary of

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what he had written, yet they dare not say it for fear of your Majesty. At this instant the Marchioness has sent to me to say what Mr. Gelyot (*qu.* Elyot?) had already told me, viz., that the King being lately in this town, and the young lady, Mrs. Semel, whom he serves, at Greenwich, he sent her a purse full of sovereigns, and with it a letter, and that the young lady, after kissing the letter, returned it unopened to the messenger, and throwing herself on her knees before him, begged the said messenger that he would pray the King on her part to consider that she was a gentlewoman of good and honorable parents, without reproach, and that she had no greater riches in the world than her honor, which she would not injure for a thousand deaths, and that if he wished to make her some present in money she begged it might be when God enabled her to make some honorable match.

The said Marchioness has sent to me to say that by this the King's love and desire towards the said lady was wonderfully increased, and that he had said she had behaved most virtuously, and to show her that he only loved her honorably, he did not intend henceforth to speak with her except in presence of some of her kin; for which reason the King has caused Cromwell to remove from a chamber to which the King can go by certain galleries without being perceived, and has lodged there the eldest brother of the said lady with his wife, in order to bring thither the same young lady, who has been well taught for the most part by those intimate with the King, who hate the concubine, that she must by no means comply with the King's wishes except by way of marriage; in which she is quite firm. She is also advised to tell the King boldly how his marriage is detested by the people, and none consider it lawful; and on the occasion when she shall bring forward the subject, there ought to be present none but titled persons, who will say the same if the King put them upon their oath of fealty. And the said Marchioness would like that I or some one else, on the part of your Majesty, should assist in the matter; and certainly it appears to me that if it succeed, it will be a great thing both for the security of the Princess and to remedy the heresies here, of which the Concubine is the cause and principal nurse, and also to pluck the King from such an abominable and more than incestuous marriage. The Princess would be very happy, even if she were excluded from her inheritance by male issue. I will consult with them again today, and on learning her opinion will consider the expedient to be taken, so that if no good be done, I may at least not do any harm. London, 1 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 7.

1 April. **602.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

It is well to know that when Cromwell sent so frequently to tell him he wished to speak with him it was only a ruse to get Chapuys to come to him that he might profit by it with the ambassador of France; for yesterday, when Chapuys was with him, he declared to him nothing, and said nothing except what Chapuys drew from him. Did not wish to seem to notice it, but will, on the first opportunity, dexterously put it before him. It is true that yesterday he was very pensive and full of fancies, which might have prevented him declaring what he had intended.

The five personages from Ireland who, as I wrote to the Emperor, were expected here, arrived some days ago, and, notwithstanding all promises of good treatment, have been put in the Tower, as well as their kinsman the earl of Kildare. London, 1 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

1 April. **603.** BISHOP OF TARBES to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I did not remember yesterday, when I spoke with you, the affair of Rogier du Prat, in which I have so often moved you. If you will hasten it,

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603. Bishop of Tarbes to Cromwell—*cont.*

both he and I shall be greatly obliged. I presented to you, at Winchester, when the King was there, some documents of the affair of the poor Bretons robbed near St. Davids. They are needed to exhibit before the Commissioners. I pray cause them to be returned to the poor Bretons. Bridouel, 1 April. *Signed:* "Castelnau E. de Tarbe."

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 April. **604.** St. James's, Westminster.

See Grants in April 27 Hen. VIII., Nos. 1–4.

1 April. **605.** Andrew Boorde, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 303.

I am now in Scotland, in a little university named Glasgow, where I study and practise physic, as I have done in divers regions for my support. Except some few scholastical men that are the King's enemies, his Grace has friends in every part that I have visited. I resort to the Scotch king, the earl of Arran, the lord Evyndale, and to many lords spiritual and temporal. I know their minds, for they take me for a Scotchman's son. I call myself Karre, and the Karres call me cousin. I suppose you have in England beyond 10,000 Scots and innumerable aliens, which harm the King's subjects, the Scots especially. As I passed through England I met many rural Englishmen that love not the King. Regrets there should be aliens in England, especially the Scots, who never did good to it except they knew that profit and lucre should come to them. Found in all parts of Christendom not more than five Englishmen, except scholars for learning. Offers his services. Was in great thraldom of body and spirit till Cromwell set him free and cleared his conscience. Thanks him for his kindness at Bishops Waltham, and licence to visit him once a quarter. When I was in thraldom in the Charterhouse, and knew neither the King's noble acts nor you, "stultycyusly thorow synystrall words I dyd as many of that Order doth;" but when I was at liberty I perceived their ignorance. I could never know anything except from them; and they made me write full insipiently to the prior of London when he was in the Tower, before he was put to execution. I was kept straitly in prison, and glad to write at their request, but nothing against you or the King. I pray God you may provide a good prior for that place of London, as there are many wilful and obstinate young men there, who play the child, and a good prior would serve them like children. Is weary of this barren country. Leith, a mile from Edinburgh, 1 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

1 April. **606.** Dame Jane Knyghtley to Cromwell.

R. O.

I was lately informed that you would have been in our parts, and should have been very glad to have seen you in my poor house. My lord Leonard and Fitzjerard were with me last night as they came towards the King. I complained to him that I could not keep my deer for unkind neighbours, who assert that I have not the King's confirmation, according to the old customs. They destroy my deer nightly, so that if the King or his Council repaired hither I should be "dishonested" for lack of game. My son Edmund shall declare to you that your pains shall be partly deserved; and I have sent to you by my lord Leonard a gelding which I thought to have given you when you repaired to these parts. Fallesley, Saturday after Lady Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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1 April. R. O. **607.** SIR GEORGE DARCY to CROMWELL.

Has written to the King for the preferment of the nunnery of Swyne, of which his wife is foundress, after the death of her father. Begs credence for his brother Sir Arthur. Gaytforthe, 1 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

1 April. R. O. **608.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I have written to my Lord at large how everything stands. I have done as much as I can for my life. I received your letters by Mr. Porter's servant, which I will deliver at my coming to London, and send you a speedy answer of lord Dawbeney's letter, and see the other conveyed into Devonshire, for I know Mr. Roolles is gone long since. As to the book, I have received none, and you do not write by whom you send it. Mr. Danastre will do all the law will bear. Mr. Basset is merry, and wants a horse against his riding into the country, and also money. Mr. George was a little unwell, but is better. I am sorry the plague is beginning there. At my return to London I will do my best to send your gentlewoman, who, I hope, will be there before Easter. I cannot yet meet with Thos. Seller. He has been with Mr. Basset two or three times. You will receive by Goodalle your kirtle with sleeves of the Queen's gift. Campion and Mr. Skut have been with me for money; also the broiderer and the saddler. Dover, 1 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2 April. R. O. **609.** CHRISTOPHER LORD CONYERS to CROMWELL.

Begs his favor for the house of Giseburn, that they may have an able man for their prior of their own house. Is heir unto Bruce, their founder. Wishes to have such liberties as they and his ancestors have hitherto had in the said monastery. 2 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 April. R. O. **610.** THOMAS ABBOT OF ABINGDON to CROMWELL.

The date of the obligation between John Audelett and me will soon expire. John Audelett himself is very sick, and his life is despaired of. The convent desire earnestly an end of the matter. Abendon, 2 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, chief secretary to the King's highness and master of his rolls.

2 April. R. O. **611.** JOHN ABBOT OF WHITBY to CROMWELL.

I send you by my brother the evidences of the monastery, according to the commandment given me by the visitors when they were last here. They are made in the best manner. I beg your favor, but I have nothing to recompense you with except my prayers. I send you your fee. Whitby, 2 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 April. R. O. **612.** ROBERT SINGLETON, priest, to CROMWELL.

Friar Patrick, since I left Dover, has been kept here in the church of St. James [by the] parson of the same, master of the Maison Dieu. The master has of late sent him to London with one of his lads, to Mr. Bedull. You will now hear of him. Dover, 2 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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2 April. **613.** Sir Simon Harcourt to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that it is enacted in Parliament that certain religious houses shall be dissolved. There is a little house of canons in Staffordshire, called Routon, built and endowed by my ancestors, to the intent that they might be prayed for perpetually, and many of them are buried there. I would gladly be a suitor for it to the King, but I dare not, as I know not his pleasure. I beg you will be a mediator to the King for me, that the same house may continue, and he shall have 100*l.* and you 100*l.* if you can accomplish it, and 20*l.* fee out of the said house. If the King is determined to dissolve it I desire to have it, as it adjoins such small lands as I have in that country, and I and my heirs will pay so much as the rent of assize cometh to, and give you 100 marks. I had proposed to see you myself, but am not able to ride, and therefore send my son. Staunton Harcourt, 2 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

2 April. **614.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O. Hears that the parson of Wednysborowe, who is sent to Cromwell accused of treason, had a book of prophecies. He was very familiar with the master of the Maisondewe here, and other parsons and vicars in Kent, and is said to be a Scot. If well handled, he can declare a great multitude of Papists in this country. Two chaplains of the archbishop of Canterbury have been here this Lent, having preached at Calais, so that the Deputy and his wife "are well brought home with divers others which were Pharisees there." The bearer, the bailly of Dover, can tell him about the King's works. Dover, 2 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary.

[2 April.] **615.** John Skip.

R. O. A sermon preached by Mr. Skyppe, in the King's chapel, upon Passion Sunday, in the year of Our Lord 1536, on the text *Quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* defending the clergy from their defamers and from the immoderate zeal of men in holding up to public reprobation the faults of any single clergyman as if it were the fault of all. He insisted upon the example of Ahasuerus, who was moved by a wicked minister to destroy the Jews. He urged that a King's councillor ought to take good heed what advice he gave in altering ancient things, and that no people wished to take away the ceremonies of the Church, such as holy water, holy bread, &c. That alterations ought not to be made except in cases of necessity. That in the present Parliament there were men of the greatest learning and ability, and perfect freedom and moderation in discussion. He described the character of the debates in Parliament, lamented the decay of the universities, and insisted on the necessity of learning.

Pp. 34. *Corrected draft, in Skyppe's hand.**

R. O. 2. Two other corrected drafts of the same sermon, in the same hand.
Pp. 21, 6.

R. O. 3. Report of the same sermon in Wriothesley's hand.
Pp. 5.

R. O. 4. Another and different report of the same sermon.
The preacher insisted on the strict following of God's Word:—that Christ chose ignorant followers, to teach men that nobility standeth not in worth but

* The handwriting has not much resemblance to Skyppe's signature; but it is very variable, and changes in a most extraordinary way, especially in § 7, from one character of handwriting to another.

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grace; and he cited the example of Solomon to show that he lost his true nobility towards the end of his life, by taking new wives and concubines. He insisted on the need of a King being wise in himself, and resisting evil counsellors who tempted him to ignoble actions, by the history of Rehoboam; observing that if a stranger visited this realm, and saw those who were called noble, he would conceive that all true nobility was banished from England. He warned them against rebuking the clergy, even if they were sinful, as rebukers were often rebuked, like Nebuchadnezzar, who was God's instrument to punish the Jews, "and yet was damned for his labour." Against evil councillors, who suggested alteration in established customs, he instanced the history of Haman and Ahasuerus. He then explained and defended the ancient ceremonies of the Church (as above). He concluded with a complaint on the moderation of the High Court of Parliament.

Pp. 7. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* "A sermon made by Master Skyppe, in the King's chapel, upon Passion Sunday."

R. O. 5. A paper of singular moderation and ability, entitled "Interrogatories and articles to be administered to the preacher who preached the sermon in the Court on Passion Sunday," on these words: *Quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* for preaching seditious doctrines on these words, and slandering "the King's highness, his counsellors, his lords and nobles, and his whole Parliament."

Inc.: "First, whether this was his theme, *Quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?*

Ends: "Item, finally, be it required of the preacher to bring forth and show his sermon in writing; and if he refuse so to do, or say he hath it not in writing, then be it inquired whether he did never write it, or never showed it to any man in writing before or since it was preached."

Pp. 13.

R. O. 6. A sermon on 1 Thess. iv. 1.

Inc.: Sicut videtis experientia.

Lat., pp. 3. *In the same hand as* § 1.

R. O. 7. A sermon on 1 Thess iv. [13].

Begins: "Sanctus Paulus in epistola hodie recitata in ecclesia pro mortuis."

Lat., pp. 7. *In the same hand as* § 1.

R. O. 8. A collection of sermon notes, in the same hand.

Lat., pp. 10.

R. O. 9. Other sermon notes in the same hand, on the words *Rogamus vos*, &c.

Lat., pp. 4.

R. O. 10. A sermon against Pride, on Matt. xviii. 1, the Gospel for Michaelmas day.

Marginal summary.—"De humilitate. Non superbiendum ratione corporis. Neque superbiendum ratione anime. Hic agitur contra superbos mores. Pene superborum in hac vita. Superbia primorum parentum redegit eos ad summam paupertatem. Pene superborum post hanc vitam. Primum (?) premium humilitatis: solum humilibus datur gratia Dei. Secundum premium humilitatis: eorum preces exaudiuntur a Deo."

ii. Notes for a second sermon from the same gospel on the words: *Qui suscipit unum parvulum*, &c.

Endorsed: "In illa hora accesserunt discipuli ad Jesum, &c."

Pp. 14.

R. O. 11. Sermon notes containing apparently an outline of the same sermon.

Pp. 3. *In the same hand as* § 8.

R. O. 12. A sermon on Philipp. iv. 4.

Inc.: "The said pistle of St. Paul."

Pp. 5. *In Skyppe's hand* (?).

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2 April. R. O. **616.** Loys de Renty to the Deputy [of Calais].

I understand by your letter of the 30th March your satisfaction at the breaking of the bridge of Sandesbosch within the country of Bredenarde, because it is not in your jurisdiction. This you take to be a great surety to the country, and it is a great pleasure to me. St. Omer, 2 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

3 April. R. O. **617.** [Cromwell to ———.]

Has received his letter dated at Carew, 26 March, showing the diligence and good policy he has used in searching the untruth of my lady Katherine's priest* in conveying away plate and evidence. The King approves his conduct, and desires him to make inquiry of the things concealed and embezzled, with the aid of such persons as he thinks most meet, and to put the priest to surety to appear before the King's council. Bring up with you all such stuff as you think worth the carriage, and make the most you can of the rest. Make inquiry for the sheep that you lack, and find out who are concerned in it. Pack up everything carefully that it take no moisture, and have good eye to the evidences, plate, and household stuff; "and I trust at your return ye shall not repent your journey." London, 3 April.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.

ii. [Cromwell] to Master Crane.

I perceive by Mr. Ratclyffe and Mr. Gage that you have alleged that I have let to farm the Port tythe. This is not so. Henry Lodge offered to pay the half year's rent due at Lady Day last, which my man Wylliamson received when I was at Court. He delivered me a quittance when I came home, which I subscribed; but I made no promise either to Lodge or any other. London, 3 April.

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

3 April. R. O. **618.** [Cromwell to Sir Piers Dutton, Sheriff of Cheshire.]

Understands that one John Offeley detains from Edmund Rous, a friend of Cromwell's, 104*l.* received from his factor Humfrey Lightfote at Calais. Hears that Offeley has merchandise at Westechester and other places within the limits of [Dutton's] office, and has also personal recourse thither. Requires him in the King's name to arrest Offeley, and send him up to London unless he will compound with Rous. If his person cannot be apprehended his goods must be arrested. The Rolles, 3 April 1536.

Copy, pp. 2.

3 April. Poli Epist. i. 442. **619.** Reginald Pole to Priolus.

Has received his two letters dated 11th and 15th. Is glad to hear that his writings please cardinal Contarini. Objects to the Cardinal showing them to the Pope, lest it should become known in England that he had written the book, and sent it to the Pope before he sent it to the King. Believes the Pope's denial of the report that Casale was charged to treat of a reconciliation. Hears from England, by letters of 25 Feb., that three bishops preached about the Pope's authority, and that the archbishop of Canterbury said that the bishop of Rome was Antichrist, and that Parliament is about to abolish purgatory. Many opponents of these doctrines are in prison. Among the Lutherans, whom he calls brothers in the Gospel, he has for a preacher the bishop of Hereford. Does not think there is much chance of his reconciliation unless he is compelled to fear, which could be easily done if the laws of the Church were enforced against

* The bishop of Llandaff?

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him. Understands, by letters from Naples, that if the Queen, the Emperor's aunt, had not died, the King would have been already anathematized. Why should the Church's interest depend on the life of one woman? Wishes the Cardinal would show the Emperor what reward it would merit of God to defend the Church. Considers that if he wrested Asia from the Turks, and allowed England to fall off from the Faith, he would not deserve well of the Church.

Has finished his book, and will send it by the next courier.

Has just received his letters of the 20th. Venice, 24 March.

Has received his of March 26. Approves of the Cardinal's advice to omit what will render him odious and suspected, and end the book with the argument about the Pope's authority, though he does not mind being odious to the King, if he perseveres in rendering himself odious to God. It would be a better test of his mind, however, if such words were removed. Is much moved by the fact that he tries to make the doctrines of the Church hateful to all. Has just received letters from England, that the King seeks the Emperor's friendship, and denies that he has excited France against him. Hears also from Naples that the Emperor replied courteously to the King, and "our" ambassador has sent in post to the King. Cassali has been commissioned to act with the English ambassador to the Emperor.

All the treasures (*donaria*) of the churches in England have been taken to the King at London. There can be no sincere friendship between these sovereigns till affairs of religion are settled. The English fear the Emperor's coming to Rome. The Carthusians have been brought to the King's opinion, except a few who are in prison. Hopes Priolus will return after Easter, and tell him the Cardinal's opinion about the book. 30 March MDXXXV.*

In consequence of the courier's delay, now sends three quires of the book. The first begins, "An erroris et peccati confessio," which follows what Priolus already has. The third, beginning "Hoc fortasse," is to be inserted in the seventh, counting from the beginning, where the passage occurs, "De te nunc, Princeps, quid faciam? An pergam illorum argumenta dissolvendo, qui tuam perversissimam sententiam confirmant, veritatem causæ tibi clarius conari monstrare?"

Replies in this part to Sampson's argument, and intended at first to put it at the end. Now he has all the book. Venice, 30 March.

Expects to hear from him, especially as the Emperor's coming is near. Intends to spend Easter at Padua. Venice, 3 April.

Lat.

3 April. **620.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 644.

Sent letters lately both by France and by Germany. Learns from one of his brother's servants just come from Venice that the republic is divided into two factions, of which the one opposed to the Doge was at first the stronger, but when it appeared the French would certainly come to Italy the other prevailed, the whole senate censuring the treaty with the Emperor, which, however, the Doge and his party felt they could not refuse to ratify. They refused, however, to give the Emperor the 6,000 foot until he had appointed a duke of Milan, and when the Emperor asked them to name whom they pleased as Duke, said they left it to him. The Florentine exiles hope to make conditions with duke Alexander. The Emperor has hastened his coming, and will enter Rome on the 5th instead of 7th April. The Imperialists say he will not stay there till Easter, and are anxious that he should go to Mantua, where the duke of Urbino wishes him to stay. It is expected the Turk will show a strong force both by sea and land, unless peace be made between Ferdinand and John. King John's ambassadors

* *Sic.*

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620. Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

have returned to Rome *re infecta*, but with good hope of obtaining honorable conditions. The Emperor has referred the matter to Rome, that the Pope may interpose in his favor. The ambassadors say he received them very well, and was sorry his brother had objected to let them pass ; also that he would be glad if king John married any of his relations.

Sends a bundle of letters from the English ambassador at Naples. Rome, 3 April 1536. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

4 April. R. O. **621.** Sir Henry Everyngham to Cromwell.

Will. Langhame, of Lincolnshire, troubles me concerning the executorship of my aunt, and strives to obtain your favor. I trust to your aid, any suit to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any temporal men are to have advantage from the abbeys, I desire of you my preferment in that behalf. Many abbeys in this country have had certain lands given them by my ancestors for certain duties that they have neglected, in which matter I beg your favor. Byrkyn, 4 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 April. R. O. **622.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

I have received your letters by Goodalle, and will execute the contents when I reach London. I shall also receive of Barnabe the book and letters, conveying them as you desire in all haste, and sending your gentlewoman by the first ship. Mr. Receiver shall lack no soliciting for Mr. Gainsford's suit. The bearer, my fellow Ledall, wishes your favor in his suit to my Lord. Mr. Treasurer is his heavy master. Dover, 4 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

4 April. R. O. **623.** The Royal Supremacy.

Answer of Mr. John Madowell, clerk, to three articles ministered unto him on the King's behalf, 4 April 28 [Hen. VIII.], by Thos. Benet, clerk.

1. That on Palm Sunday, at St. Edmund's church, New Sarum, when he prayed for the King as Supreme Head next under God of the Church, he added that he supposed against some men's wills, and that of the best of both sorts.—Denies saying "that of the best of both sorts." By "against some men's wills" he meant "that it was for taking down of the King's authority, both for the eating of white meats and other dispensations which were set up within the city of New Sarum."

2. That he said there was a person in prison and in the stocks that had set up the picture of a lewd friar which preached nought in deed, but to him that had taken down the King's license for eating white meat was nothing done, wherefore he supposed the King had few friends there, and as he was true Christian man the King's council should know it shortly.—Denies the words "lewd friar."

ii. Interrogatories and answers.

1. Saw the said license openly set up. 2. Knows not by whom. 3. It was on the gate on the north side of the close next to the house of Thos. Byggs the porter. Does not know on what day, but he saw it on Saturday before Passion Sunday. 4. Heard that it was taken down on Monday after Passion Sunday, the fair being there. Saw that it was torn down on Palm Sunday after the said sermon. 5. Has no knowledge nor conjecture who took it down. 6. Does not know that the mayor was informed of its taking down,

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but supposes he knew it. 7. Said that the King had few friends there, because he did not hear that any search was made for them that did it.

Article 3.—Where he said that there was variance between the Bishop and the city, because the mayor would be the King's officer and not the Bishop's, where, as far as he could perceive, he would neither be the one nor the other :—Denies this as it is written. Said in his sermon that he heard there was a variance between the mayor and the bailly as to which is immediate and chief officer under the King, but that neither did their duty in searching out these privy traitors which had dishonored the King in pulling down his authority.

Interrogatories.—1. As to what moved him, and what he meant, refers to his answer to Article 3. 2. Denies that he had any knowledge or vehement presumption that the mayor would not be officer to the King nor the Bishop. *Signed by Madowell.*

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

5 April. R. O. **624.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

Wrote last Sunday by the bailly of Dover. It is said that the house of St. Radygundes and other religious houses of Dover are to be suppressed ; thinks it would "make little force" if not one were left standing within the realm. The abbot of St. Radygundes is setting men to fell his woods "a greate pace," and, if Cromwell does not stop him, will do much harm to the place, one of the "properyst" in Kent. Dover, 5 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Cheiffe Secretary." *Endd.*

5 April. Cleop. E. vi. 249. B. M. **625.** CLERK, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to CROMWELL.

I thank you for giving credit to my last letters for the excuse of Master Carsley in his late preaching. As to the bearer, Mr. Claxton, my chaplain, for whom you have sent, I will not ask for him to be totally excused, for I do not know his matter so well as the other man's, but he is marvellous honest and virtuous. He has been for four or five years my almoner ; a soft man of small spirit, no meddler in any matters, all given to study, except when I send him about my diocese preaching. I have not heard that he has spoken anything to offend any man, except those who are suspected of naughty opinions, against whom he has spoken somewhat earnestly, as is now very necessary. He suspects that his accuser is one Champneys, as fond, malicious, and seditious as any in the shire. He is my tenant, and lately my servant, but I had to cast him off for sedition and "bryges" with Sir John Saynctlo and other gentlemen. He has since given himself to idle and evil company. It is the same man of whom I told you that last Christmas he came to the offering (I being present), kissed the stole in the priest's hand, turned his back to the altar, and gave his offering to a beggar whom he had caused to stand near, to whom he never gave halfpenny before, though he lives within three houses of him. His neighbours wonder and grudge at his lewd pranks; but as I still hope for amendment, "I have not said so moche unto hym, dwellyng within a flyght shott of me, as blakke is his iee," except that I have given him secret advertisement by friends, "*hæc est patientia nostra ut vincamus mundum.*" However, he fears the more behind, and thinks more is proved than indeed there is. He fears being called to some reckoning, and tries to stop it by these means. It were great pity he should do so. Master Claxton's integrity and perfection of living are known in all the country. You will find the report against him either untrue and malicious, or else the occasion was such that you yourself would well allow it. Part of the complaint made against him was for omitting to exhort the people to pray for the King, Queen, and Princess by name. By what I can discover, he has done his

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625. Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Cromwell—*cont.*

part at all times, except once or twice when he preached at Chiew, where he says that he did not expressly name either the King, Queen, or any other whom he is accustomed to name. The cause was, that the congregation consisted but of gross and rude people, disposed to gaming and pastime, and not to tarry long in the church, it being about "Shrofty[de]," so he merely exhorted them generally to pray for those quick and dead for whom they were accustomed to pray, reckoning that they knew well enough who they were. He says he has heard preachers do the same in great and solemn audience in London. The place where he preached is neither market town nor good village; and without my household, who were then staying in a small house of mine there, he could have had but a small and simple audience. No man living prays more heartily for the King and his in his sermons and elsewhere. I dare say he prayed for them in his heart, and thought his audience would do the same.

I have reproved him, and he is very sorry, and promises that he will never more offend, and I dare undertake that he will not. I beg you that his labour and expense in coming up and waiting upon you, and my displeasure, may be taken in satisfaction of some part of his penance for his negligence. Deal mercifully with him. He has not 20 marks a year to live on, and was fain to make friends and borrow for his coming up. Wells, 5 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* To, &c., Master Secretary. *Endd.*

5 April. **626.** Reginald Pole to Priolus.

Poli Epist. I. 449.

The only hope of a remedy for present evils rests in this meeting of princes. Thinks it needless to exhort Priolus to use his influence with the princes to obtain help for our evils. The Emperor's courteous answer to the English ambassador when he asked for a renewal of the ancient friendship is likely to increase rather than diminish these evils. Was advised by Martin and Sigismund to send a messenger to the Emperor with his opinion on English affairs, which his Majesty told Sigismund he was expecting at Rome, and that he then intended to occupy himself only with remedying the ills of England. Said he could not send Sigismund or one of his servants without causing great suspicion to the king of England; so Martin undertook the task, but has not gone yet. Sends copies of the letters and instructions which he has prepared for him for Priolus' advice. Venice, 3 April.

If Priolus thinks he had better send a messenger to the Emperor, asks him to send back the letters; if not, commits the affair to him. 5 April.

Lat.

6 April. **627.** John Abbot of Feversham to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for your loving letters; and in consideration of the goodness you have always borne towards our poor monastery of St. Saviour, I send you a poor token. Feversham, 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

6 April. **628.** Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

In behalf of Francis Hastings, spear of Calais, who has been summoned by Privy Seal to answer certain matters touching his being executor to the late lord Barners. Trusts he is in no danger of losing his room. Westminster, 6 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd. by Lisle.*

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629. ——— to Master Gascoigne.

R. O. Thanks him for his loving present, and will be glad to do him service to requite it.

ii. ——— to the Marshal of Calais.

Francis Hastings was arrested by my lord Berneys' creditors "and his ensute (?), to desire to make no ferther other hym nor my sureties for cauwos belongynge to the said lorde" till you know the King's pleasure.

Two drafts, p. 1.

7 April. **630.** [Sir] William Godolphin to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your favor for my cousin Carmynowe, the bearer. If he comes to London, as he is sickly and 68 years old I beg you will hear him. If he cannot come himself, pray accept his poor remembrance sent to you by his servant. At my poor house, 7 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

7 April. **631.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I am informed by Jehan de Vierote, a Gascon merchant, who has been accustomed to bring wines to Boulogne and Calais, that his servant Marquet, the bearer, has been robbed of eight angelots by some of your subjects at the bridge of Nuyllay; which I think strange, as he was carrying the said money, with other, from Zealand. I beg you to procure him redress. Boulogne, 7 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

[7 April.] **632.** Foreign News.

Vit. B. xiv. 173. B. M. "Copia literarum die xxiij. M[arcii].*

"Jam festinanter nudius ter[tius] . . . . . D. vestræ potuerim scribere . . . . . hic rumorem ortum esse quat . . . . . et Chr^mum^ eo deducta est ut fere exis . . . . . onc . . . . . Cæsariani dicunt Cæsarem misisse ad Chr^mum^ et scrips[isse ad Anto]nium Leyvam ut benigne excipiat Admiraldum illa . . . . . quod si verum esset, esset res bona, eoque magis si pr . . . . . animo, et non ab aliqua intentione decipiendi regem, ... fuerit (prout isti Palatini affirmant) nullum aliam ob ca[usam] . . . est nisi ut facilius exigere possint impositiones Reg[ni Neapoli]tani, et ut imprimant in animo pontificis, Chr^mum^ qu[ærere con]cordiam aliis mediis quam medio suo; verum hæc meliu[s] . . . . . debebunt in curia, et maturiori judicio discurr . . . . . nes quas scio dominatio vestra considerabit."

Two days ago it was said that the Arabs and Turks had taken Tunis and besieged the King in the castle. The troops left at Guletta sent word to the Emperor that they could not hold the place without help. This is confirmed today by letters from the Venetian consul at Palermo. The Nuncio at Venice [writes] that the Signory will not raise troops unless [the Emperor] declares who shall be duke of "Me[diolanum]."

Vannes' hand, p. 1. *Mutilated.*

8 April. **633.** Sir John Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O. I understand that Sir Thos. Wyntwort, knight marshal, has a grant from the King of the priory of Ampall for his money. Be so good master to my son Gervase Clyfton, one of the King's wards, whom I had of the King

* In margin: "Ex literis Ant. Bonvisii, 7 Aprilis ad D. Secretarium, Lugduni datis."

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633. Sir John Nevill to Cromwell—*cont.*

for one of my daughters, that he may have it for his money, and he will find surety for the performance of all such commands as you lay upon him. His ancestors were the founders of that place. I beseech you to have me in remembrance for Wallyng Wellys, as I wrote to Mr. Richard, your nephew, or for something else. Chette, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 April. **634.** Thomas Megges to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness in preferring me to the King's service. There is in Marshlond, in the county of Norfolk, a chapel and guild of the Trinity in Walsokyn, of which I have been chosen alderman. By the foundation a priest should be master, and find two priests to sing for the founders, brothers and sisters of the said guild; but as the brethren think that such good rule is not kept there as they would, they have counselled me to labour with you for a dispensation that I might be master there. As you are the highest ordinary of England under the King I am the bolder to write to you for your favor. I have sent you a couple of oxen against this Easter. Wisbeach, 8 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 April. **635.** Thos. Warley to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for her letters brought by Goodale on the 6th. Has not spoken with Mr. Receiver or Mrs. Margery. Has had much business with Fras. Hastynges, who is the craftiest fellow he ever met. Trusts shortly to be at an end, but fears he will lose a great part of his duty. Intends to-morrow to be at the Court and speak to Mr. Receiver and Mrs. Margery.

One day last week spoke about his matter to the King in the Lord Chancellor's presence, but the duke of Suffolk brought in a brace of white greyhounds to give to the King. Sir Christopher Willoughby was present, and complained of the Duke, so that Warley was put aside for the time. By reason of the Parliament the Lord Chancellor cannot be at leisure to move the King for him. Asks Lady Lisle to procure a letter from Lord Lisle to Mr. Harry Norres or Sir Fras. Bryan to solicit his cause to the King. Will recompense them well if he obtain it. Lady Lisle knows what the Vice-Treasurer has said about his suit. It has cost him 100*l.* Would need no one to solicit for him except the Lord Chancellor, but he comes so little to the Court, and when there sits in Council about the Parliament matters, so that he has no leisure. Would write to Lord Lisle, but has no news. London, 8 April.

Sir Fras. Bryan and Norres have been long absent from Court, so that they will probably continue there longer now. Desires that the letter for which he asks may be sent to him that he may deliver it himself. Robt. Whettell has obtained a letter from the King to put Snowden from his room.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

8 April. **636.** The Subsidy.

Vesp. F. xii. 140. B. M. Receipt by Vyncent Mundy, one of the high collectors appointed by Sir Thos. Awdeley, lord Chancellor, and Thos. duke of Norfolk, lord Treasurer and Earl Marshal, commissioners for assessing of peers for the first payment of the subsidy granted to the King by Parliament 26 Hen. VIII. of 26*l.* 15*s.* from Robert earl of Sussex. 8 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

Endd.: My lord's bill of discharge for the payment of the King's subsidy.

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8 April. **637.** Sir Gregory Casale to Sir John Wallop.*

Vit. B. xiv. 171. B. M.

"Mag^co signor mio. Questi . . . . . quanto occorreva sopra . . . . . et insieme vi ho indirizzate . . . . . al quale al presente non scrivero . . . . . baste . . . . . scrivendo gli mandi questa letera. L'Imperad[ore venne a] Roma alli cinque d'Aprile con molta pompa et . . . . . rendutigli da questa citta. Et percioche meglio . . . . . tutto, con questa sara una cosa stampata, che . . . . . entrata in Roma di sua Maesta. L'Imperadore . . . . . con deliberatione di starvi sei overo otto giorni . . . . . le cose de Francesi sono procedute molto aua[nti] . . . . che sono arrivati ad Asti, et perche da Genou[a] . . . . . sollecitato, a far delle provisioni, dubitando di . . . . . poi che e stato in Roma, per li ragionamenti . . . . . havuto con lui della pace, ha risoluto di far Pa . . . .

Pare che habbia fatto tale deliberatione anch . . . . . aspetta certa risposta di Francia, laquale pot . . . . . esser tale, che si fermerebbe in Roma piu . . . . . Mai jo nol credo. Tra l'altre cause, che lo s . . . . . passate in Lombardia, vi e anchora, che si . . . . . mila fanti Spagnuoli assai buona gente, et ci . . . . . che saranno gente da fattione. L'Ambasciad[ore del Re]? nostro e in Roma, et mi ha dato letere . . . . o anchora sia ambasciadore . . . . . Infino a qui non habbiamo potuto . . . . . chella infino a qui e stata . . . . . a trepa . . . . . etiti col Papa." [R]oma, 8 April 1536.

Hol. Mutilated. Add.

8 April. **638.** Duchy of Milan.

R. O.

Extract from a letter dated Rome, 8th April 1536.

Hears from a good source that there is great hope of an arrangement between the Emperor [and the French king] about Milan.

Ital. In Ant. Bonvisi's hand. Four lines.

9 April. **639.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O.

Ambros Crollyer, smith, has been accused, by two other smiths in Dover, of having, since Christmas last, "brybede serten iron of the Kinges." Has sent him up to Cromwell to be examined since he denies the charge. Dover, 9 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Cheiff Secretory."

9 April. **640.** Robert Syngleton, Priest, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Three days after my coming to Dover the master of Maison Dieu bade me welcome home, and walking upon the new jetty asked me what news in London? I said, None but good. Yes, said he, I understand I am complained on. I answered that I had complained of Sir Patrick, the friar, whose presumption, I thought, was not without adherents, but I did not so largely delate as I would have done if I could have come to Master Secretary's speech. Then he said he was out of doubt, for it was not his words but his deeds that condemned the man, and as for me, I had put him away "senytt agone." I had little other communication with him, and I am sure he has written to Master Treasurer of the King's House, and others. Dover, 9 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* For an English abstract of this letter, also mutilated, *see* No. 714. iv.

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[9 April.] **641.** WILLIAM CONYNGESBY to CROMWELL.

R. O. This Palm Sunday I have received letters from Andrew Boorde, dated at Leith, styling himself your servant. I have no acquaintance with him. I have also received certain letters enclosed directed to you, desiring them to be forwarded, as I do by my own servant, enclosed in this of mine. A Scotch ship this day has come into our haven of Lynn. If you wish therefore to send letters to the said Andrew by the ship which intends to sail about Easter Day, I will see them delivered. Lynn, Palm Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

9 April. **642.** RIC. STEVYNNACHE, Chamberer of St. Alban's, to Sir FRAS. BRYAN.

R. O. I desire your help for our monastery in the causes declared to you by me and my brethren. Our abbot will extremely punish all of us who have joined in the supplication unless you interfere. I shall lose my offices, for last week he sent order to my tenants to send me no more rent; and though this is grievous to me, and contrary to the King's injunctions, I will be contented to suffer that and more, so that the monastery prosper and be well maintained and ordered, which can never be so long as the Abbot can do as he will. He might have a discreet and circumspect brother as a coadjutor, without whom he could do nothing, and not waste and bring the monastery into debt. Without some remedy of the kind we despair of amendment. 9 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

[9 April.] **643.** HUMPHREY STAFFORD to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 209*. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 121. Thanks for repeated kindness. Reminds Cromwell of his promise to be good master to him in time to come. Desired Mr. Brian to motion him to help the writer to a gift of the priory of Fynshed, a house of canons in co. Northt., of the yearly value of 56*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, if it should be suppressed. My father has since asked me to write to yourself for the house of canons called Worspring, of which he is founder, which is about the same value. Bletherweke, Palm Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thos. Crumwell, secretary to the King. *Endd.*

9 April. **644.** LUTHER to CROMWELL.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 56. B. M. Excuses himself for not having replied to Cromwell's letter sent by Dr. Barnes, as Barnes left suddenly without taking leave of him. Disclaims Cromwell's compliment. Was rejoiced to hear from Barnes of Cromwell's goodwill in the cause of Christ, especially as his authority in England and with the King can do much. Wittemberg, Die Palmarum 1536.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretario. *Endd.*

[10 April.] **645.** BARLOW, Bishop of St. David's.

See GRANTS in April 27 Hen. VIII., No. 27, and 28 Hen. VIII., No. 4.

10 April. **646.** ROBERT ABBOT OF ATHELNEY to [CROMWELL]?

Harl. MS. 604, f. 69. B. M. Begs his favor in the payment of the debts of the house. Will order the house in such a strait fashion that 100*l.* a year will be paid. Sends a book of the debts and yearly fines. Athelney, 10 April.

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If some friend would lend 400*l.* or 500*l.* without interest, would secure to him the repayment by 100*l.* a year.

List of the debts to the King, heads of religious houses, and others, including money borrowed to pay the ordinary charges at his first coming to Athelney. Total 869*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; fines and pensions to lord Dawbeny, chief steward, Master Secretary, the King's corrody, &c., total 34*l.* 2*s.*

Hol., pp. 4.

10 April. **647.** William Freurs to Cromwell.

R. O. As the King has appointed me to be one of the Commissioners for the tenth to be assessed in the town and university of Oxford, as mayor I was put first in the commission, which the commissary highly disdained. So on Tuesday last the justices of the quarter sessions at Oxford sent for me and the commissary, and showed us that we two were chosen for the tenth part of the spiritualty. According to our instructions, we divided ourselves into different deaneries, and Sir Will. Barantyne, Sir Simon Harcourt, Sir John Clerke, the commissary, and I, were unanimously appointed to the deanery and university of Oxford. But after we were sworn, the commissary would not have had me meddle with the university, though I trust to do the King faithful service. I beg no new commission may be issued till I have an opportunity of speaking with you. Oxford, 10 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

10 April. **648.** Mount Etna.

R. O. "Copia litterarum Baronis de Burgio die x. Aprilis Panormi scriptarum."

Account of an eruption of Mount Etna, "now called Mongibellus," on and after the night of 23 March 1536.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

11 April. **649.** Cromwell to John Whalley.

R. O. The King desires him to admit Thos. Wyngfeld as comptroller of the works at Dover with wages of —— a day. The Rolls, 11 April.

P. 1. *Add. Headed:* Copy of such another sent by Mr. Secretary, 11 April 1536.

11 April. **650.** John Davy to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has received her letters, and one touching the hunters at Wimberlegh. Has referred to Mr. Rolles for their punishment, who will take measures accordingly. This had not been needed if Mr. Densell had done it in his time. Has sent letters touching Mother Hall, who was not minded to come so far; also touching the benefice of Bukyngton then void, now held by Sir Wm. Thomas. Mrs. Thomasine Basset is deceased, Friday before Palm Sunday, full well and virtuously. She died at Bery's house, and lieth at Dowland. She was taken ill about the Purification of Our Lady. Will send further news by Master Digory. Exeter, at the Sessions, 11 April.

I intend to see Mrs. Thomasine's month's mind honestly kept. She had 20*s.* in Bery's hand, and a little more in Digory's. I have put her father's arms "and her mother's vj.," to be put about her hearse, and have sent thither the black sey, which was about my master's.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lady viscount Lisle, in Calice.

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11 April. **651.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I received yesterday your letter, and gave Bastien Michel a certificate that he belonged to the king of England. As to the venison pasty you ask for, there has been no hunting yet, but if we get anything worth sending shortly you shall have it. Boulogne, 11 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* a Calays.

11 April. **652.** ANTONY DE VIVALDI to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. XIV. 174. B. M. "Molto Mag^co Signor . . . . . Non voglio manchare conti . . . . . haro qualcosa da dirli . . . . . intendea, hora per questa . . . . . che quella ne sia avertita come li Francesi hanno . . . . . et assignioritossi di tutto el stato del ducca di Sau[oia] . . . . . di Verselli qual resta fornito per sua Magiesta . . . . . prima che s'accostino piu nel stado di Milano . . . . . locho, in effecto essi Francesi passano con gran exerci[to] . . . . . ne sono passati trentacinque millia. Sua Magiesta . . . . . di far le debbite provigione, et el Signor Antonio de Le[yva] . . . . . in Lombardia fanti ventimillia oltra che a Roma . . . . . Magiesta, quale li era entrata alli cinque del prezente, e . . . . . quatordeci millia et da cavagli quatro millia, si asp[etta] . . . . . piu somma de lanzichineck, et Spagnioli di Spagna . . . . . che ambi serano potenti, douera esser una cru . . . . . sua Magiesta parte hoggi da Roma, fara pas . . . . . poi a Firenze, dove non tardara, et deinde a . . . . . le mano dove bisognia. Io mi desidero cost . . . . . breve fra questo mezo se posso a . . . . . erio che farlo, tenendomi ogni . . . . . cognoscendo lo favor' che la fa al mio [am]igo, quale per esser a torto travagliato da Georgio Ardisone et per [ess]er lui poco experto di quelle legie non posso manchar di racommandarlo [a] V. S. et pregar quella che giusto el solito suo costume non gli vogli [l]asciar far torto, et favorirlo in quanto porta la giusticia, et non altramente, como son certo che quella fara, quale mi ubligera di sorte, che non impiegando la mia vitta in servicio di quella, come son promto, mai mi parera esser sciolto di tal obligo. In tanto sino che accagia far qualcosa in servicio di quella, pregero nostro Signor Dio per la felice vitta di V. S. alla quale humilmente mi racumando." Genoa, 11 April 1536. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.: Al, &c. Thomaso [Cro]muel, gran secretario de Re d'Ingliterra, &c.

12 April. **653.** SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. As Cromwell was good unto him concerning his warrant, amounting to 240*l.*, which Cromwell has in his custody, of which he received 100*l.* while in France, begs him to deliver 40*l.* of the remainder to his servant the bearer, and to keep the rest till his warrant be signed, paying himself. York Place, 12 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed.*

12 April. **654.** WILL. TURNER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas the King has given livings to many who have done no service; I beg, in consideration of the long time I have been in the service of Dr. Claiburghe, deceased, and now in that of the bishop of Hereford, writing continually in the King's cause of matrimony without any profit, that I may have some poor living. I remember the comfortable words you spake to me, being at your bedside at Winchester, that the King should look better upon me within this twelvemonth. No man ever took greater pains

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than I have taken in this journey, my Lord and Chr. Mount excepted. The expenses of the Bishop will prevent him from doing anything for me. Wittenberg, 12 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 April. R. O. **655.** Nycholas Prior of Lenton to Hennege.*

Dan Hamlet Pencriche, one of his brethren, who last year laid an unjust accusation against him before the Council, has fled from his religion, as he did twice before, by the instigation of certain men of Nottingham, who love not this poor house.

He has taken goods of the house which the said men have received. Asks for Hennege's favor, and for his credence for the bearer. Lenton Abbey, 12 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Henege, grome of the stoole to the King's grace.

12 April. R. O. **656.** Calais.

Report of a general search touching corn, made in the 12 wards of the town of Calais, by order of lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, 12 April 27 Hen. VIII.

The amounts are given separately for the ward of each alderman, *i.e.*, of Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, Sir Ric. Whetehyll, Wm. Pryseley, John Massingberd, Chr. Conwey, Wm. Snawdon, Griffith Appenrith, Thos. Tate, Thos. Holland, Wm. Johnson, Thos. Scryven, and Ric. Bennett.

Total:—Wheat and rye, 2,336 rasurs; barley and malt, 1,723 r.; oats, 2,164 r.; beans and pease, 122 r.; salt, 2,144 r. 1 b.; wine, 98 tuns; bastard and rumney, 4½ pp.; malvesey, 3 butts; oyle, 1 tun 1 firkin.

Pp. Endd.: "The vewe of corne within the town."

12 April. R. O. **657.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.

According to the letter I wrote you yesterday I send you two venison pasties. I am sorry I could not send a wild boar. Boulogne, 12 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

12 April. Poli Epist. I. 451. **658.** Reginald Pole to Priolus.

Hears from his letters that the Emperor has arrived in Rome, but fears that his arrival will not assist the cause of religion, as war appears imminent. Is anxious that Contarini should urge the Emperor to act for the good of the Church, and disregard the fear of enemies. Refers to certain letters of St. Bernard's, which are applicable to this matter.

Hopes when he comes he will bring with him the Cardinal's opinion about the book. Is looking for his portrait. Venice, 12 April.

Hears from France that the king of England has gone to an interview with the Scotch king, hostages being given on both sides.

Lat.

12 April. Nero, B. vii. 115. B. M. **659.** Edmond Harvel to Thos. Starkey.

Wrote last the 23rd ult., and have received none of yours since. Pole is at Padua. His work is now at an end, lacking only correction. The French have taken all Piedmont without contention. No business has passed between them and the Imperials, who are upon the confines of the

* This letter has already been inserted in the year 1532 (Vol. v. No. 937); which is certainly too early.

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659. Edmond Harvel to Thos. Starkey—*cont.*

state of Milan with 18,000 men under Ant. da Leva. Both armies are increasing. The Emperor was received with great honor and triumph at Rome on the 5th. The Pope and he have been seven or eight hours together, and it seems that things tend to peace between him and France, but he will do nothing without the advice of the Venetians to whom he has sent. The terms are supposed to be that the French king shall return Savoy to the Duke, and leave Italy; Mons. d'Angoulesme and the duchess of Milan shall have Milan, but for his security he will hold the fortresses of Milan, Cremona, and Como, and d'Angoulesme himself, for three years; 400,000 cr. 7,000 men paid for a year, and 30 galleys, are to be given to the Emperor.

Does not give much credit to these reported conditions, but the accord is nearly concluded. Wherefore shortly look for universal peace between these princes, or for a great and mortal war. I think that if the accord goes not forward, the French will go to ruin. It is said here that the King will not take part in this war, but at first it was reported that he would be at one-third of the costs. Venice, 12 April 1536.

The General Council is fixed to be held at Mantua twelve months hence, and certain cardinals and prelates are deputed to see it observed. I send herewith the Emperor entering into Rome, printed.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

12 April. **660.** Ric. Moryson to Cromwell.

Nero, B. vi. 113. B. M.

Expresses his gratitude to Cromwell, and mentions his poverty and persecution. Would not now wish to have been born of rich parents. It is almost thought disgraceful in England to be noble and learned.

The Emperor entered Rome on April 5, and conversed for many hours with Paul III. Great preparations are made for him at Mantua. Italy is full of soldiers. The enterprises of the French king have been hitherto happily successful. It is easy to conquer when there is no enemy. The Emperor is superior in veteran soldiers and experienced leaders, and the French in money. Yesterday the duke of Urbino, who had long been with the Emperor at Naples, spoke for four hours in the Venetian Senate about what was necessary for this war. Would write more about these matters, but knows that the King has heard them more surely and sooner. Asks Cromwell to send for him home, or help him to live more comfortably in Italy. Venice, 12 April. "Tuus scholasticus."

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretario.

12 April. **661.** Morison to Starkey.

R. O.

Pardon me for writing in English. I would fain move you to continue your benevolence. Mr. Pole departs tomorrow to Padua. I have put certain gear to making which scarce sufficeth me to write these few words. I think Mr. Pole goes to Verona, and I must lose the succour I had of him. Mr. Cole has taken a chamber for me at Padua, where I shall tarry as long as I can, God knows how. I have but 10 crowns left. "I was out of all apparel; certain books I could not choose but buy. If ye help me not, I wot not how to do." Rather than see me come to hunger's hands again I would my master, Mr. Wynter, sold my pension. If he cannot sell it so soon, ask him to advance me 20 cr. till it may be sold, unless you can make some other provision.

The Emperor arrived at Rome on the 5th with 4,000 soldiers, not too well disciplined. He had long interviews with the Pope, on what subject is unknown. He will soon come to Mantua. The French legions are composed of young men, not well trained, and have young leaders; who have to do with Ant. de Leva, the marquis of Guasto, and soldiers accustomed to

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drink blood instead of wine. I do not know if there is any chance of my being called home this year, but, if so, I will willingly take the risk. But remember, I pray you, my help of Mr. Pole is gone. 12 April.

Good Mr. Starkey, do as ye have done.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

13 April. **662.** WILLIAM WHORWOOD, Solicitor-General.

See GRANTS in APRIL, No. 21.

13 April. **663.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Chier Thursday, Francis, your post, brought me, at Antwerp, your letters to myself, the Privy Council of these parts, and the marquis of Barrugh, and also one from the Emperor's ambassador in England to the Queen. The Queen goes tonight from Gaunt towards Bruxelles, where she will be on Good Friday. I intend to be there too.

You write as if I had not continually advertised you of the news here. I wrote on Palm Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, by Wm. Claye, and now this on Thursday.

In Germany there are many preparations to aid the Emperor against the French king, and all the nobility here are summoned to be with the Queen before the 24th inst.: "I hear not yet thyntent."

Asks Cromwell's favor for the bearer Wm. Ricardes. Complains that no notice is taken of his writing for money. Is in great necessity.

The diet of this country "dymynyssheth my health greatly. Yow thinke I am in Paradice, and I thinke in Purgatorie; Purgatorie I fynde it." Andwerp, upon Chier Thursday 1536.

Remember my wife's brother, "who if for honestie shuld have a benefice, ought to have one."

"If now yow sende but your lettre to the Pryvey Counsail, I could delyver Tyndall from the fyre, so it came by tyme, for elles it wilbe to late."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* "Secretary." *Endd.*

13 April. **664.** FRANCIS HALL to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Hears from Mrs. Gaynfoorth that she is offended with him because he did not come today with his company to my Lord's dinner. Would be sorry at this good time to give offence; but when he last came to my Lord's house his Lordship was not only offended, but said openly before many that though he had been my friend I acted otherwise than became me. If I am what he reckons, I am not worthy to enter his house; but I am guiltless, and have always acted to preserve his good opinion. He has never made trial whether the fault was in me or in my accuser. Hopes they will have a good and merry Easter. In the market-place this Schyer Thursday, after dinner, 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

13 April. **665.** JUSTUS JONAS to CROMWELL.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 58. B. M. Cromwell will hear from the bishop of Hereford, archdeacon Nicholas, and Dr. Barnes what has happened during their embassy. Urges the necessity of agreement between the English and Germans. If the English learned men and Church dignitaries assist in settling the articles of Faith a political treaty will be easily brought about. If a General Council be held, England must not fail to send learned men to assist. The course of events will baulk the impious hopes and nefarious plans of the Pope. Offers to help the King in any contest for the Gospel. Intends to correspond with the ambassadors. Wittenberg, "Quarta post Dominicam Palmarum," 1536.

Lat., Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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13 April. **666.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives.

We have received your letters of 7 and 18 March, showing what has passed between you and Cromwell touching the renewal of amity between the King and us. Trusting in the sincerity of the King and Cromwell, we are much inclined to promote it frankly, and show the King that we desire his amity above all things. In this confidence we have restrained ourselves from treating with France until we hear news from you as to what the King wishes to do, although incessant suit is made to us both on the part of France and on that of the Pope, who is influenced both by his position and by the favor he bears to France and the pressure the French have brought to bear on him. Moreover, we have persuaded his Holiness, without, however, letting it appear, so to suspend the declaration of privation against the king of England and the appeal to the secular arm till he hears further from us; and we have taken occasion by this delay to see what turn affairs will take as to war between France and us, for which we have made such great preparations as the king of England may understand from others, although we suppose that the French as usual will labour to misrepresent everything. They have lately assured us (we may tell you privately), and do still, that they will not forbear, for anything that may touch the king of England, to treat with us as we would, and we have also understood that they are continually promising great things to the Pope against the king of England. They have even pressed for the expedition of the despatch for his privation, thereby to compel him to follow their will in everything. They have obtained from some of the Pope's men a copy of the draft of the said privation, which was sent to us at Naples, and which we have kept till now; and thereupon they have grounded their solicitation, although I hear they pretend otherwise towards the servants of the king of England, but we do not wish you to appear to know it (*que vous en faites semblant*); but, as carefully as you can, you will let us know immediately what you find on that side touching the said establishment of peace that we may regulate our conduct accordingly. As we have written you our intention in former letters, and are just about to leave for Lombardy, we need say no more. Rome, Maundy Thursday (*Jeudi Saint*), 1535.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

14 April. **667.** MEAT.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 129. B. M.

Proclamation licensing butchers to sell flesh by retail freely from 12th April 1536 to 24th April 1540, notwithstanding the Acts 24 Hen. VIII. cap. 3. and 25 Hen. VIII. cap. 1., in consequence of the great dearth of victuals by reason of murrain, great waters, and unseasonable weathers.

Addressed to the mayor and sheriffs of London. Westm., 14 April 27 Hen. VIII.

Later copy, pp. 3.

14 April. **668.** LORD LISLE and SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR.

R. O.

Receipt, by John Husee, of 496 oz. of gilt plate at 5*s.*, from Roger Cotten, servant of Sir Edward Saymour, being part of 424*l.* due to him from Sir Wm. Hollys to the use of viscount Lyssle, by indenture between Lyssle and Hollis, dated April 1. 14 April 27 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1.

[14 April.] **669.** THOS. WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

I have not seen Mr. Receiver since getting your letter. Mrs. Margery asked when you were coming to Court, for she longed to see you. I answered that you were as desirous to see the Queen and her ladies and

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gentlewomen. Today the countess of Wiltshire asked me when I heard from your Ladyship, and thanked you heartily for the hosen. She is sore diseased with the cough, which grieves her sore. Mr. Lypyngkot delivered my Lord's letter to the King on Shere Thursday. Mr. Page says it is not yet opened, but he gives attendance for an answer. Mr. Basset is in good health and merry. I was with him yesterday at Lincoln's Inn. I fear Leonard Snowden has the worst end of the staff, for Whettell and his father have made such suit by means of Mr. Heneage. The Parliament is clearly dissolved. I am sorry to hear of the sickness in Calais. I beg you to get me a favorable letter from my Lord, as I mentioned in my last letter by Goodale. Today Sir Edw. Ryngeley showed me that the King will be at Dover in three weeks at the farthest, whither I intend to follow him, unless I am sooner dispatched. I would write more, but have no leisure, as the bearer, Worsley, the Mayor's officer, can inform you. Greenwich, Good Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

[14 April.] **670.** [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.

Vit. B. xiv. 177. B. M.

Audience with the Emperor, 21 March;

"*Pleaseth it your Majesty*, that vicesimo primo Martii, hora diei fere tertia, I had a[n a]ud[ience of the Emperor] then sadder than ever I saw [him a]fore ti[me] . . . . whom after his Majesty patiently and with one *countenance* . . . . . it, made me answer to every particular part [of] my commission, as well of mine own as of your *Grace his beha[viour]* . . . . . and first as touching my gratulation of his *honourable and triumphant victory had against the enemy of our professio[n in]* Barbarie, he said that forasmuch as that *I was there present*, and knew right well what it was, *he* should therefore now so much the less of the *same need to make any further declaration*, marvelling not a little *that your Grace othe* . . . . . he doubteth not since *truly informed*, or of itself by certain means *in the process used noting* him extrea[mly obstinate in the]* defence of his *aunt's cause*, cui quidem ut aiebat *deesse non poterat*, should *think him so ingrate* and uncur[teous] . . . . . statim *induceres tuum* somewhat to *alienate your mind from him, never otherwise therein intermeddling* than that [she] might *have justice and you thereby not injurised.* In the which process *if he had failed* his said aunt aft[er that] manner, *he* might *have justly feared the* scourge *of God, that as* [He] *is* conscientiarum *scrutator*, so of the same [*vi*]*olated an ultor*, ut postremus hujus vitæ dies erit index, *as the thing also* itself even so considered and ex[teemed] *may as well condemn the relation of certain persons* as mollifie your *displeasure of false suggestions by such made, taken and understond that so sincerely loveth you not, as perau*[enture] præter omne æquum et bonum *they study by dissembled* colours *to make you believe* id certe quod uti affirma . . . . . aliquando probabit, when the differency of an *unfeigned from a coloured friend* shall be *discerned* to the decla[ration of the] truth *by violence for the time suppressed rather than utterly oppressed.* Your *benefits* he confesseth *to be great and so of his part agnised that they* shall never argue *him to be ingrate, where* inespecially he knowledgeth *himself no less bound to render like again*, where opportunity, occasion, or necessity requireth the same, than *he* hath *persuaded* with *himself to confer upon your serenity very gladly* and times so many mo, ubi vel res ipsa postulabit, vel facultates suæ suppeditabunt. But *so to remember them as though* he should other grant *that his aunt was not* your *true wife and spouse, that his conscience* abundantly *informed* with th[e tru]yth *refusyth*, or to have committed *the probation of the same to silence as in neglecting* the execution *of justice in so godly a cause*, now

who defends his action in behalf of his aunt, Katharine of Arragon,

but admits his obligations to Henry.

* *nothing* in the decipher.

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670. [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

utriusque partis consensu *begon and laudably ended*, he desireth your *pardon, trusting that if it be justly perpended* your highness shall perceive *no thing* [be]side his [honor] *discussed, nor therein by him* præter honestum ac justum *done, but a great light given* to the discharge of *conscience of both parties to the confusion* of the devil* *and* his members, the ministers of all error, that often *soliciting* your æres† otherwise *innocentes to marry again upon* hope of *issue male*, that not succeeding *according as they conceived and trusted it* should, *may judge the providencie* of God to pass the *subtilty and imagination of man.* And by what reason *or justice your daughter his cousin*, princess of *England*, should be *made illegittim he can not perceive, the which in his belief could* not long *continue if you* might *be permitted to use that benign nature*, with *the benefits* through that God hath *indued you* withal, that *hath in time past made of her none otherwise than* it right well beseemed a *natural father to make of his dear and well beloved daughter worthy such* a parent, deserving *principally not the contrary of her part, of whom if the father may be honoured* by the daughter, he is *assured that your Majesty hath had and* without *cease shall have as much comfortable* and meritorious *renown*‡ *in this world as of any child that shall descend of your body* lawfully begotten *during your life, whereof he then desired continuance, saying that he* could not perceive what *dishonour* should follow *to you* or detriment to *your realm by her legitimation*, but rather the *contrary, besides infinite commodities and benefits, both particular and* to all Christendom *universal* thereupon *depending.* Of the vehement *provocations and instigations* made unto you by certain *to make him war as well offering their aid and succour* in *that interprise* as in so doing *referring to your only arbitrement, the place, the manner of setting on, and* all such circumstances thereunto belonging, *and* your *declination* from *the same, evermore so firmly* having in memory *the old league betwixt you made, that to the violation thereof* you would never be *persuaded nor purpose at any time to admit such uncourtesy, undermining* of him to his undoing*; he said that not*withstanding before time it hath not been unknown . . . . . but that you have been *so often tempted and solicited against him, yet having* no just title so to do as he could . . . . . *so he feared not other men's puissance in a false quarrel that* . . . . . power his *destruction, no if it were egale in number to Darius army against* Alexander . . . but it . . . . God . . . at he feareth Dominum exercituum, never *favouring an unjust cause, and was rig*[*ht*] glad likewise, uti aiebat, that *your Grace had not utterly forgotten him, although alate he hath dissimuled and* [*s*]*uffered many injuries of your party wrought against him in divers and sundry places, that if it remembered well how long and faithfully* your two *families hath been conjoint together* as *out of one* fountain, springing in *amity and friendship as the time and excellent enterprises in the same done may be to the reader an* argument sufficient vel maxime incredulo ; he *doubted not but that* your benignity *would have long or this knowledged this variance and displeasure to have been given of* your *party, and no*[*t*] . . *taken of him, the which as only lieth in you* ut omnino deleatur, ut constanter dicere saltem perseverabat, and so *much the more that I inculcated to be his part according to the tenour of my commission in that behalf.* So in me *cannot remain a sparkle of ingratitude*, quod *he, the coal fires kindled by my brothers wind, as a man would say*, and thus succeeding it could not otherwise be then as to *both our comforts* s . . . . . *the tranquillity of Christendom and to the benefit in especially of both our realms evermore* with continuance like to endure and continue. Confirming

Hopes the King will not continue to treat his daughter as illegitimate.

Knows how Henry has been solicited to make war on him; but he is not afraid.

* diule in MS. The decipherer has written aiule. † eyres. *Decipher.*
‡ rerome. MS.

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that it was never so merry nor wealthy with the princes of England and Burgundy with their realms as when this controversy was no[t u]njustly sought and ungodly invented. And where as now *I exhorted and in the honour of God desired him that as he was a wise and an honourable prince, that he would devise some way to resuscitate this old assured love that of long time hath seemed to be suspended betwixt you by the reason [o]f his aunt's pretended matrimony now by her death dissolved and finished, whereof, as I said, there should be no man living more glad than I to see before my departure from his service and court, and in the mean season count me self the most fortunate person living, beside that I may have like cause to think my service hitherto well employed, showing as well as I could that* your highness had now *long since* of *his part begun arguing the same by the inclination of* your *mind* toward his *Majesty, of your often and frequent letters written to me collect by the certificate of my friends* about you of *good authority, referring the offers that hath been made to* you to be *of his back friends, and your absolute* not only answer *to such but the sincerity of* your stomach *without dissimulation manifestly upon like suggestions made, uttered by the sollicitude of . . . ynd* you had *upon false rumours feigned to bring* you at *a discord, with desire to purge yourself upon that suspicion to the* quietness of *his heart* peraventure *thereby before perturbate.* And in conclusion that where and when you *might have hurt him to his great detriment and discomfort, you would in no case so do at no* man's *instance, but utterly refused the same with indignation, he as concerning my part desirous to see this old accustomed brotherhed* coalescere, affirmed *that I did like a good Christian, a faithful servant to my master, and in so doing and intending I should exercise the part of a semblable orator.* And in like manner knowledged your highness to *be his friend in the* premises, *and* so much the more *that solicited by unreasonable means* illis non *acquieverit, but said that in you it only consisted to give occasion and begin to expel this frodour diminishing that vively ardour of love too long continued.* And putteth *no doubt but the longer that* your *Grace remembreth and* more *deeply considereth the same with itself, it will confess* that *this degeneration hath not proceeded of him by no* manner mean, *but by such rather* quibus fuerat opinione saltem gratior singularis tuus *amor* quam *animi salus.* But hetherwith *not as* yet *contented I heartily besought him that his Majesty would make me a more comfortable answer that my master might no less rejoice of his reconciliation than I to you both a true servant no more desirous to be mean thereof than glad of the* effect *so ensuing.* Well, said *he, if* you *speak with Grandvele, you shall further know,* upon the which, rendering *my most humble thanks, took my leave.* And the next day *having conference* with him according to the appointment *understood that the cause of the ingratitude these years past exercised between* you and *by me* now often *objected to his Majesty as thereof original cause touched his heart,* where inespecially he could in nothing worldly *knowledge himself therein guilty.* Wherefore he did exhort me both hereafter to *refrain the same and also in the mean season* absolutely *purge the Emperor of that note.*

Pate urges him to renew the old alliance;

to which the Emperor says it has cooled only on Henry's part;

but refers him to Granvelle.

Granvelle repels Henry's charge of ingratitude against the Emperor;

"And first, that it *cannot be proved that ever* your Highness suffered by his means any detriment in name, honor, *fame, or of* your *realms,* although *provoked by your* succours and maintenance against his niece in . . . . rke, *and expressly in Germany tempting rebellion against* . . . . . e. Secondarily, that such an order *was taken in his aunt's cause, that it might* right well rather have *been* judged [to have] *proceeded by his intercession than any favor of the law* obtained in alteram . . . . . des [ha]*ve been that* your Grace should *have had such a controversy with his Majesty r . . . . . or sister in like fashion, except it had been only for the experience of* y . . . . . [know]*ing that thereby that otherwise is lightly set by and not regarded. And that* thirdly . . . . . *rid*

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670. [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

and refused and excommunication with the interdiction of your realm *and* all other Christians from *the community of the same, in as much as that constantly* he affirmed that it could . . . . . persuaded to *receive nor hear it read*, now sent, but *commanded incontinent* that it should *be* suppressed and n[o more] *spoken of*, notwithstanding the fervent *desire of divers persons of sundry* regions that it might be *put in execution*, solliciting the same *incessantly by prayer and courage*, adding of h . . . . . truer *tokens of sincere love in such a case hath been rarely seen*, beside that the Scots had never *joined them self in league* with *you*, if he would other *have admitted their request* [or] condescended *to certain offers* then by *them made.* And as touching *such as provoked* your *serenity* to make him war, *it would be none other than the French king*, as *he said, of whose fidelity* when you *were* most assured, it *was none otherwise than a hand gripping an* eel, for we have in our *hands* that . . . . . only cause *him at* our *pleasure to forsake* your *master, leaving him in the briars, but* also to reny God *that in my belief*, quod he, hath now *given him in reprobum* sensum, the which thing . . . . . had *succeeded if his often suggestions had sooner taken place with the Emperor, and tedious* suits for his *private profit than the true amity toward* your *Prince, as the process of time* as h[e doubted] not *would once manifestly declare to the discharge of* your *consciences* and comforts, alleging your *age*, quæ certe quo magis ad senectutem vergeret, eo omnium rerum gnara in pristinum statum cum . . . . . tebatur liberius ac sollicitius redigere niteretur, leaving *here many secrets* unuttered, *that of your master*, as he said, known, ... might *give it cause to say*, Now do I right well perceive that *the Emperor*, doing otherwise than *he hath* had . . . . . me the French king *wrong* nor *injury*, but *all things be not at one time*, uti dixerat, *to be disclosed* . . . . . to your *benefits, confessed them to be great and* worthy memory, but *not such as* should other obliterate th . . . . . *of nature* in *heart written*, or the precept *divine*, having the same for his sure fundament; and said for that your *benignity would not condescend to unjust conditions, offered to bid us battel* . . . . . like it *self* knowledging it *as kindness and no small benefit*, howbeit whatsoever had *fortuned* pre . . . . . *nem they had provided* for all *invasions, incursions, and assaults* in every corner by . . . . . namely *in Burgundy* out along thereon *all the borders and in Flanders, despising utterly the French king* . . . . . r expressing to *me that he had* but six *thousand Almayns*, that coming to *the point of fight doubted* whether [they] would [*st*]*ick by him; the Swisses already forsaking his camp, returned now home, where the Emperor's* ambassador might, if he *would become their captain, have the best part of the country follow and to die* in his quarrel, and have also sufficiently *provided that his* other *presidy* shall not *prevail; meaning thereby*, as I conjectured, *the Turk's aid.* Concerning the *rest of his army, which be his legions, we care* not, for knowing *their hearts of old, and* what *they* will *do, coming to the trial and point, whose* manfulness before time showed, may be an experience sufficient as *to them a discomfort*, qui jamdiu *terga* verterunt nobis, remembering *their sinistrous fortune* then *suffered, and to* ours *a courage*, manus *conserere* cum hoste *profligato* sæpius *jam victo ac superato*, adducing for the *confirmation of the same* that by certain *prophecies* this *Prince* should *destroy himself and bring his children in great thraldom*, misery, and captivity, quibus licet parum fideret, tamen pro vulgi opinione ne *ita aliquando succederet* magnopere se vereri *affirmabat. To that you intend not to intermeddle with Milan and Genoa, nor* with none other of the Emperor's *possessions, as having no title thereunto, nor violate the league* betwixt your Majesties these many years *made and continued of* your *party, his answer was, that as I* could very well testify, speaking *with the said Emperor* facie ad faciem, *it was no small comfort to*

speaks of the treachery of the French;

against whom they were fully prepared.

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He is gratified by the friendliness of Henry's tone;

him that hitherto hath neither dissembled *with* you *nor* gone *about to break that fraternity nor intend* not during his life, but unreasonably provoked, a token whereof he heartily *beseecheth* your Highness *to call unto remembrance the constant* faithfulness and fatherly exhortations *of his Majesty's grandfather Maximilian* towards you in *the enterprise* of Tournay and Terouenne, you *then presently being there against king Louis of France.* Now after he had in this manner *declared his mind in these premises, said that there remained none other* thing to the reconciliation and *recuperation of this godly love of long time hanging in a suspense,* than *the legitimation of* your *daughter lady Mary, bonâ fide parentum gotten, conceived, and born,* willing no more mention to be made from henceforth of *lady Katherine's marriage,* considering that *God hath* now *called her to His mercy and misericord, but out* of this *world rid by poison,* si fortassis *Gallo sit* credendum, inquit: refe*rring* the intreaty and manner thereof to [your *p*]*rudencie and discretion, promising that if* you will have *a general council, the Emperor* shall, as he *dareth boldly in* [that *beh*]*alf promise, no less* labour that *it may so succeed, then there order* everything *more like* your *son pert . . . . . to his office and authority* than such a one *as some would you believe, but this way refused, and thautho*[*rity*] *of the Bp. of Rome* admitted, *his Majesty* shall find the mean that all may *succeed to* your pleasure, *honor, and* even so as you would it [*shou*]*ld, other for the continuance of this* your *last matrimony, or otherwise as* you shall be *disposed,* and [if no]*ne of none of* these please you, look what* indifferent order *and deliberation may be taken for the establishment* of your *succession, the renome of your estimation and authority, for the declaration* of your *conscience before God, the comfort of your realm, and* finally to the *contentation, dignity, and consolation* of both your *Majesties; and he of his part, as your lover, and to his poore* (power) *assured friend,* shall be glad no more of *a communication* indifferent found *than of his part study it may take effect to the tranquillity* of Christendom, *and to the accumulation of* your *honor, protesting that he had no commission of the Emperor thus* to *say to me but of himself invented* as wholly yours, *bene consulens rebus tuis, honori, successioni,* in primis et famæ.

and thinks if Henry will acknowledge the Pope, his last marriage may be recognised.

"Now, my most gracious Prince, if there remain nothing else *but the legitimation of* your *natur*[*al*] *dear beautiful daughter to the consecution of so* inestimable a *benefit to the* Christian republic, I as your *assured faithful beadsman and servant,* tanquam ad pedes serenissimæ Majestatis tuæ provolutus cum lacrimis rogo et supplex peto ut cum *legibus suis dispenset,* suffering not that *redolent* flower nimio solis ardore to wither away *sine sobole,* that of what side soever it fortune your integrity to *look,* that *you* may *see posterita*[*t*]*is tuæ pignus, as well by her* ladyship as otherwise your *inestimable honor in mine* opinion. Surely, my noble Prince, if my love exceeded not toward you *the fear I have so to write of any person's displeasure* living, *I would commit* such sincere affects *to silence,* sed quid facit singularis in te meus amor vide, cogita et considera, sanctissime princeps. For if St. Augustine's saying be true that propter reipublicæ commodum licet nobis sæpenumero in rebus divinis dispensatione uti, ubi alioqui sub pœna peccati mortalis non liceret, how *much the more securely during* your *life may it be permitted to* you *therefore so to do in your own laws, the emolument of so great a benefit* thereupon *depending* inespecially to your great honor *and renome* through the world. And now, after I had put him to knowledge that *Gregorius Casalus should be joined* with me in *this province, and so continue with me,* apud Cæsaream Majestatem *orator, he made me answer* that he *was therefore* right *sorry,* partly that the *man male meritus* est *de tua celsitudine, speaking of the*

Pate pleads for Mary's legitimation.

Granvelle has a bad opinion of Sir Gregory Casale.

* *none of.* Apparently a repetition.

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670. [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

same alate to divers of the nobles of Bologna abominable *words, of them incontinent written to us; and for my sake also,* that if there be any good like *to ensue between the Emperor and* your *goodness, his perversity of nature* is such as *he* will *lick the crumbs . . . . of from your beard,* declaring it to come *by his prudence and industry, beside* that he is malicious, *and that wars* is* qui in *malicia sua delectetur. Wherefore my most hearty* thanks rendered, *I desired him to take no thought* for me, more glad *of such a benefit succeeding to his Majesty and* my *master, than sorry that it should not* so do . . . . . *policy and wit without God of no efficacy,* as knoweth His omnipotence, who give you long life ut vivas, and direc[t] mine acts and doings so to your pleasure that as hitherto they may be your allowance, favour and reading worthy. I shall not . . . . . *e* you *may be* right well assured to be a *common courier betwixt* you in *such a case,* principally knowing *that* that . . . . . *o pass I* should immediately fatis *concedere, taking all jeopardies therein suffered* as singular benefits. [The Empero]rs *countenance* as is above *mentioned continued on in all our conference unto such time he* heard me name *Milan and Genoa,* whereunto non solum *erexit aures verum* etiam et oculos *in me sustulit* et firmiter illos . . . . . *so that thereby I judged that it was* præter ejus expectationem, as in his answer *thereunto* he said that *it could* not [*si*]*nke into his belief* that you would intermeddle in *such his possessions, cujus medio* aliquando acquisiverat, as in my *belief also for my part, I reckon that he will, his abodes* at Rome, nihil *contra regni tui* statuta statuere, *aut cum pontifice agere* ut in aliud differatur tempus, considering that hitherto he hath not ordered himself rashly against the same. Wherefore all things with me pondered I thought it not need to delay these premisses further than I did, unless that nimis longa dilatione they might have lost their grace, both these princes in the mean season laboring for peace that so fortuning might have caused repentance of my party, both for that consideration, and also where and when I should *have spoken with Casalus, I stood in doubt our* journey daily differred from Naples. My judgment is if (*of*†) *this Prince that if the* devil *were against him* the courage *that he hath* conceived could not be debat*ed.* And do perceive *that this orator* now *joined with me shall not be* to *them* here grateful, but for what *circumstance I* am plain ignorant, as you shall not *be, surely,*‡ *in my mind, for he* added that he would so write to their *ambassador resident in your Court.*

Pate thinks the Emperor will not take action against Henry while at Rome.

"My noble Prince, this love *and peace* succeeding will make the Turk quake and tremble, leonem illum qui semen hujus discordiæ seminarit rugitus vulnerum inde contractorum edere formidabiles, and the Christian princes infinitely rejoice, singing Laus sit Domino nostro Jesu Christo, Dei et hominum Mediatori de tanta reconciliatione solum authori et singulari ejus in primis reipublicæ beneficio, a quâ certe immensæ sunt reddendæ gratiarum actiones, ubi succedat et ut succedat omnibus bene serenitati tuæ præsertim volentibus sine intermissione orandum censeo. I most lowly beseech your highness to be so gracious to me as to make me privy of your pleasure touching such things as I shall communicate from time to time with *Gregorius Casal* your *ambassador, that whatsoever hereafter fortune* by [hi]s lightness, whereof I am *advertised to beware, I may be securus and without repentance, for beside* that I cannot ita *laxare, so* will it be hard for me in long time to attain to *his disposition that at this time* other liketh not your proceedings, or else *to undermine me sometime he inculcateth things of no purpose . . . . . .* [a]dvisement I have deferred this my answer unto this present upon divers occasions that because are too lo[ng] . . . . . shall refer to this

Desires instructions regarding Casale.

* "wares"—decipher.

† *if* in decipher; the word in the original is lost.

‡ "scorly" in the cipher.

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present messenger's relation. *The French king* sent letters to *the Emperor* alate to put him to knowledge that . . . . . league with him as I am informed by a credible person, but as he had title to Savoy *and N*[*ice*] . . . . . recovery of the same. Whereunto his Majesty in the presence of the bishop of Rome pacis in . . . . . iis . . . . . [am]bassadors this answer, that he knew right well what his brother meant and intended, but trusted to remead[y] everything thereafter. And forasmuch as that the said duchy and "senoigrie" were under his protection he w[ould not] nor could fail but so defend them as appertained to his faith, honor, office, and duty, in the experience whereof he would gladly put in jeopardy of losing all that he is lord of. I trust I shall not need other to admonish you [of the] *French ambassador's various disclosures* in my letters following declared, that is quo animo fuerint dicta, quo tempore relata, et in quo rerum statu excogitata, or of my purgation, rashly ta[king] upon me to trouble your Grace with such light and premeditated news, that stonding in doubt what I might . . . . . it more sure to make you thereof partaker than to commit them utterly to silence. The solemnity and ceremonies of [Palm] Sunday and Maundy Thursday here done by the bishop of Rome, præsente Cæsare, this man can abundantly declare, as thereat present, with the circumstances of the Vernacle. From Rome, 12 Aprilis.

"Pleaseth it your highness to be advertised . . . . . præsentis I attained Rome, where the next day following came to welcome me Casalus, to wh[om after] commendations made, Master Secretary's letters delivered, and two lines of the same tacite et secum read, suddenly began again one . . . . . to me, and incontinent rendered his most humble thanks to your Grace for the trust it hath had in him with continuance, and for this your honorable commission also commended to his fidelity, confessing that estimation that he is now in to proceed of your only gracious goodness, his maker, erecter, and foundator, the very cause of his not only service faithfully owed, but of the courage, in like manner that it hath been acceptable, now given to study to do you such as may be to the pleasure of God, to your like contentation and great comfort. To whom now, taken apart, after I had declared [the pri]ncipalest part of our commission touching your Majesty's mind toward the truth and *the Emperor, and* the *observation of the league betwixt* you made, hitherto *of your part never violated, nor at any time purposed, what suggestions* so ever should *be made unto* you *so to do*, he demanded of me incontinent whether *this was not more di*[*ssim*]*uled of* you *than sincerely written, alleging my lord* of *Winchester to be in the Court of* [*Fra*]*nce* for a contrary purpose, et ista subridendo injecerat; whom I *answered that if the words of* your *let*[*ter*]*s* had not been expressly such *as could not contain any ambiguity*, yet were it *our parties to think* [your] highness a *prince of word and deed, intending no such way* as *might reasonably distain* your honor, *faith*, and fame, omni auro pretiosior. *Well, said he*, if it so be, *let me alone, for surely I have invented a mean that al*[*l*] shall be well to our Master's honor, the *tranquillity of Christendom, to the reformation of many abuses, and reconciliation of* the censures *against the bishop of Rome's authority*, the which thing I besought him for his *prudence to labour, study, and* for his great experience nervos omnes extendere suos, quo omnia recte succederent. Quarto die Cobus and Grandvele had a great banquet made them of cardinal Campeges, he then lying sick of the gout. The next day they had access, junctim, and audience of *the bishop of Rome* for the space of two hours; the said Grandvele, suddenly sent for by post to *the Emperor* two hours before his Majesty made his entry, that was very triumphantly, having before the same 50 Romans richly apparelled, the duke of Alva *and the* cond of Bonavent, well beseen, with all theirs. And thus passing through a great part of the city accompanied with a cardinal of every hand, and Casal's uncle to show the antiquities of old and new Rome by name,

Private conversation with Casale.

TheEmperor's entry into Rome.

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670. [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

most expert therein. And even thus, with his guard in complete harness, the old soldiers of Spain, and an infinite number of nobles as well of the city as of his own, he was deduced to the palace, where *the bishop of Rome*, brought in a chair and set on foot, gave his Majesty his benediction, humbly receiving the same with an inclination of the body, and so mounted unto St. Peter's church togethers, where their devotion finished, departed into the Bishop's palace.

"The morrow after having long conference togethers, but whereof I trust we shall further know in process of time, as at this present I shall commit the circumstances of this entry to the relation of this present messenger, that can sufficiently declare everything by mouth, as no man better.

Francis expects aid from the Turk.

The orator of Venice showed me that *the French king looketh for a great number of horsemen from the Turk; whereat taking up his hand, blessed him that Christianissimus* should now *turqueizare*. The Emperor made strait commandments, with pains upon the same, that none of his during their abodes here should give any opprobrious words to any belonging to *the bishop of Rome*. The marques of Brandenburg with his brother and the bishop of Brixia be comen, the count Palentine daily looked for, general captain of this enterprise as it is said. There be three captains hence sent to Geane, where also are arrived 4,000 Spaniards from Spain in ipso tempore, before in great fear and perplexity of *the French king's* forward approaching.

The duke of Savoy escaped to Milan.

The duke of Savoy with his wife and children is entered Milan, his duchy left as a prey to them that shortly, I fear me, will repent *their depopulation and cruelty*.

Ghinucci.

The cardinal of Genucis (Ghinucci), sometime bishop of Worcester, sent unto me a gentleman to welcome me in his behalf soon upon mine arrivement, and to offer me such courtesy and pleasure that might lie in him or his to do for me, saying that per[son]ally he would right gladly have done the same, but for certain respects, declaring his faith and love such toward your Grace always continued that in his conscience he confesseth and protesteth constantly that otherwise never he hath ordered himself toward you than that it might right well beseem a faithful servant, whereof he said there lacketh no testimony, in as my[ch] as the messenger added that he feared lest that thought would shortly make an end of him of your displeasure taken without his desert, and so much the sooner as his love adversus amplitudinem tuam is the ferventer and more sincere. There was an ambassador showed me that it is privily spoken in this Court that your Highness should send unto

Rumors touching Mary.

the Emperor to call his cousin, your daughter the lady Mary, to him. Whereunto I heartily besought him to make answer to all such that you did not so little regard your own flesh and blood that you thought it more to be esteemed and better conserved in an unnatural conceptacle in comparison . . . . . n the veins of the same most natural, nor that you did so little set by your daughter that you should think his . . . . . more able to do for her than your indulgence paternal would or intended. Surely, gracious Prince, you have, in mine opinion, there with you resident the Emperor's

Chapuys.

orator that no longer hath done you service than so wisely served your Majesty as in process of time may no less worthily turn to his laud and pray[se than] to your honor and consolation, when it shall be your pleasure to agnise the same by your favor owed and . . . . . toward him, for he ceaseth not t . . . . . honorably as possible is for such a one using that room inespecially a . . . . . these years past . . . . . intreat of that that since our coming to Rome wrote to Cæsar such letters as were to his great comfort, [as Gran]evela showed me. The French *ambassador* these days past, *inviting me to dinner, said that he had news to communicate* with me not unworthy *my knowledge*, at what time I having somewhat in my mind, yet not digested, of great importance, for that present desired his *pardon*, but for certain considerations *conferred me the same day to him*

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The French ambassador is dejected,

under the way *of visitation*, whom I found as a man animo *dejectissimo*, *full of dolour and such sadness that methought he had vocem* magis lachrimabundam quam pristinæ hilaritatis aliquid referentem, *of his affairs* præter votum *succeeding*, wherewith incontinent ex consuetudine mutuaque inter nos a duobus annis proxime elapsis intercessit, I was not a little moved. And *now his chamber entered, began* to disclose unto me that sincere *love* that never hath been *between his master and* you hitherto *violated, and* how that his said master is more bound *to your goodness* than that of infinite benefits *received again* should be *during your life*, agnising the redemption of *his captivity and the restitution of his children* to *liberty only to you*, that with no mundane benefit is comparable, with other like comforts *therein* showed inestimables to *him and his realm;* and trusted that this amity should alway continue as of your *brother's part seriously intended; he read me a manifest argument* in a couple of letters alate received from *the King, the* first containing his aid *offered to the Emperor against the Turk by men, vessels*, and money, to have his *own with peace*, promising to give to the *duchess of Milan during her life a very* liberal dowry as between them should be *thought honorable.* And the second, that in the recovery of his own he utterly refused all conditions of the Emperor offered, which *was to restore that state to the* younger *son*, Mons. *de Angouleme, and, in* conclusion, that not *succeeding, to the duke of Orleans, thereof now heritier* legitime; but these offers presented *of his* master were *refused* for that that the label *upon them depending was not well contexed, moving him to* leave your Grace and other *princes by league confederates, as the* gelding of *Gelders, whom as he could not, so* never would upon no *condition* prejudicial to such, *forsake.* Adding also *that he would not become a merchant forsak* . . . . . *his manner.* Of this after my *friend had made me participant said that these were the letters* . . . . . touched in *his garden in Naples tere* (*sic, i.e.*, there) *last conferring togethers*, promising that shortly I should . . . . . but now would that the principal *cause of my coming* to him should be to hear that *the Emperor* instantly la[boreth] to have the bishop of Rome *his excommunication published against you*, affirming that he had *obtained the same out* of the said Bishop's *hand for that intent, purposely* since his arrivement, arguing it so to be for a surety that both he and his master's *orator here upon such a suspicion*, desiring the copy *of the said bishop of Rome*, had *awnswe*[r] . . . . . *commissary had it, that required therein answered that it was past his hands*, whereupon they . . . . that *his Majesty had it to put in execution*, but the cause why hitherto it *hath been* delayed and deferred, *beside the fraternal love* owed you, upon this *particle therein contained* that sub pœna excommunicationis *no prince* Christian should *meddle* or *have* commercium *with you and* your *realm*, &c. The whole then read to me **was his master.** And now his counsel was that your Grace made *him war in the parties of* Andolosia *and* Civile, leaving Fl[anders] quod tam bene convenit nobiscum cum Flandris propter mutua inter nos commercia, *and* Byscay likewise propter rationes non omnino his absimiles, *for as the better part of Spain* pertained to you, quod he, *and* your *succession, the Emperor descending* of the bastard, *so the just title* yours, all should succeed to your honor *and* emolument with *so much the* less charge, peril, and more security that the country is *open* without munitions and people in feats *of war most* ig[norant]. Of these *things* he desired me heartily, although against *his conscience*, I dare boldly say, that I would not make your orator Casal *participant*, eo quod illis non *faveat, and was a mean sometime that* his *master lost or co* . . . . . *lan* cum Lotherike in Italiam proficisceretur. And at this communication purposed the French *ora*[*tor*] . . . . . bishop of Rome to *have been if I*

and shows Pate how his master's offers to the Emperor were refused;

and how the Emperor meant to publish the bull against Henry.

* These words are in the margin, but are inserted thus in the decipher.

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670. [Richard Pate] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

had dined *with* the other as is above mentioned. Wherefore I do conjecture that the said Casalis hath uttered *part of our commission to them whom he* often *visiteth, and to the bishop of Rome I* doubt not, quo cum sæpe habet colloquia; upon the which a post suddenly of *them despatched confirmeth in manner my conjecture*, for as soon as we *had audience of the Emperor he left me in the Court, and conferred him to the bishop of Rome before determined*, to whom often since *my coming to* Rome he hath *resorted by night, but so by his own desire, thereby* avoiding suspicion, who also although saith that . * *is totus imperialis*, dissimuling with me in that behalf manifestly, yet I am not so ignorant but that I do perceive quod multo melius *velit Gallo* quam Cæsari, cujus quidem potentiam timet, magis quam auctoritatem revereatur.

"At this present I can no more write than that all in the court of Rome desireth to have your love again, as knoweth our Lord God, who send your Highness long life, like prosperity, and that renome that your infinite virtues requireth and desireth. And even now the said orator sent me word that the excommunication was found in the tuition of a cardinal, and that there is nothing sinistrously intended against you, and that he hourly looketh for his despatch hence and discharge. From Rome, on Good Friday,† where the Emperor with great devotion heareth daily service in St. Peter's chapel, præsentibus cum pontifice cardinalibus."

Hol. Mutilated. Add. Part cipher.

Ibid, f. 181. 2. Decipher of the above, also mutilated.

15 April. **671.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I sent by Goodall 350*l.* Your letters are surely conveyed into Devonshire. I delivered the letter to lord Dawbeney, who would make me no answer, nor yet bid me drink. Mr. Danaster has your book, and will see what can be done before the holidays are over, and what lord Dawbeney may do by law. Your gentlewoman is ready, but requires me to disburse 23*s.* 4*d.* for her. When the wines come I will see them delivered. As to Mr. Gaynsford, Mr. Tayler wishes him in anywise to come over himself, and he will make all the friends he can for him. Having no more time, I refer all till Lypycot comes. London, 15 April.

I hope Whetthill shall not have all his mind.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

672. [John Husee] to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I sent 350*l.* by Goodall, and what ado I had for that money he can tell you. I beg you to remember the ordering of your household and the abatement of the same. Mr. Danastre has the book to peruse about lord Dawbny, and it should be known in six days what he can do. Your letters are conveyed by a sure messenger, who will bring an answer. Your gentlewoman is ready, but cannot leave till 23*s.* 4*d.* be disbursed for her, which I cannot do without orders. I will deliver the wines after the holidays. Mr. Paige has got his, and will deliver my Lord a good gelding. Baker delivered Mr. Tewk's wine before I knew. Mr. Basset is merry, and must needs have a gelding. I trust Whetthill shall not have all his will. Whatever his mother said, or how she has used herself to your Ladyship, matters not, as it came of no gentle behaviour, "but only of her accustomed dissembling ungoodly demeanour, which doth wholly sound to her disworship."

Hol., p. 1, *the end of the letter being apparently cut off. Add.*

* 4, not deciphered. Is it a mistake for +, the Pope?

† 14th April in 1536.

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[16 April.] **673.** [LISLE to CRANMER.]

R. O. Thanks his Grace for sending hither at his request Master Hore and his associate. They have done much good since their coming. Hopes he will send every Lent either the said Master Hore and his associate or such other as shall be thought expedient for the erudition of the people in these parts. His wife sends commendations to his Grace. Calais, Easter Day.

II. [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

"Right honorable," it is untrue that Francis Hastings was sent for by privy seal, for he lies there with a tipstaff in his sleeve, and no man is here to do the King service for him. If this be suffered others will expect the same, "so that your proclamation should be broken." Being in want of a servant when he should send forth his ship to outward parts, has admitted an honest man's son of this town as one of his retinue. He has good language, and is a bachelor. I write that you may not suppose I have taken into my service a commoner contrary to the proclamation. Wishes to know his pleasure both touching Francis Hastings and whether he shall keep this young man. Whethill has not yet delivered any letter from the King, but whenever he does I will neither make dismission or admission till I know your pleasure. Hears the King will be at Dover shortly. Will send over a hogshead of "hegge wine, such as I am wont to have for his Grace's drinking."

Copies, p. 1.

16 April. **674.** KITCHEN SINKS.

Add. MS. 9835, f. 21. B. M. Agreement of John Wylkynson, of Busshopgate Strete, "scowrer of synkes," with Edm. Pekham, cofferer, Thos. Hatteclyf, and Edw. Weldon, clerks of the Green Cloth, and Wm. Thynne, clerk, comptroller of the Household, to clean all the kitchen sinks in the King's houses at Windsor, Richmond, Hampton Court, the More, Westminster, Greenwich, and Eltham, for 26*s.* 8*d.*, and a red coat cloth worth 5*s.* 8*d.*, yearly. 16 April 27 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

17 April. **675.** GEORGE LORD ROCHFORD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The King intends to be at Dover within this fortnight. I pray you help my servant, the bearer, to such things as he shall need for my provision. Greenwich, 17 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

17 April. **676.** JOHN BOROBRYG, priest, Governor of the English Hospital in Rome, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Asks him to send one of his servants to John Halsmer, clerk of the "Brygishous," to bid him send the money due on his obligation in the hands of John Haryson, butcher, in Estchepe. Rome, 17 April 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.;* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

17 April. **677.** MELANCTHON to ERHARD SCHNEPFIUS.

Corpus Reform., III. 56. Asks him to show Islebius's deprecatory letters to the duke of Wirtemberg. It is desirable that princes should be favorable to us, on account of our labours on behalf of the Church and Republic. Is still detained by the discussions with the English. Postridie Pascatis.

Lat.

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[17 April.] **678.** CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 157. B. M.

Report of his oration declaring the devotion which he and the whole House of Austria have always borne to the Holy See, explaining the causes of his difference with France (which he was ready to settle by single combat), and commending the Pope's proposal of a Council at Mantua; also of the Pope's reply, and the French ambassador's complaints of the speech.

Ital., pp. 5. *This account is materially different from those in Nos.* 684 *and* 689.

18 April. **679.** JOHN ABBOT OF WHITBY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas at the last term, when we complained against Sir Fras. Bygott, you were pleased to show us your favor, and send word that he should not meddle with our under-stewardship, and forbear to trouble us; I pray it may take effect. Also, if he make any suit to you, I beg he may take no advantage thereby in the absence of me or my counsel. If he will be peaceful, and pay me the money I lent him, as he promised Mr. Serjeant Gene (Jenney) before you, I would not press the law against him Whereas he made slanderous reports to you against Gregory Conyers; the said Gregory is a just and true gentleman, and was never at variance with me, as Sir Francis reports, all his life. I send you a token. Whitby, 18 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 April. **680.** SIR THOS. AUDELEY, Chancellor, to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Asks that Edward Scarlett, one of the retinue of Calais, who is compelled to reside in England, may surrender his place to such a person as he may appoint. London, 18 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

681. MARY [COUNTESS OF] SUSSEX to [LADY LISLE].

Vesp. F. XIII. 102. B. M.

Desires her to be good lady to the bearer, Edw. Scrarlet, who is in the King's retinue at Calais with 6*d.* a day. This is very little to maintain his wife and children. He wishes to exchange his place with one of his own kinsmen. Desires her to speak in his favor to Lord Lisle.

Hol., p. 1. *Address lost, but copied in a modern hand.*

18 April. **682.** RICHARD PATE and SIR GREGORY CASALE to HENRY VIII.

Vit. B. XIV. 189. B. M.

"Ser[me] domine noster supreme . . . . . Cæsaris discessu adivimus . . . . Granu[ell] . . . . . oportere videbatur ob illam causam quod . . . . . erat in hac legatione. Illi itaque aliqua ex iis . . . . . Majestas vestra mandavit, percurrimus. At ille dix[it] . . . . . sibi fore, Gregorium apud Cæsarem esse . . . . . quod meminisset eum olim rebus Cæsar[ianis] . . . . . studuisse: seque omnia cognovisse, quæ Cæs . . . . . dixissemus, magnamque inde cepisse voluptate[m] . . . . . Cæsarem quidem maxime optare, ut inter . . . . . Majestatem pristina illa benevolentia et am[icitia] . . . . . quam in sententiam multa verba fecit. Nos . . . . . ut vestræ Majestati suadeamus, caveat ne a Gallis . . . . . perducatur, quos nihil intentatum relict . . . . . quo Majestatis vestræ animum abalienent a Cæs[are] . . . . autem apertius ostenderet benevolentiam . . . . . adversus Majestatem vestram, dixit, quo . . . . . potuerit Imperator multa facere contr . . . . . in suaque potestate habuerit censuras hujus sed[is] . . . . . tamen quicquam contra vestram Majestatem nec agere . . . . . cte jurabat, idque ut facilius persuaderet [om] nino . . . [reco]nciliationem faciendam. Quod si . . . . . amicitia redierit, firmataque fuerit, Cæsarem . . eram daturum dicebat, ut

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Majestas vestra ab hac [s]ede recipiatur, omniaque ante acta irrita fiant, et [r]es in eum locum, in quo antea fuit, cum vestræ Majestatis [di]gnitate restituatur. Ad hæc respondimus, nos quidem credere, Majestatem vestram pluris facere vel exiguam partem amicitiæ amorisque erga se Cæsaris, quam Papam et hanc sedem totam, etiam si papatum offerret. At Granvela pluribus iterum egit, ut ostenderet Cæsarem quæcunque posset facturum, quo Majestati vestræ rem gratam faciat; nec minus quam amantissimum fratrem vel parentem deceat curaturum, ut Majestas vestra apud omnes Christianos principes in maxima sit auctoritate et splendore. Nos insuper rogavit, ut ad Majestatem vestram scriberemus, velit Cæsaris oratorem libenter audire ut virum bonum, hujusque amicitiæ [c]upidissimum, eique si quid habuerit, quod ad hæc [per]tineat, communicare, itemque ad nos scribere ut aliquid simul constituatur . . . . . desiderat imperator. Sæpiu[s] . . . am ad . . . . . esse a Gallis, qui hæc sint quacunque . . . . . turbaturi. Multa præterea de Gallis a . . . . . ostendens, nolle eos ad æquas pacis conditio[nes] . . . . . Literas quoque nobis ostendit Procuratoris . . . . . Helvetiis, quibus scribitur, Helvetioru[m] . . . . . stare pro Cæsare. Quadraginta insuper . . . . . Germanorum in Italia cum Cæsare futura affir . . . . . Galli quicquid voluerint. Uter viribus supe . . . . . brevi appariturum. Hungariæ vero pacem . . . . esse, ut amplius prohiberi minime possit, ... requisitum ad Regem Romanorum scripsisse . . . . . Casalium missum faciat: Qua de re nos ei . . . . . egimus, ostendimusque Romanorum Regem pa . . . . . fecisse, quod eum tam diu retinuerit, cu . . . . . ex ipso cognoverit eam profectionem n . . . . . fuisse facturam. Quod de Helvetiis . . . . . mirum videtur. Cæsariani enim quoque fa . . . . . millia Helvetiorum jam esse cum Gallis . . . . . ex quo divulgatum fuit, Gallos . . . . . milite . . . . ipere a principibus Helvetiorum . . . . ad timpanum collectitios habere, quod ut [G]allis et commodius ad rem gerendam, et minoris [i]mpendii futurum est. Ita Helvetiorum principibus [i]nutile: Hac de causa factum esse potuit, ut Helvetii indignati aliquid ejusmodi fecerint."

This is not written in English as Richard [Pate] is ill with fever. Rome, 18 April 1536.

The Emperor leaves today. Sends the Emperor's speech before the Pope in Italian to Mr. Secretary. *Signed. In Casale's hand.*

Mutilated. Add.

683. [Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.]

Vesp. C. xiii. 251. B. M.

"*Gratum mihi erit scire si placeret regi Angliæ dare in uxorem Mariam filiam Johanni regi Hungariæ, scilicet, Johannes rex Hungariæ regnum Hungariæ retineat,* quemadmodum scripsi, ea conditione ut *Imperator assentiret ac operam daret ut Maria renunciaret juribus regni.* Si Serenissimi Regis sententiam super hac re cognovero, spero me boni aliquid et honorifici facturum. *Dominus de Gramvelis viro amico meo dixit quod orator qui in Anglia est ad imperatorem scripsit quod si imperator voluerit assentire ut Maria filia renunciet juribus regni Angliæ, regem Angliæ omnia facturum quæ Imperator voluerit.* Verum autem est quod ista dixit."

A detached leaf, principally written in cipher, in the handwriting of Casale's clerk, p. 1.

Ibid, f. 255. 2. Decipher of the above, in Wriothesley's hand.

[18 April.] **684.** Charles V. to Paul III.

R. O. St. P. vii. 646.

Speech by Charles V. in the Consistory.

Denies that the words he used the day before mean that he is averse to peace. Would not have received the Eucharist if he had felt enmity to the French king. Complains of the French king's want of trust in him. The

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684. CHARLES V. to PAUL III.—*cont.*

first article of his speech was, that past wars did not originate from his ancestors or himself; the second, that he was bound to defend his vassal the duke of Savoy, when attacked by the French king. Complained also of the pretended cession by the duke of Gueldres to Francis, and offered him 20 days to decide whether he wished for peace. Was ready for a single combat, hoping that it might prevent disaster to Christendom. Does not wish anyone to think he is moved to peace by fear, but desires it for the good of Christendom, in danger both from the Lutherans and the Turks. If war ensue, will use all his forces against France, and make no provision against the Turk, but he hopes, with the help of the Pope, that peace will follow.

The Pope replied, expressing his approval of the Emperor's explanation of his words, and his belief that both Princes were inclined to peace. De Vigly, the French ambassador, said that a single combat would not only be injurious to Christendom but contrary to divine law. The Pope rejoined that he would do all he could for peace, and with the Sacred College and all the clergy would pray to God to inspire the two Princes to agree. Vigly said he was sure of the disposition of both, but the difficulty lay in finding a form which would produce confidence in both parties. To this the Emperor replied that he would omit nothing that he could do to obtain peace, and if he ought to give up the state of Milan, he would do so; but that the duke of Orleans was not suitable, and he could not yield on account of the Florentines and the duchy of Urbino. Though the French king gave up all his right to Milan and Italy by the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, and the admiral told the Emperor at Piacenza that his master would have nothing more to do with Italy as it was the ruin of France, he sees that he still means to interfere. Notwithstanding, is content to give the state of Milan to the duke of Angoulesme. De Vigly said that as the Emperor wrote to his ambassador in France that he would be content to give the duchy to the duke of Orleans if he was assured of the observance of the capitulation, it would be difficult now to move the King.

The Emperor denied his being bound to keep the contents of the said letter, as Francis had taken away great part of Piedmont from the duke of Savoy, and his allies would never consent. De Vigly replied that if the Emperor persisted in thinking that there was no way of being secure, it was superfluous to offer the King impossibilities.

The Emperor again argued that he was not bound to keep what he had proposed. He objected to the duke of Orleans as having the niece of Clement VII. for a wife, but the duke of Angouleme would marry his niece, and be half French and half Imperialist, so that all would be contented. The Pope appeared to approve of this, and said he never saw anything better. It would be his duty to invite the French king to take Milan for one of his sons. While going down the stairs, the Emperor assured the Pope that if the French king would have confidence in him he would show how desirous he was to satisfy him.

Lat., pp. 5, *mutilated. Endd.:* [The] Emperor's second oration . . . . at Rome, a° xxvij.

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the preceding.

18 April. **685.** CHARLES V. to [CHAPUYS].

Vienna Archives. We wrote from this place two days ago by the secretary of the English ambassador with us. To advertise you of what has since passed, both in our business here and in our negociations held in public audience with the Pope, we send with this copies of the letters we are writing to the queen dowager of Hungary and our ambassador in France, by which you

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will understand everything. As you find opportunity, and see fit, you will be able to inform the King of the contents of the said letters to our ambassador in France in order that he may know what has passed in the said public audience; and, if need be, you will show him, as in confidence, in order that, in case it has been otherwise described from elsewhere, you might affirm the matter to have been as contained in our said letters; and you will inform us how the King takes it, and what he says to you, and also, as soon as you can, of all your negociations upon the contents of our letters sent to you by express courier from this place; informing us also very fully of your opinion of the practice (*pratique*) now under discussion, and what hope there can be of bringing the matter to some good effect; for, awaiting your news, we are delaying all that which concerns the Pope, as by our previous [letters] we have written to you. Rome, 18 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

[19 April.] **686.** MARCUS MEYRUS to HENRY VIII.

Nero, B. III. 133. B. M.

Thanks him for benefits conferred on him and his brother Gerard. Writes in reply to the last letters received from the King. Has been besieged for 10 months, so that he cannot tell precisely what are the warlike intentions of the duke of Mecklenburg (*Magnopolis*) and the count of Oldenburg. Doubts not Henry knows better than he does. From their last letters perceives that they wish to take the way he has already referred to. The Hollanders would like to have a finger in the pie. Wishes he had put himself in subjection to the Turk rather than to this Holsatian and these false Senates. It is possible that the King may be liberated from prison.

If the king of England were to send 20 ships here before the Hollanders arrive he would gain possession of the kingdom. Whoever comes first with help will have Copenhagen (*Haffnia*) and Malmoe or Ellebogen (*Malmogiam sive Ellebogiam*). They have been besieged for 16 months by the nobles, and whoever occupies them first will be lord of the kingdom. Will never admit anyone to this fort till he knows whether he is a friend to Henry.

Begs him to send two ships with 500 men, and he will surrender this fort in the King's interest. Asks him also to send ordnance. If the King is disinclined to do this, offers to serve him if he may come to England. "Ex arce Wordbergen., 3ª feria in Octavas Paschæ, anno a Natali Christiano MDXXXVI." *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4.

19 April **687.** SIR GREGORY CASALE.

Nero, B. VI. 126. B. M.

Extract of a letter to Henry VIII., dated 19 April.

The Venetian ambassador with the bishop of Rome told Gregory today that he was commissioned to declare to the Bishop that they would be right glad of peace, and that the duchy of Milan should be given to the duke of Angolesme, and not to the duke of Orleans.

The French ambassador to the bishop of Rome said he was glad that the King had made Gregory his ambassador, for he favored the French, and would do nothing against them, though it was rumoured that matters were being treated by us against them, viz., that the Emperor should give the duchy of Milan to the duke of Richmond. Gregory replied that neither in his own commission nor in the past commissions of his fellow was there anything to be treated with the Emperor against France; he might safely write this to the French king, and if the contrary appeared Gregory offered to be counted as a false man.

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687. Sir Gregory Casale—*cont.*

He added that our commission was rather for the French party, and that we should be ready to do anything to further their matters. He repeated this with many words, fearing that the French king, on this surmise, would sooner fall to appointment. The Emperor requires much of the French king, which it is thought he will not refuse, if he may have his purpose.

Pp. 2. *In Mason's hand. Endd.:* News from Venice.

19 April. **688.** The Bishop of Tarbes to Francis I.

Camusat, 155. On Easter eve a courier came to the Imperial Ambassador, who went next day to ask Cromwell when he could communicate the news to the King. Knowing that he was put off till Tuesday, let Cromwell know that he wished to speak to the King, and was answered that the King would be willing to see him on Wednesday. Went to Greenwich on that day, and while waiting to see the King, spoke to Norfolk, who has been ill several days. He assured the Bishop that what he had said the last time they met was true, and that whatever overture the Emperor might make things would not be other than they have been hitherto. Replied that he had no doubt of this, knowing that the friendship between the Kings cannot be affected by any practice or overture of the Emperor. The conversation was interrupted by Rochford and others. Met the King going to mass. He is vexed that the gentleman whom Francis was going to send has not come. He says the Emperor has written him a letter containing five articles: (1.) That he hoped to enter Rome the day the courier was starting, and when there he would try to bring the dissension between the Pope and the King to some good end. (2.) That the French king had made war on the duke of Savoy, claiming his patrimony and county of Nice, which Francis seemed to have given up as the Duke is named as an ally in treaties on the part both of France and of the Emperor. He therefore requests Henry to intercede with Francis for the said Duke, and persuade him to relinquish the war and return what he has taken. (3.) He fears that Francis will make war upon him in the duchy of Milan, and begs the King to defend it, in accordance with the treaty of Cambray and other treaties, by which Francis has no right to the duchy. (4.) He asks the King to forget what passed between them touching his aunt's divorce, and to renew the old treaties, for he has not forgotten the King's kindnesses and help. (5.) He asks Henry to contribute to the defence of Christendom against the Turk.

The King says the Emperor is anxious to have a speedy answer, but he wishes to think about it before replying, as it is a matter of importance, and he told the Ambassador so. He did not wish to make himself a judge between princes, and he had heard that Francis had just cause for making war in Savoy. He understands that the Emperor is preparing a powerful army to attack the French forces in Italy, preferring to do so before the Turkish army lands in Sicily or elsewhere. He thinks the Emperor cannot long pay such a great army, and that the French should fortify their camp in Piedmont and Savoy, and wait for the enemy in the towns, before which the Emperor would waste men and money, while Francis might collect a stronger army. This would be a better course than risking battle when the Imperialists wish to give it. A little delay will consume his money. Many of his men will desert, which will bring about his complete ruin, and force him to abandon Italy to Francis.

The treasurer Feguillen spoke about the delay in sending the gentleman, which some wished to turn to a bad end, and the Emperor was practising very diligently. Has always found the Treasurer very desirous of serving Francis, but does not know whether this was his object, or because his master is anxious to hear from France before answering the Emperor.

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Went to Court really to know the charge of the Emperor's Ambassador, but his pretext was to excuse Bonneboz, captain of a galley which came into Hampton (*Antonne*) equipped for war, and of which complaints had been made. London, 19 April.

Fr.

19 April. **689.** FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN ROME to FRANCIS I.

Vit. B. xiv. 196. B. M.

" Sire, we have written unto you heretof[ore] . . . . . practised as well with the Pope as with the Emperor . . . . . all that we have understand until this xv[th d]ay . . . . . ordinary courier for the merchants of Lyons went fr . . . . . Yesterday we were at the service in St. Peter's Ch[urch] . . . . . the Emperor revested with his Imperial raiments, the crown . . . . . and accompanied of Sr. Peter Loys, which did bear . . . . . of one of the marquises of Brandeburg, which did bear . . . . . sceptre; and of the Sr. of Bossue, great escuyer, which d[id bear] the sword. The residue of the ceremonies was . . . . . ordinary." The Pope having told the [bishop] of Mascon that the Emperor had complained that he had not [visited] him, sent to ask for an audience, which was appointed at 13 hours of the clock this morning. Found the Ambassadors of . . . . . there. When they had gone, offered the Emperor their services. He said he heard from the Pope that the Bishop had done but good office, and desired to [know their] pleasure. They answered nothing. He said to De Veilly, "that by the purpose and manner that . . . . . and kept with him lately, when he declared unto me the con[tents of] the articles by him communicate to our said Holy Father . . . . . or for to accept them; forasmuch as he withdrew himself from the same that had be spoken of Mons. de Orleans, asking of us whether we had anything else of your intentions thereupon." I said that this difficulty about Mons. d'Orleans being so recent, we could not have heard of your good will therein, because he who brings you the news is scant come to you, and which we think you will find very strange. The Emperor said he would not justify himself privily, but they should both come with him to the Pope, and also the Venetian ambassador. Went with him to the Consistory chamber, where the Pope is accustomed to revest himself. The Emperor talked with the Cardinals a quarter of an hour before the Pope knew of his being there. He caused him to be asked whether he would go up to his chamber, "and after he had a . . . . . abide for his Holiness, he came down a . . . . . to lean upon a bed which was there . . . . . Cardinals did make half a circle about . . . . . we were, and the said Venetians behind us . . . . . the Emperor, the cap in his hand, began saying that h[e had] come for to kiss the feet of his Holiness, to off[er him] . . . . . his person and his power, and to pray him to convo[ke a] Council, whereto he found the same well disposed a[nd so] prompt and ready that he kissed his hands for the go[od] beginning he had given thereto, thanking him very h[eartily], and praying him that he would continue, and fulfil [so] necessary a work for all Christendom. And further . . . . . he hath always desired and desireth to have intellig[ence] with you; and had not been sorry that the things might [have] been brought here to a better disposition or conclusion, but that he findeth you so unreasonable that he is constrained to make to his Holiness, in the presence of th[e] Cardinals and of us, accompte and reckoning of all [his] liffe, and of all such things as are passed between you [two]; to the intent it may be known whether of you two ha[d the] better cause to complain of the other; praying his Holi[ness] to have him excused if he be long in the rehersal of [them]. The entry of his narration was, Sire, of the mar[riage] that was treated between him and the Queen,* late

* Mary, the French queen.

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689. French Ambassadors in Rome to Francis I.—*cont.*

de[ceased], whom God absolve, for default whereof, as he hath [said] unto us, king Maximilian chased out the king, deceased,* of Milan; that he sent the earl of Nassau and others to renew alliance with you after you were crowned, and disobeyed his grandfather, who wished him to hinder your conquest of Milan; that you asked him to attack the king of England to recover Tournay, from which he dissuaded you. He thought the competition for the empire at Maximilian's death was the beginning of jealousy, and narrated the various events which had passed between you, as the treaty of Madrid, the Holy League, &c.; referring also to the French promise of help to the Turk, the death of Merveilles, the war in Wirtem[berg], &c. He wishes especially to know your inte[nt] concerning the Council, the reduction of the Lutherans, peace in Italy, and help against the Turk. He complains of your conduct about the duchy of Milan, and your taking Savoy and entering Italy during the practice of peace. Notwithstanding all this, he desires peace, if you will withdraw your army. "That he is content to deliver the said [duchy to the Duke] of Angolesme. As touching Mons. Dorle[ans he cannot] perceive how it can be done, because the . . . . . ye offer of Florence and Urbyn shall be no st . . . . . those which ye have made of Burgoyn, and tha . . . . . that he shall do for my said lord d'Angolesme with so . . . . . (showing his finger's end) he would not do so much . . . . . Dorleans, forasmuch as his arme which he show . . . . . ." If peace is impossible, he thinks it best "that ye shall avoid . . . . . your differents person to person," and suggests an isle of the sea, "or of the mea . . . . . or upon a bridge within a boat upon some river, he is conte[nt]. As touching the kind of arms, that he shall easily a[gree] with you, because they shall be like to one and to the oth[er]. That this way there shall be less danger, because it s[hall be] without artillery, and that he that shall obtain shall [promise] to assist the Pope in the Council General against the Tu[rk], and to the good of Christendom, and that if God [give] him the same grace, he promiseth unto his Holiness to [do the] things before said. And because ye pretend M[ilan], that ye will lay against it the dukedom of Burg[undy], and that each to other shall give hostages, for to ca[use him that] shall be vanquished to observe to the victor." He wishes an answer in 20 days. He desires peace more than war, and his "propriety" (interest) shall not withdraw him from it if you retract your army.

The Pope began to say that the Emperor had well shown his desire for peace, &c.; when the Emperor, who was reading a little bill, interrupted him, and said he had forgotten to say that he prayed him to receive his justifications, and to understand which of the two was to blame; and if he found that it was he, the Emperor, he prayed him to help you against him, but if otherwise, he invokes God, his Holiness, and all the world against you.

The Pope said he thought both Princes had great desire for peace, and understood that you had made good offers, whereby he thought peace would follow. As to the combat, he thought more damage would follow "by the [death of] any of both" than by war. He would do what he could to have you agreed, and for this purpose had determined with the advice of the Cardinals to remain neutral, though he could not but use the authority of the Church against him who should do against reason.

I, de Mascon, excusing myself that I could not an[swer] because I understood not the said Emperor's tongue (which) was Spanish, protested that I would accept noth[ing] that he said. We desired that I, De Veilly, should [be] heard upon the things beforesaid; which they ref[used] unto us. And so the Pope and the Emperor rose and w[ent] asunder.

Went aside till his Holiness was revested to go to mass. De Mascon asked the Pope and De Veilly the Emperor, for what he had said in writing,

* Louis XII.

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which the Emperor said he would cause to be delivered. I said it was no man's fault but the Emperor's, that you had not sent hither an ambassador furnished with power, as he had never declared that he would treat by the knowledge of the Pope. He answered that you might have known that he was coming, and that he had told De Veilly. After mass met with Granvelle and the commander Cauves (Covos), who said they looked not that their master should make such a sermon, but the first part only was to be taken. "We answered that ye were not for to fail him nother in the one nor in the other." Intended to despatch this courier yestereven, but the Pope desired me, the bishop of Mascon, not to write till he had spoken with me; which we thought much to our purpose, and that we should have occasion to answer part of the Emperor's purposes, principally touching the combat. Have been this morning with the Pope, who declared that he knew nothing of the same that the Emperor had done, and thought not that he would have so done, and that if he had made him privy thereto he would not have suffered it, "admonishing us that we would do but good office, and to w[rite nothing that] might exasperate you more. I, De Mascon, sh[owed unto] him that since the declaration was made by [the Emperor] so publicly and in so great company, it was [impossible to] disguise it unto you. It notwithstanding, we sh[ould write it] of as much sweetness as we might, advertising y[ou of] the things aforesaid. But that we doubted ye sh[ould be] advertised from elsewhere otherwise, specially bi[cause] we understand of sundry persons that the things [were] divers ways taken, and very evill interpretate, [and therefore] it could not be but ye should be advertised by sun[dry] . . . ways and means."

The Pope said that he understood that his answer, which was without premeditation, was badly taken also; that he did not mean to abandon neutrality; and what he had said about being contrary to him th[at] should do against reason, meant only admonition and correction as his qua[lity] requireth it. Thanked him, and continuing to speak of the evil report made by sundry persons upon the foresaid purpose of the Emperor, De Veilly said "that we desired to understand bett[er the mind of] the said Emperor in the presence of his Holiness some . . . . . for (according to the same) to expound unto you the s . . . . . purposes with the most sweetness possible. The Emperor . . . . . ready to depart, and coming to take leave of his H[oliness], we went aside, waiting to be called for, which was done long after." The Pope warned us not to be tedious to the Emperor, who had a great journey to make the same day. De Veilly, speaking to the Pope, said that yesterday they showed the great desire they had for peace; that it is true the Emperor had offered to fight in case it could not be made, not that he pretended any cause or quarrel, but only to prevent war for the dukedom of Milan. We could not answer as to your mind, but you would not refuse him. It had been proposed before, but now it was not necessary, because it may well be perceived that you will not have the dukedom of Milan per force; you had forbidden the Admiral to touch anything that the Emperor holds, and he is not like to do it. "That we have thought convenient in the presence of his Holyness to answer the same, and ask of . . . . . understandeth by his purposes so holden yesterday . . . . . defied you, declaring that we knew not th . . . . . any cause so to do, for as touching the things . . . . . treated, they be in writing, and may his Holiness . . . . . judge of the same, that is happened since on both [sides], wherein we will enter no further, for as much [as] we have not understand by the said purposes that [the] Emperor would impute unto you to have failed yo . . . . . nor charge you in any wise of your honor," though we perceived that he was not conte[nt] with you.

The Emperor said he had heard that he had been misunderstood, and therefore caused the assistants to draw near, and said in Italian that he

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689. French Ambassadors in Rome to Francis I.—*cont.*

would declare the four points which he had intended to have touched the day before. 1. Recounting what had passed between him and you, he said he minded not to tax or blame you, but only to excuse him[self]. He esteemed you so much that he had no cause to say evil by you, though he was miscontented with some things. Considering the strait alliance between you, and the good turns he has done and is ready to do you, whatever he has said was not to break with you, or that he would not agree with you, but that he desired peace, which is more profitable unto him than any other thing, but he will not be constrained or forced to it. Since he has purposed to go forward and show you his face nothing shall turn him back, though the Turks were landed with all their power in his countries. He is therefore gathering the greatest puissance that he can to make an end, in case he shall come to war. He will do all he can not to come thereto, and if ye cannot fall to agreement, he thinks settling it by single combat the best way; not that he willed [to] defy you in any wise, specially in the presence of h[is Holiness], without the licence of the which he would never en[ter into] such affair. He knows that you are a Prince of great heart, and it is not a thing that he would lightly undertake, for he has no cause except to eschew a greater evil. Mutual peace and confidence would be the highest good to Christendom, and the contrary will open the gate to the Turk, heresies will multiply, the Council and redu[bbing] of Christendom impeached; affairs fall to such confusion that princes shall be subject [and in] danger of their subjects, the Church and prelates w[ithout] any authority, the world without faith or religion, and [the] opinion and belief of God all annulled, and other miseries which are looked to follow the div. . . . . The fourth point is that he desires you to withdraw your army in 20 days, because within that time the forces might approach so near that it would be hard to withstand the rupture.

I, de Veilly, answered that his Holiness might withstand it, and that he had accepted so to do, whereunto the Emperor had submitted himself. They then rose to take their leave. I asked the Emperor to say, in the presence of the Pope and the assistants, whether he had accorded the dukedom of Milan for Mons. d'Orleans. He said he had written it, and caused it to be said by his ambassador, but he never thought it could be possible to find sufficient sureties, nor that ye would agree to his conditions. "I have r[eplied] that ye could but enter in greater diffidence fr[om his saying] that he should purpose such a thing without inte[nt to] observe it. He excused himself, inasmuch as y[ou did] not accept it, and that ye have caused your army [to enter] into Italy, and done so great hurt to Mons. de [Savoy]. We sticked upon the article touching Mons. d'Or[leans], wherein we have, as is above said, obtained that the Emper[or hath] knowledged that he would have granted it unto you [and that] he hath done as much as he might to ready and dep[eche] himself thereof; saying now that there be no suretie [thereof] now that ye have not accepted it; and also that h . . . . . that offered it, provided that his confederates will be cont[ented] therewith. He hath also let himself to understand t[hat] he woll put therein Mons. d'Angolesme, for to have . . . . . in the said dukedom, saying that the Duke shall depe[nd] of you, and the Duchess of him. And that man[y] persons find strange that he prayeth you to accept [for] Mons. d'Angolesme the same that ye should ask of him."

This is the substance of what was said. If anything is omitted it is not of importance. The Pope asked for the delay of the courier, that he might send to his Nuncio the copy of the Emperor's letters to his Ambassador about you. Rome, 19 April 1536.

Pp. 20. *English translation.*

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19 April. **690.** JOHN ABBOT OF LEICESTER to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. iv. 34*. B. M.

According to my promise, I have sent by the bearer the 100*l.* I promised for your pains taken in my favor. I send it with as good will as I ever sent anything in my life, and beg you to continue your favor, which I prefer above all my living. I have vehemently moved my brethren to give the farm of Yngwordsbye to Master Richard, as you required; but since it has always been the demesne land of the house, without which we can neither bring up beeves nor muttons to maintain our hospitality, I cannot bend them to it. My predecessor brought the monastery to its present hindrance by letting it. As it is your pleasure that I should prosper because I am of your advancement, with kneeling heart I beseech you not to require it. April 19.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell. *Endd.*

19 April. **691.** RICHARD PATE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

On the 5th April the Emperor was pompously received into Rome, where he still continues lodged with the Pope in his palace. Many hope for peace, especially the Pope, who is very diligent about it. The truth must be known ere long, the Frenchmen lying so near Milan and the Emperor so provided for them that they can come no nearer without battle. The bearer will inform you of all occurrences. Rome, 19 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

19 April. **692.** JEHAN ANGO to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O.

As Riseban had not the inventories of the goods contained in the hoys which you asked for, he is going back to speak with those who have charge, and on his return everything shall be delivered to him. The master had no safe-conduct. Dieppe, 19 April. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

20 April. **693.** ROWLAND MORTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

A priest of little reputation and less discretion, of no promotion or learning, but vagrant as a conduct, where he may have service abroad [in] the world, chanced to be in light company in an ale-house, and on his ale-bench spake certain words which came to my ear; on which I repaired to Tewkesbury, where he reposed, and send you his examination in letters enclosed. I have committed him to Gloucester castle. A poor husbandman was distrained for certain words alleged to have been spoken when the King was at Winchcombe. When the accuser was examined before Sir John Hoddylston and me, first he asserted and then revoked the charge, as will be seen in his depositions. He is a man of no reputation, and I have committed him to ward, and bound the accused, who is of a soft spirit, to appear from time to time. I and other of my associates justices of the peace have sent you certificate of a riot said to have been in the said county, which the jury refuse to find. Twynnynge, 20 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

ii. Depositions at Tewkesbury, 6 April 27 Hen. VIII., before Rowland Morton, justice of the peace.

Touching words spoken by Thos. Sowlle, priest, of Peryth, Cumb., charged by Jas. Tomekyns, of Tewkesbury, painter, for saying "he had brought the King's money, and we be kept bare and smete under, yet we shall once rise again, and 40,000 of us will rise upon a day." These words were heard by David Williams and Roger Carpenter, as he affirms, but Williams denies; and that the priest said he was God's and the King's, body

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693. ROWLAND MORTON to CROMWELL—*cont.*

and goods, and the King was above all men next to God. Roger Carpenter deposed that he sat by the fire in the said ale-house, and as he was hard of hearing he understood nothing of the communication.

Pp. 2.

iii. Depositions before the same and others, dated 13 March. Testified by Gryffythe Wyllys that Giles Bageworth, of Fedyngton, co. Glouc., said when the King was at Winchcombe at dinner in his own house "that the country was the worse that the King's grace was in, and that God was not pleased with the way he took." Witnesses, Ric. Clarke and Thos. Davys, of whom the former denied the accusation, and the other was out of the country.

iv. Depositions before the same and others, 20 March. Griffith Wyllys "disaffirmed" all that he had said before, stating it was said of malice by the procurement of Thos. Byglynge.

P. 1. (iii. *and* iv. *together.*)

20 April. **694.** JOHN DREWS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I recommend you my suit for Henbury. I am not able to recompense you except with 40*l.* for a gelding, it standing with the King's pleasure that I shall have it. If you would write to the steward and surveyor of the lands of the bishop in Gloucestershire, declaring the King's pleasure in that behalf, I might obtain the herbage and fruits thereof this summer. Bristow, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

20 April. **695.** ANTONY BARKER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends letters addressed to Cromwell from Rome, given him on March 19 by Thos. Makens, a Scot, who lives in Paris. Thade, the courier, passed the day before. The Tuesday afore yesterday there was a solemn procession of the presidents and councillors of Paris to give thanks that the French king had no hurt from his fall. *Te Deum* was sung at Our Lady Church. The scholars and religious men also had a procession apart. Paris, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. as* Councillor and primier Secretary. *Endd.*

20 April. **696.** JOHN WHYTE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I trust you and my Lady are in good health. This last Lent when I was in Hampshire partly for your business against Sir Robt. Wallop, my wife, in my absence, received from Master Hussey one hogshead of claret of your gift, for which I thank you. I beg to assure you of my faithful service. And where it has pleased God to call to His mercy Sir Robt. Wallop, I wish it had pleased him to have taken that good lady his wife, to have kept company with her husband to Heaven, and prevented her procuring further trouble. She will, however, find, as she has done, that you have many faithful hearts there to help your right. London, 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

20 April. **697.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 235. B. M. Had an audience of the Grand Master yesterday. As to the king of England, he said he was not likely to give up his friendship for Francis (*quella Maesta*), but he had become so avaricious, impious, and estranged from the right path, "che talvolta questa Maesta per haverlo amico, che inimico, qual mai non fu altro, che persuadere qui a fare contro alla chiesa, di quelle cose ch'egli fa tutto di, che pure hora di nuovo ha pigliato le Badie

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in mano, e le lassite delli monti (*sic*), dicono che tutto e suo, e mille altre cose fa, che sua Eccelenza dice ch'egli e un Diavolo, e che piacesse a Dio il Re lo potesse lasciare, perche quando ben l'havesse per inimico poco l'hauria a curare perche di lui non bisogna temere, si per esser perso, come e, si per il pericolo in che sta tutto di delli suoi medesimi, quale quando havessero spalle di qua, male si troverebbe, pero che questa Maesta fida solo in Dio," &c.

Ital. Modern copy, pp. 6. *Headed:* A Mons. Ambrogio. Da Lione, 20 Aprile 1536.

20 April. **698.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 249. B. M.

Has received her letter of March 25. Other letters will inform her of the conclusion of the Council and the Emperor's heroic speech in Consistory. Letters from England of March 18 state that the Princess is well, and that the King is prosecuting his intentions against the Holy See. It is thought that they will soon martyr Master Abel, and another chaplain of the late Queen. To confirm their heresies, they have translated the Bible for the people, altering many passages to support their errors. The Princess has been removed to another house, not so good. Rome, 20 April 1536.

Sp., pp. 2, *modern copy.*

21 April. **699.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Received on the 15th, Easter Eve, your Majesty's letters of the 28th ult. Had already received on the 11th those of the last of February only; and, according to instructions in the last-mentioned, informed the Princess of what he thought advisable. Will not repeat what he has said in previous letters of the state of matters since that date, as nothing new has arisen. Will only state his opinion of what it would be right to capitulate in favour of the affairs of the Princess, in case the Emperor should treat with the French; but as there would be no necessity of that advice in case those here would agree to the articles contained in the Emperor's last letters, will forbear to write it till he has some answer as to the intentions of those here.

Having sat up all night on Easter Eve to decipher the said letters of the 28th ult., I went to Cromwell on Easter Day after dinner at a very fine house the King has given him well furnished, three leagues from here; and before mentioning the news I had received from your Majesty, or the letters addressed to himself, I reminded him of the communications we had several times had upon the establishment of peace and amity, especially on the eve of St. Matthias; and finding him firm, and as determined as ever to complete things begun, declaring also, of himself, the indignation he felt against the French, I presented to him the letters of your Majesty, which he kissed and received with great reverence, replying several times that he knew not how he could deserve your Majesty's great kindness in having deigned to write to him who was only "un petit compagnon." I then declared to Cromwell your intention upon the four points contained in the letters. As to the first, he made greater difficulty than before, saying the injury done to his master by the Holy See was so recent, and the constitutions having just been made which the King had promulgated against the said See, it would be very difficult to bring the King back, but that if the amity between your Majesty and the King were consolidated you would have in process of time greater influence to persuade his master to this reconciliation. He said further that the Pope on his side, with inconstancy enough, solicited the King's friendship, and that very lately the Pope's son had requested some great personage of the Court of Rome to write to Cromwell that, for the honor of God, he would take the matter in hand, and that this King would find the Pope very willing

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699. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

to satisfy him as far as possible. The Pope's son had also said that if the King would not listen to this, his Holiness would be compelled to abandon the friendship of the king of France. And hereupon Cromwell sent for the secretary who had the letters to this effect, to show me them; but he was not at home; at which Cromwell was very much displeased, telling me, as he did five days later, that he wished by all means that I should see the said letters. Hereupon I asked Cromwell how he understood that the Pope, failing of the reconciliation of the King his master, would leave the friendship of the king of France; saying that did not appear to me probable, but, on the contrary, His Holiness having lost the obedience here ought to be the more anxious to preserve the friendship of France, both to avoid alienating that kingdom, and to obtain assistance from it for the remedy of affairs here. This I said to him, fearing that this King, who is credulous enough in matters agreeable to himself, would give faith to the said words, and show himself less inclined to the said reconciliation, supposing that if the Pope abandoned France he would get the French king to support his new opinions, and would make use of him as he pleased. Cromwell only answered that he did not know how these words were to be understood, but so the letters contained, which I should see. I fancy the Pope's son intended to hint that his Holiness forbore to make a league with your Majesty, and was showing himself partial to France, upon an intimation given to him by France that it was in their power to bring back this King into obedience to the Apostolic See. I expressed myself very glad that such honorable offers had been made to the King his master, and said the King could not wish for anything more honorable than that, after having done what pleased himself in despite of those whom he need not name, he should now be so humanely desired by his Holiness and your Majesty for a thing so just and necessary for the discharge of his conscience and the tranquillity not only of this kingdom but of all Christendom. By this means, the troubles of Christendom would be appeased, and its forces directed elsewhere, and the King might boast of being father of his country, and even of having triumphed over his Holiness and your Majesty, who came to him half as suppliants for the said reconciliation. Cromwell confessed it was all true, and hoped every thing would be settled in time, and meanwhile he would promote the matter to the utmost of his power. As to the second point, touching the Princess, he said the King would certainly act like a good father and a virtuous prince, but as it was a matter that depended upon the King's honor it was not a subject for express stipulation; the King was only waiting for an opportunity to show the affection he bore the Princess; nevertheless he would not forbear to make all suitable representations to the King his master, and what could not be done at present could be easily achieved when the amity was established.

As to the third point, he replied fully and liberally as he had done before. When we came to the fourth, he declared the King his master was very much disgusted at the inhumanity the French king had shown to the duke of Savoy, and blamed the enterprise Francis made upon Milan as rash and ill-considered, and in violation of treaties. He said the King had written to this effect to Francis; but I do not know how to believe it, for when I spoke with the King himself, praising him for having done such a good office, I found him vacillate, telling me at one time that he had warned the king of France, and at another that it was not a matter for him to trouble himself with. And Cromwell told me that if I wished it his master would send some good personage to the king of France to warn him to desist from the said enterprise, otherwise he would consider himself bound to fulfil his treaties with your Majesty. I accepted the offer at once, and begged him as earnestly as possible to pre-occupy this point before I talked with the King about it; which he promised to do. Hereupon Cromwell began to repeat

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the great inclination which all the Council without exception had to the establishment of this friendship, and the little affection they bear to France, insomuch that only a few days ago they unanimously told the King he must not suppose there was any of them who had the slightest affection to France, except so far as they saw him inclined that way, and that, except out of regard for him, they had more esteem for the least hair of your Majesty's head than for Francis and all his people.

Cromwell gave me to understand that the King his master held the French army as broken, seeing the great power of your Majesty, and that if he were in your place he would stay some time about Rome and dissemble matters, so as to give the Frenchmen an opportunity of entering Italy further with their power and riches, in order to give them the more effectual beating. Cromwell, then, among other reproaches which he threw at the French, touched upon the ambassador Francis had with the Turks; and, from one thing to another, getting warm upon the subject, he said he was not accustomed to conceal anything, and would tell me of a wickedness as great as could be conceived; and, entering his chamber, he produced a letter stating that the Turk had given a great reception to La Forestz, the ambassador of France, and a treaty had already been made between the Turk and him in his master's name, and that if this were so Henry would not cease to make or procure war against Francis, even to his total destruction; and since Francis so inhumanly made war against the duke of Savoy, his own uncle, without any just title, what would he not do against them from whom he could obtain much more profit, if only they had power to invade them? And Cromwell was convinced that if the French had as much power to injure England as as the English have to injure France they would not let them rest, and now that they saw their neighbour's house burning they ought to have some fear for their own; and assuredly, as I told him, it was time, before the effects of the understanding with the Turk proceeded further, to apply a remedy, and the King his master ought not to lose such an opportunity of doing at once a great service to God, a service to Christendom, and a pleasure to such a friend as your Majesty. Cromwell also thought he would not, and has no doubt that Francis only aims at Milan, to obtain which he would refuse no conditions your Majesty would demand. I do not write the means and observations by which I drew him to say these things, only he could not make profit out of anything I said to him. He replied to me several times that he never heard more agreeable news, and that I could not have done him so great pleasure by giving him 20 (*sic*), for the news had come in good time before the arrival of any man from France, and that although he had not intended to go to Court for three days, he would go there as early as possible. In the end, I informed him of the answer the Queen had made to me about the release of the two Germans* detained in Flanders, but he would hardly listen to it, saying it was a matter of no moment, and that it must not be mixed up with this, on which depended all other things. Nevertheless, three days before he had spoken of it haughtily enough to a servant of mine.

I had scarcely mounted horse to return when Cromwell despatched a messenger to inform the King with all diligence that I had brought him the best news in the world; and next day, Easter Monday, Cromwell went to Court before the King rose, and afterwards he sent to tell me that he had shown the King your letters, and reported all our conversations, with which the King had been much pleased, and desired that I would come to Court next day, Easter Tuesday, about 6 in the morning, and that I should have an answer which he doubted not would please me. On Tuesday morning I went out to a lodging I have on the Thames, between London and Greenwich, and there Cromwell met me coming from a lodging which he has in the

* *See* Nos. 541 and 718.

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699. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

neighbourhood, and confirmed to me what he had sent to tell me the evening before. In our conversation I begged him, as I had done on Easter Day, not only to help the matter for his part, but to direct me in what he thought I should say, and to whom I ought to address myself, and that he would consider what honor it would be to him to accomplish this negociation, besides the public benefit. He replied that although I had no need of his advice, nevertheless he would advise me in confidence what seemed best to him, leaving it to my discretion how far I should follow it.

On coming to Court I was most cordially received by all the Lords of the Council, who congratulated me on the happy news, praising greatly the good service they presumed that I had done,—especially lord Rochford, the Concubine's brother, to whom I said that I did not doubt that he had as great pleasure in what was taking place as any other, and that he would assist as in a matter for the benefit of the whole world, but especially of himself and his friends. He showed me "fort grosse chiere," and I dissembled in the same way with him, avoiding all occasions of entering into Lutheran discussions, from which he could not refrain.

Before the King went out to mass Cromwell came to me on his part to ask if I would not go and visit and kiss the Concubine, which would be doing a pleasure to this King; nevertheless, he left it to me. I told him that for a long time my will had been slave to that of the King, and that to serve him it was enough to command me; but that I thought, for several reasons, which I would tell the King another time, such a visit would not be advisable, and I begged Cromwell to excuse it, and dissuade the said visit in order not to spoil matters. Immediately afterwards Cromwell came to tell me that the King had taken it all in good part, hoping that hereafter "lon y supplyeroit assez," and he immediately added that after dinner I should speak with the King at leisure, and that on leaving him, agreeably to their custom, I ought to see those of the Council and explain my charge. I told him that I thought things were so honorable and reasonable, and had been foreseen so long, that I thought the King would make up his mind immediately; and if not, he to whom my credence was addressed would make a far better report to the Council than I could; nevertheless, that till I had heard part of the King's will, I could neither promise to go, nor not to go, to the said Council, though I meant to speak particularly to all, and do all that they would counsel me. Just after this the King came out and gave me a very kind reception, holding for some time his bonnet in his hand, and not allowing me to be uncovered longer than himself; and after asking how I was, and telling me that I was very welcome, he inquired of the good health of your Majesty and showed himself very glad to hear good news. He then asked where you were, and on my telling him that the courier had left you near Rome, he said that by the date of your Majesty's letters to his Secretary it appeared that you were at Gaeta when the courier left. Hereupon he asked if you would stay long at Rome, and on my telling him that I thought not, unless your Majesty could gratify him by a long delay, for which purpose I was sure you would make no difficulty either in remaining or doing anything else that you could on his account, he said he thought it would have been better for your interests not to have come so soon to Rome, but to have staid in Naples, so as to afford a bait to those who needed it to involve themselves further in the meshes. I said that there was still time enough to use such dissimulation, and that I was sure you would in this and other matters be glad to follow his counsel as that of a very old friend, good brother, and, as it were, a father, as he might understand by what I should tell him hereafter more at leisure. On this he said, Well, we should have leisure to discuss all matters. I was conducted to mass by lord Rochford, the concubine's brother, and when the King came to the offering there was a great concourse of people partly to see how the concubine and I behaved to each

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other. She was courteous enough, for when I was behind the door by which she entered, she returned, merely to do me reverence as I did to her. After mass the King went to dine at the concubine's lodging, whither everybody accompanied him except myself, who was conducted by Rochford to the King's Chamber of Presence, and dined there with all the principal men of the Court. I am told the concubine asked the King why I did not enter there as the other ambassadors did, and the King replied that it was not without good reason. Nevertheless, I am told by one who heard her, the said concubine after dinner said that it was a great shame in the king of France to treat his uncle, the duke of Savoy, as he did, and to make war against Milan so as to break the enterprise against the Turks; and that it really seemed that the king of France, weary of his life on account of his illnesses, wished by war to put an end to his days. As soon as the King had dined, he, in passing by where I was, made me the same caress as in the morning, and, taking me by the hand, led me into his chamber, whither only the Chancellor and Cromwell followed. He took me apart to a window. I reminded him of several conversations which Cromwell and I had had, and also of those of your ambassador in France with Wallop, and also of the old affection your Majesty had borne him, and began to declare your will touching the four points, taking the utmost care to speak as gently as possible, that he might not find grounds of quarrel or irritation. He heard me patiently and without interruption, till at last, on my saying that your Majesty, desirous above all things of the peace of Christendom, had forborne your claim to Burgundy, which you might demand by a much better title than the invaders of Savoy and Milan, he answered that Milan belonged to the king of France, and the duchy of Burgundy also, for you had renounced it by the treaty of Cambray, which qualified the unreasonable conditions of that of Madrid, and that even if Milan had now come to your hands the defensive treaties comprehended only the lordships possessed at the time they were passed. I showed him, but not without difficulty, that he was ill-informed about your rights to Milan and Burgundy, and also that when those treaties were made you were the lawful lord of Milan, and he who held it was only feudatory, after whose death the duchy was not newly acquired by your Majesty, but had only been consolidated; which argument, as Cromwell informs me, has since been weighed and approved by the King and his Council.

Perceiving by this conversation that the King's affection was not sincere, I did not enter further into business, but only asked him if the king of France were to break or attempt to break any other article touching the duke of Gueldres or other matters, whether he would not aid your Majesty according to the treaties. He replied that, so far as he found himself bound, he would acquit himself better than several others had done towards him; and as to the rest, in which he was not bound, he would give satisfaction as occasion was given to him. Returning to the subject of the war against the duke of Savoy, he wished me to understand, notwithstanding that I had told him what you had written to me, that the said war was not against the will of your Majesty, and also that the duke of Savoy had lately offered to come to the court of France, "sur quoy ne resta a luy donner assez raisons a lopposite." After this he called the Chancellor and Cromwell, and made me repeat before them what I had said to him, which I did succinctly, without interruption from him or the others. After which they talked together, while I conversed and made some acquaintance with the brother of the young lady to whom the King is now attached, always keeping an eye upon the gestures of the King and those with him. There seemed to be some dispute and considerable anger, as I thought, between the King and Cromwell; and after a considerable time Cromwell grumbling (*recomplant* (?) *et grondissant*) left the conference in the window where the King was,

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excusing himself that he was so very thirsty (*altere*) that he was quite exhausted, as he really was with pure vexation (*de pur enuyt*), and sat down upon a coffer out of sight of the King, where he sent for something to drink. Shortly afterwards the King came out of the conclave, I know not whether to come near me, or to see where Cromwell was. He told me that the matters proposed were so important that without having my propositions in writing he could not communicate them to his Council or make me any reply. I told him that I was not forbidden to do so, but I could not venture, for several reasons, and I thought it a new thing, seeing that hitherto he had not asked anything of me by way of writing, and had never found me variable or vacillating, either now or before, and that I had learned from his ambassadors whom he sent to Bologna to your Majesty to make such refusal, although they had not such good reason for it as I; also I had taken example of Cromwell, who had never given me anything in writing; and if he wished such writing to be assured that there was no dissimulation on your Majesty's part, I would offer my ears, which I would give far more unwillingly than all the writings in the world, if there should be any deceit on the side of your Majesty;—with which conversation, as Cromwell told me afterwards, the King was far better assured than before, taking this offer in good part. Nevertheless, he insisted wonderfully on having the said writing, and said several times very obstinately that he would give no reply. Nevertheless, he did reply, confusedly and in anger, to the following effect:—(1.) The affair of the Pope did not concern your Majesty, if you did not wish to meddle with it to vindicate your authority over the whole world, and if he wished to treat with His Holiness he has means and friends without needing your intercession. (2.) Concerning the Princess she was his daughter, and he would treat her according as she obeyed him or not, and no one else had a right to interfere. (3.) As to the subvention against the Turk, it was necessary first to re-establish old friendship before putting people to expense. (4.) As to the fourth, which was most urgent, and which I have chiefly pressed, he said he would not violate any promise he has made, or refuse the friendship of any one who desired it, provided it was such as was becoming, but that he was no longer a child, and that they must not give him the stick, and then caress him, appealing to him and begging him. In saying this, to show how he was experienced in business, he began playing with his fingers on his knees, and doing as if he were calling a child to pacify it, [and said] that before asking an injured person for favor and aid it was necessary to acknowledge old favors. And on my saying that we had been so long treating of this re-establishment, and I had pressed for an overture of what he wished to be done, but to no purpose, he answered that it was not for him to make an overture, but for those who sought him. I replied that if he who was hurt did not show his wound it was impossible to heal it. He then said he wished your Majesty would write to him, [desiring] that if there had been in the past any ingratitude or error on your part towards him, he would forget it, [and] requesting him to show that the root of old amity is not disturbed. I told him this was not reasonable, and he moderated the proposal, suggesting that you should request him not to speak any more of the past. I said no other letter was needed, because I asked it of him in the name of your Majesty; but he persisted that he must have letters, and it was no use reminding him of what he has several times said to me before, that delay is the ruin of all good works.

Hereupon, without having given him any occasion except [that I desired] he would take with extreme gentleness and patience what I showed him, he began to be somewhat angry, and reproached your Majesty with great ingratitude, saying that without him you would not have acquired the

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Empire or enjoyed Spain, and that after you had been elected you had not only treated him with neglect, but had tried to get him declared schismatic and deprived of his kingdom, and that you ("quil," *qu* "quelle"? *i.e.* vre. Majesté) had not kept your promise to him not to make peace with the king of France till you had obtained for him the crown of France, and that when Francis was your prisoner you had replied you would not make war on your prisoner. He concealed the other article of the reply, viz., that he had already made a compact with the chancellor of Alençon, as I showed him, telling him, as to the declarations he spoke of, that he himself had affirmed to me, (and I had not since spoken to him), that he knew well it was the Pope who solicited his (*qu.* your?) Majesty about it, but that if he was well informed he would find that immediately after the Admiral had left ill content with the last meeting at Calais there were others who solicited the same declarations. I did not cease to beg the King to put all this aside, urging that if there had been in the past any ill understanding so much the more earnest should be the good offices; and I quoted certain authorities and histories serving to this purpose. I afterwards told the King that since he would not give me a more formal answer I begged him to write to his ambassador with your Majesty. He remained some time without knowing what to reply, but afterwards said that if I wished it he was willing to do it, but in that case he held the said reply as not given; and then immediately afterwards said to me that his ambassador was not fit for this, and that I must have the honor since I had made the beginning. The Chancellor and Cromwell appeared to regret these answers, and in spite of the King's gestures (*bonnes mynes*) to them that they should applaud him, neither of them would say three words. The conclusion was that he would next day look over the treaties he had with your Majesty, and inform me of what they determined. At this slender and provoking reply, after compliments to the duke of Norfolk and others of the Council, I left the Court, and went to wait on Cromwell at the place where we met in the morning, and there we expressed our mutual regret, which was great on both sides, especially on that of Cromwell, who was hardly able to speak for sorrow, and had never been more mortified in his life than with the said reply. I suggested to him that we should suspend the other matters, and consider what could be done about the fourth point, and as to marrying the Princess;—at which he recovered his spirits, and said he had still hope of a good result. Next day, Wednesday of Easter week, the King's whole Council were assembled for three or four hours; and, as Cromwell informed me, there was not one of them but remained long on his knees before the King to beg him, for the honor of God, not to lose so good an opportunity of establishing a friendship so necessary and advantageous; but they had not been able to change his opinion, and that he would sooner suffer all the ills in the world than confess tacitly or expressly that he had done you any injury, or that he desired this friendship, but that if asked for it in good form, as he had said, he would be content. Today, Thursday, Cromwell reported the above to me, and thanked me on the part of the King for the good office I had done, begging me on his part also to continue till the establishment of this friendship was achieved, and that afterwards all the other points would be disposed of to your Majesty's satisfaction; and begged, for the honor of God, that I would at least obtain a letter of credence addressed to the King, saying that the King would liberally acknowledge my trouble. Moreover, he has given me to understand that he told the King his master that if he had known what has taken place in this affair, he would not have meddled with it for all the gold in England, and that henceforth he would not treat with ambassadors without having a colleague; telling me also that although he had always pretended that what he said to me was of his own suggestion, yet he had neither said nor done anything

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without express command from the King. On my asking him what could have made this variation in the King's will, he said he could not imagine what spirit it was, and that at least I had given him no occasion, for the King himself was satisfied with the moderate language I had used; and he concluded that princes have spirits or properties which are hidden and unknown to all others. By which conversations Cromwell showed covertly his dissatisfaction at the strange contradictions of his master. He also told me that the King was writing to his ambassadors in France to desire the French king to desist from his enterprises, and that he had spoken of it yesterday also to the French ambassador, who, as the said Cromwell told me, came back yesterday from Court as mortified as I was the day before.

Seeing that there was no other remedy, and that Cromwell affirmed to me that it would be labor lost to go and make remonstrances to the Council as I desired, in order to keep matters going, and not give the English an opportunity of treating elsewhere, I interpreted things with Cromwell in the best light, promising to do all I could and employ all my friends, and I hoped to obtain the letters from your Majesty. And on my declaring myself half sure of this, he told me that he who trusts in the word of princes, who say and unsay things, and promises himself anything from them, is not over wise, as he had found on Tuesday last; and so, after earnestly commending the affairs to me, and promising that he would not cease to inculcate them on his master, I took leave of him.

Afterwards he sent to me to say that he had received letters from France, by which he suspected some treaty was being negociated between your Majesty and the French king, and begged that if I knew or suspected anything thereof I would inform him in confidence; and, moreover, if it were so, that I would give him counsel what to do to prevent things set on foot from being interrupted. I replied that I certainly knew nothing of it, and for my part I thought that the agreement would have been soon made if your Majesty had wished to gratify the French, of which I saw no great appearance, and that even if matters were far advanced I thought nothing would be done before the return of the courier; and as to the counsel he desired, he was wise enough to see to it without me, who could say nothing more than what I have said of late days. He afterwards sent to tell me that, owing to the hasty return of the courier from France, he could not send the letters which his master was to write, and therefore begged me to delay the courier a little; at which, showing there was great need of haste, I made some difficulty, until he sent to me a second time repeating the request. It might be that in consequence of the said news, to hinder the conclusion, he would give me another answer.

One of the greatest disappointments I have suffered has been not being able to effect (*exploicter*) in this matter what your Majesty desires. Greater vigilance and dexterity could not have been used than has been done. I have forborne to write it all, fearing that what I write is already too long, and I beg you to excuse me that I have not been able to do better.—Suggests that if the Emperor, weary of pursuing matters with the English, thinks it expedient to treat with the French, the whole matter should be brought forward by means of the Pope, as they have to do with men of little faith, and that the king of France should promise to obey the commands of the Holy See, especially about the matrimonial sentence and its consequences; and it should be said that if, in consequence of this King's obstinacy, it be necessary to proceed to the promulgation of the bull depriving him of his kingdom, that the right to the kingdom is entirely reserved to the Princess, so that she may not lose the pension and claim of France; and it would be necessary, to give greater occasion to see to the preservation of her life, to arrange something in favor of the lawful successors, or the assistance to your Majesty

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in the pursuit of her quarrels; and though I think your Majesty would not listen to it, it should be expressly said that neither you nor the said King shall regard as lawful any issue that this King may have of his concubine, nor of any other wife during her life; which agreement is in conformity with the sentence and with law, unless the Pope dispenses with it, and it would be necessary at once to constrain the Pope not to give such a dispensation; and I think that if this King heard that a part of this had been arranged he would suddenly come to his senses without waiting for the said force to be applied. If your Majesty thinks the matter should be pursued here, it could not but do good to thank the Chancellor and the duke of Norfolk by letter for their good will, begging them to continue.

The French ambassador, as I mentioned, was at Court the day after me without being called. The King, besides what I have written, complained to him of certain galleasses, newly made in France, which had lately come to this coast to spy, and had taken a Venetian ship, and had been examining (*et avoit revisite*) certain ports of this kingdom and the merchandise therein; at which the King was much displeased, and was still less satisfied with the reply of the said ambassador, who gave him to understand that the said foists and galleys had not come to reconnoitre the ships in the ports, except to know if anyone would bring corn from France against the prohibition there made. The said ambassador, as Cromwell gives me to understand, has not acquired great reputation by such an answer, especially as he seemed to complain that I had been in Court and so well received.

By statute of the Parliament the temporal goods of the bishopric of Norwich, worth 3,000 of rent, have been dismembered, and the King's grant of them to the earl of Wiltshire has been confirmed; to whom also the King has given two of the abbeys that are to be suppressed. The said Parliament, [which] has lasted by several prorogations from the time I came here, to the great expense and trouble of the whole kingdom, is now dissolved, having first by a statute transferred the authority and power of the said Parliament, in which all the lords, both spiritual and temporal, were present, and more than 300 secular persons on the part of the Commons, to 32 persons whom the King should choose, which is one of the chief points that the King could have desired.

The Scotch ambassador has told me that nothing has yet been settled touching the interviews of the two Kings, and that he had come to learn the cause why this King so strongly desired them; to which he replied that he would not declare it to any man alive except the Scotch king. As soon as the ambassador arrived Cromwell told him that he need not waste his time in seeking to have the Princess for his master, or attempt to make any condition with the King not to speak of the question of religion at the said interviews. And the ambassador thinks no interview will take place, although the King does not cease to press for it, and for this very purpose has just lately sent to the king of Scots the brother of the duke of Norfolk. London, 21 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 17.

21 April. **700.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Wishes Granvelle knew the great anxiety he has had to recall this King to the beginning of the right road. But the illness he has had ever since he has been here, and the unspeakable obstinacy of the King, have not allowed it. Not only Chapuys, but all those of his Council, very much regret this, especially Cromwell—who has taken to his bed from pure sorrow. He has certainly shown himself in this an honest man; for although he knew it displeased his master, and that he incurred some danger, he would not retract anything he had said to me. Thinks the King, on the one hand, would only desire the Emperor's friendship, which he knows he stands in need of; but,

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700. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—*cont.*

on the other hand, God or the Devil will not let him, and, by the language he holds, he means to persist in the demand made when Chapuys asked leave to go to the late Queen, viz., that the Emperor should revoke the sentence, or at least confess that it was influenced by the Pope's fear of himself. Refers it to Granvelle's judgment whether there be dissimulation in this. Among other reproaches that he made against the Emperor, he said that by his money he had put in the hands of his Majesty ——.*

Forbore to say that in that case he had caused the money to be restored at Rome, and that there had been no possibility in the camp by Pavia of taking a single shilling out of it. Let the matter pass withs ome other things that he might satiate himself with glory (*pour le saouler de gloire et non l'irriter*); but he grew the more arrogant, as you will see by the letters which I write to his Majesty. Certainly, if it were lawful to speak what one thinks of princes, I could say something of this King, and so could Cromwell, if there were occasion to recur to the subject. Among other merry or idle news (*frisques ou frasques novelles*), the King assured me that the Emperor had taken from duke Alexander the duchy of Florence, and given it to another, and that Tunis had been recovered by Barbarossa. I refrained from blaming the French too much for the mistrust of those here, and from urging them to take arms against the French, speaking only in general terms of the observance of treaties.

This was not to Cromwell, who gave me to understand at the last answer he made to me on behalf of the King his master that when letters came from the Emperor for this King, we might have a league such as we pleased. I have done my best, both with the King and Cromwell, to get them to declare, in case the letters came, what they proposed to treat as regards the fourth point, but they would come to no particulars. Nevertheless, at the end of our negociations I left those here with fair words and hope of a good issue.

Thanks Granvelle for his advice by the secretary Maitre Antoine not to be so intent on severe remedies. God knows why he has used them. Hopes he will not be disobedient hereafter. London, 21 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

21 April. R. O. **701.** SIR EDWARD GOWER to CROMWELL.

On Good Friday† last Thomas Lawrance, of Welburne, delivered me your letter of the 22nd March, requiring that he might have the bailiwick of Hoton of Derwend, given by me according to the words of his patent, or else appear before you the first day of Easter term. When I was last with you it was your pleasure that I should take a reasonable way with him, as I have done. I consider his patent is forfeited, because he refuses to do me service, though I offered to abide by the judgment of four substantial men of the shire; but he refused it, and will not abide by any decision, threatening, in your name, to make me appear at London. Stytnam, 21 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 April. R. O. **702.** JOHN PY to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your goodness. I have taken one Thos. Towghtwodde, late of Bridgewater, who says he flees the country for fear of punishment, because one of his apprentices, Wm. Melbury, was one of those who made the business in Somersetshire. I send you his confession. Chippenham, 21 April. *Signed:* Pore John Py.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

* Some omission here in the MS.

† 14 April in 1536.

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ii. Confession of Towghtwodde. Says he is a glover. Had an apprentice aged 23. That he was three days in company with those who made the business in Somersetshire, till my lord Fewaryn sent him home. That he would have left again, when 30 persons from Taunton drank at his door, as he sells ale. 21 April 27 Hen. VIII.
P. 1.

703. JOHN PY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Be good master to my nephew George Willoughby, who is, I think, extremely dealt with. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

704. JOHN PY to RICHARD CROMWELL.

R. O. I pray you to speed my suit for the "Fegere'g" (vicarage?) of Brevell (St. Briavel's), which is 20*l.* a year, and I will give you 20 nobles. My trust is my master, your uncle, will be good to me, as he is to all poor men of his old acquaintance. I beg your favor to the bearer.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

22 April. **705.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. You have forgotten Master Smyth, of the Exchequer. I have sent
Letters, 322. this bearer to put you in remembrance of him. I was ever hitherto cold, but now I am in a heat with the cause of religion, which goes contrary to my expectations. Knoll, 22 April. *Signed.*
Add.: Mr. Secretary.

22 April. **706.** SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM to LORD LISLE.

R. O. My good lady and hostess, my lady Garneys, desires me to write in behalf of Wm. Davy, an old servant of her late husband. Greenwich, 22 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

22 April. **707.** LORD LISLE to SIR RICHARD PAGE.*

R. O. The King is misinformed as to his having given five or six spears' rooms since he came to Calais. Has given only three; two by the King's own letters [and Mr. Secretary's†], one to Ric. Blount, the other to Sir Thos. Palmer, porter. The third was to a man that served the King all his life, well deserving. If the King will forbear admitting young Whetyll whilst I am here, I shall be greatly obliged to him. If he or others were made in spite of my appointment, they would not obey my commandment. This would not be for the King's honor and service. Stick to me in this matter. I should be loth to be overcome by Mr. Whetyll, his wife, or any of his lineage. Calais, 22 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Richard Page, knight, one of the King's Privy Chamber.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding, with corrections in Palmer's hand.

22 April. **708.** LORD LISLE to HUSSEY.

R. O. I have written to Master Wyndsor to send over my rent by my brother Aylmer, or, if he will not come, to deliver it to you, as you will see by his letter enclosed. Calais, 22 April.

* This was printed by mistake in Vol. VII. as a letter of the year 1534.
† These words occur in the original draft (§ 2), but are struck out.

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708. Lord Lisle to Hussey—*cont.*

Has also written to Mr. Page to request the King not to let young Whetyll have any room in Calais while Lisle is there; and Lisle will hereafter appoint no spear without sending him over immediately to the King, to be replaced by another if his Grace like him not. I hope you have received my last with the copy of Mr. Palmer's letter, which I trust will pacify the King. States that he has appointed no more spears than in his letter No. 707, of which the third was given to Wynybank. Sends a bill for receipt of 60*l.* of Sir Edw. Seymour, of which 16*l.* are to be paid to Mr. Wyllson, the parson of St. Martin's. The rest is for the King. Is to ask Mr. Norrys to move the King to give Lisle the priory of Maudylis of Barstabyll, paying the King 20*l.* for a New Year's gift. Thinks it will not be long out of the King's hands.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* To my friend John Husse, at the sign of the Red Lion, in Southwark. *Endd.:* The copy of John Husse letter and Sir Richard Page, knight, the 22d day of April.

22 April. R. O. **709.** The Warden of the Grey Friars at Reading to John Husee.

Received on the 22nd his letter dated the 12th inst. Would have written sooner if he had received the letter earlier, but it will be sufficient if delivered on the day that the feast of St. George is kept. Wishes the bearer to receive my Lord's* reward for saying "the said masses," and he will give Husee the certificate. Asks him to remind my Lord* that he is behind for masses for lord Dudley. Sent the certificate by Thomas Meryzth, a merchant, but he did not receive the reward. Reading, 22 April.

Sends a pair of Reading knives as a token. Desires to be commended to my Lord and my Lady. Asks for news of Mr. James Bassett. Offers him a bed at the Friars when he comes into these parts.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. John Husee, at the Lyon in Southwark, beyond London Bridge.

22 April. R. O. **710.** A Scotchman at Calais.

Deposition of John de Vanner, born at Owderchurche, aged 80 years, before Robt. Fouler, vice-treasurer [of Calais], John Rokewoode, high bailiff, John Massingberd, and Thos. Fouler, the King's receiver, on 22 April 28 Hen. VIII. That on Thursday last a Scot came to Hugh Marke's house at Hareway, and asked an alms. Hugh Markes asked the Scot if he had a dish, and he bade Hugh bring him a pot of beer for his money. Vanner said to the host, "Let the Scot go; perchance he is a spy, and may do us much harm." The Scot said, "It is true I am a Scot." Vanner said he perceived from his tongue that he was not English. The Scot answered, "I would not be an Englishman for no good. I would the king of England's head were sod in a pot, and I would eat a brewes of the broth." Vanner said, "It were well done to hang him up." The Scot answered, "I spake these words in this house three years past." This is confirmed by ——— of Newchurch, aged 34 years, who adds that the Scot said the king of England had taken all his goods and driven him out of his country; and also by Antony de Vanner, of Owderchurche, 53 years.

P. 1. *Endd.*

* Lisle.

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22 April. R. O. **711.** MARMADUKE WALDBY, Canon of Ripon.

Notarial attestation by Brian Lewty, notary public, and registrar of the chapter of the collegiate church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon, and John Wright, of York, notary public, that on Saturday, 22 April 1536, in the chapter-house, Christopher Dragley, treasurer and president of the chapter, desired Marmaduke Waldby, canon residentiary, to produce the books of Acts, Statutes, and privileges which had long been in his hands, and that he answered, "Conquerite et ego respondebo," in the presence of John Lyghtfote, chantry priest (*cantarista*), Giles Webster, Ric. Sele, Wm. Awman, and John Clyfton, vicars choral.

Lat., p. 1. *Signed by the notaries.*

22 April. R. O. **712.** HENRY VIII. to [the WARDEN OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD].*

In favor of the bearer, Thos. Englishe, who had a grant from his predecessor, with the consent of the majority of the fellows of the College, of the farm of Widenlese or Lesewiden, Northants, whereof he has not yet the effect, by reason of delays and changes. Greenwich, 22 April, 28 Hen. VIII.

Signed with a stamp, and countersigned by Wm. Poulet.

22 April. R. O. **713.** ANTONY BONVISI to CROMWELL.

Sends a letter of the 18th. On the morning of the 19th a post came from Rome with letters of the 14th, of no moment, except that the hope of accord is lessened, but the Imperial and Portuguese ambassadors are still at Court and well entertained. They write from Rome that there is still hope of peace, but it is not so forward. It is said that the Admiral is at the camp at Varcelli, and that the cardinal of Lorraine has taken thither a suspension of arms, but troops are still being raised and sent off. Nothing more has been heard about the French king's passage to Italy, but if peace ensues an interview is sure to be held. The Emperor's entry into Rome has come hither in print. Will send one if possible. He was going to leave Rome on the 18th, although a messenger was sent to him on Good Friday in great haste to let him know of the mission of the cardinal of Lorraine. Lyons, 22 April 1536. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

22 April. Vit. B. XIV. 192. **714.** ITALIAN NEWS.

"Of the letters [of Antony Bonvise†], send the xviijth [April].†

"Unto this time nothing . . . . . the concord, but the . . . . . Most Christian King . . . . . perce . . . . . of certain men of good honesty . . . . . that the Emperor, his brother, had . . . . . conditions of peace so honest and reas[onable that] he could not refuse them.

This last Saturday the cardinal of L[orraine] . . . . which for so much as he is not met . . . . . these causes, it is thought that he . . . . . to confirm those conditions. There . . . . . say that he brought to the bishop of [Rome a] white leaf of paper, that is to say, full [power to] determine all these controversies. And it [is said] also that the bishop of Rome hath [received] like authority from the Emperor. It is [said] that the Most Christian King will t[ake his] journey to Mantua or Bononye with a gr[eat company] waiting on him, to the intent he ma[y meet] there with

* *See* Bridges' Northamptonshire, i. 256.

† Supplied from marginal note made before the Fire.

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714. ITALIAN NEWS—*cont.*

the Emperor. There be also w[ho say] that the bishop of Rome will be . . . . . is certainly known, but that there sho[uld be] certain marriages, but what they s . . . . . or after what sort it is not perce[ived or] known to whom the dukedom of [Milan will] be given, although the Frenchmen [hope it will] be given to the duke of Orlyance and . . . . . which thing I can scarcely believe for if the Emperor grant this dukedom freely," he will bring the rest of Italy in danger and lose Genoa, which is the strength of his navy, and Genoa by no means may lack the dukedom of Milan. Though many things are promised for the maintenance of Genoa in the obedience of the Emperor, promises are usually observed as far as is for the commodity of him who promises.

ii. Of letters from Antony Bonvise, 22 April. (*See* No. 713.) To which are appended the following:—

"[*The*] *First Cedule.*

"[It is repor]ted of the mouth of a certain great [l]orde [at this] court which yesterday at night showed the same to another lord, that as soon as the Emperor shall come to Mantua the Admiral will go to him, whom the King will after follow, to the intent that he may commune with the Emperor." Will believe this when he sees it.

The Second Cedule.

To-day there is come a messenger from the City, with, it is thought, contrary news to what was spoken before. The Emperor was appointed to leave the City yesterday for Lombardy, and the cardinal of Loren shall not find him at Rome. The bishop of Rome shall fill the white leaf of paper another time, and shall remain at Rome in his prayers.

The duke of Florence has sent to meet the Emperor 400 light horsemen ready for the wars. "The army of the King . . . . . of Vercelles. The King intendeth this next d[ay to go] hunting three leagues hence."

iii. "Of the letters of Mr. G[regory], dated at Rome, the thyr[de] of April.

"After much altercation betwixt the . . . . . Venice and the Venetians the leg . . . . . with the Emperor for the giving of tha . . . . . but they appear to be of this myn[d that] they will not give those 6,000 footmen [until] such time as the Emperor name such [to be duke] of Milan as they shall be contenty[d withal]. Which thing albeit be not contey[ned in] the league, yet they say it was p[romised] them by mouth of the Emperor.

"The Florentines which be banished [hope that] they shall be restored to their cu[ntry, but] yet many men do think that they [will] be deceived of this their hope.

"The Emperor hasteth his coming he[re, and] it is said that he will not l . . . . . he will go towards Mantua, which [th]ing is [tho]ught to be done much by the counsel of the duke of Urbine, who seeketh his own profits." It is thought the Turks will show what they can do with their navy unless peace is made between Ferdinand and the Vayvode. The Vayvode's ambassadors are come to Rome, and nothing done. Peace will be concluded under good conditions. It may be agreed that if the Vayvode die without issue male, the right of the kingdom shall return to the family of Austria. The Emperor said to the ambassadors that he would gladly their King should marry one of his kinswomen.

iv. "Of the letters of Mr. Gregorie, sent to Mr. Wallop, 8 April. (*See* No. 637.)

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"The fifth day of this month the Emperor entered the city of Rome, and was received very honourably, as ye . . . . . order of the hou . . . . even . . . . . The Emperor is come to Rome w[ith intention] that he will not long tarry h[ere] . . . . . wars of the Frenchmen. And h . . . . . called one of the Genues to co . . . . . provide for those places.

"There was looked for out of Fra[nce an] answer, which, perchance, may be [such as] shall prolong and differ his depar[ture]. Amongst other causes which oweth . . . . . him into Lombardy, this is one . . . . . hath with him a thousand footmen . . . . . and 500 spears, which be good . . . . . war.

"Unto this time we could not speak [with] the Emperor, who hath been very my[che] busied with the bishop of Rome."

Pp. 7. *Mutilated.*

23 April. **715.** The Garter.

Anstis' Order of the Garter. II. 398.

On St. George's Day, 23 April 28 Hen. VIII., a chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Greenwich, at which were present the King, the dukes of Richmond and Norfolk, the earls of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Sussex, Rutland, and Oxford, lord Sandys, and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. It was determined to hold the feast on May 21, the earl of Northumberland taking the Sovereign's place, assisted by the earls of Rutland, Westmoreland, and Oxford, and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. Votes were taken for the election of a knight; and the next day, after mass for the dead, the King declared Sir Nic. Carew elected. He was installed when the feast was kept, on May 21. On this occasion the earl of Northumberland was seized with vertigo and weakness, so that it was feared he would not be able to take his part as deputy, but he recovered. The next day the hatchments of the deceased were offered up.

Lat.

23 April. **716.** Edw. [Lee] Abp. of York to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. IV. 239. B. M.

Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 123.

Burnet, VI. 139.

On receipt of your letters I sent commandment to certain monasteries near York, where I was then, and I have now given commandment to all archdeacons to warn all monasteries under the yearly value of 200*l.* "that they shall nothing imbecille ne alien," and, if they have done so, to recall the things to their hands. Warned some receivers of such goods to restore them, and if any were offered them again to give the archbishop notice. Gave special order to the mayor of York and the master of the Mint.

I beg your favor for two places in the patronage of the archbishops of York, that they be not suppressed. The one, St. Oswald's, "is not of foundation a monastery," but a free chapel of the archbishop, who may remove the prior at his pleasure, or put in secular priests. It was given to the archbishops by William Rufus in exchange for lands and jurisdiction taken from them by William the Conqueror. The other is called Hexham, on the borders of Scotland, once a bishop's see, "and many holy men, sometime bishops, there be buried in that church." Wise men who know the Borders think the lands, even if they were ten times the value, would not countervail the damage that would ensue if it were suppressed. Some way there is never a house between Scotland and the lordship of Hexham; and what comfort the monastery is, especially during war, is well known. I doubt not the lands are better than 200*l.* a year, as likewise the archbishop's lands would be if they lay in a quiet place. Some of my predecessors have had their 1,300 marks a year, but now they are commonly under 200*l.*

According to the King's commandment, I have given orders that no preachers be suffered to preach novelties so as to sow dissension. Some that

1536.

716. Edw. [Lee] Abp. of York to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

have done so I have discharged, and yet they preach, but I make process against them; and some say they will get licence of the King; others say they have licence of my lord of Canterbury. I trust you will let no licence pass without my knowledge. Cawode, 23 April 1536. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

23 April. R. O. **717.** Sir Henry Everyngham to Cromwell.

I have so much business in the Court I cannot come up this term. I beg your favor for my preferment to some monastery, and for my suit with Will. Langhame touching an aunt of mine. There are certain parcels of ground belonging to the monasteries of St. Oswald, Pomfret, and the "Trinytes" of York, in my lordship of Byrkyn, and none others, of which I should be glad if you will relieve me; "it is so very noisomely entangled and interlaced among my meadows that I would very gladly have them excluded by your good help." Byrkyn, the Feast of St. George. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

23 April. Vit. B. xxi. 161. B. M. **718.** John Æpinus to Cromwell.

Writes to urge him to procure the liberation of . . . . Adam,* about which Bernhard a Mela has received letters from Antwerp, stating that he was taken by the prefect of Grevelingen to the Lady Mary at Ghent. We are careful to suppress the rumour, lest the papists and the princes, who are his enemies, hear of it, for they would do anything to destroy him. Any delay will be very dangerous to him. I have not done anything in his favor with "my lords," thinking they could do nothing at such a distance, but I will do so if I think it likely to be of use.

It is reported that the Pope and the Emperor have quarrelled, and that the latter was shut out of Rome. If this be true, it will no doubt weaken the Pope's power. Sends excuses for not writing to the King. Hamb[urgh], 23 April mdxxx[vi.]†

Lat. Hol., pp. 3. *Mutilated. Add.*

23 April. R. O. **719.** Philip Hoby to Starkey.

Gave Morgan a portion of the money he had received for him from Starkey, and also "ordered him as mine own brother, and kept him at Stebonhith, because he should leave the company of that ungracious woman; but all was in vain, for at my coming hither he showed me that she was his wife, and that for nothing he would forsake her." Fearing Morgan would make away with the money, as he had done the other, refused it him. It is ready for Starkey at Hoby's return. If Morgan had come with Hoby, he would "not have been evil ordered." Was without a man to accompany him till the second day before leaving. Hoby has given him a coat and everything necessary. On his refusal to come, gave him a bed to lie on, for pity's sake. This King's eldest son‡ died on the 16th; and the French queen is also said to be dead.

In Evora, at the Portuguese Court, 23 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "To the Worshipful master Starky, chaplain to the King's grace, this be delivered in my lord Montesgues place at [Do]wgate in London."

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* [Pacæus?].

† The full date appears in a modern marginal note made before the Fire.

‡ Alfonso, eldest son of John III. of Portugal.

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24 April. **720.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Vienna Archives.

This very moment when the courier was about to mount I have been informed of his departure, and having already written pretty fully, I shall say little now. I forgot in my last to make answer about the intentions of those here with regard to the Council. They have made no formal reply, only saying that they would not disturb such a good thing, or cut themselves off from the number of Christians, but they conclude that such a Council must be convoked by the Emperor. Does not think they want one. Thinks the news of an arrangement between the Emperor and the king of France has thrown them into great confusion, and compelled them to dispatch this courier; because previously they cared nothing, and would not have written even to their ambassador if Chapuys had not urged them, which he very soon afterwards repented, for he would have dispatched the courier two days sooner without waiting for their letters. Yesterday the French ambassador was long at Court, and Chapuys has not been able yet to discover what he was negociating. The King also sent for the late Queen's physician, and told him he would have called him sooner but for fear of its being insinuated that there had been some intrigue to put the Queen to death. The King said he wished to make use of him, and thought that I would consent willingly, and get the Emperor to agree to it, otherwise he would not take him into his service, and that the means to get the Emperor and me to agree to it was to give out that he was retained for the Princess, with whom he would be left till all suspicions and murmurs had died out. And hereupon the King began to speak very well of me, and asked the physician two or three times if he had not spoken with me since Easter Tuesday when I was with him. I think he wished to find out what was in my mind after his brusque replies. Although I would not kiss or speak to the Concubine, the Princess and other good persons have been somewhat jealous at the mutual reverences required by politeness which were done at the church. I refused to visit her until I had spoken to the King. If I had seen any hope from the King's answer I would have offered not two but 100 candles to the she-devil, although another thing made me unwilling, viz., that I was told she was not in favor with the King; besides, Cromwell was quite of my opinion that I should do well to wait till I had spoken to the King. Even before receiving instructions from the Emperor, has always avoided "l'envoy" which the Princess urged, as again she has since done, for the reasons which he has heretofore written.* London, 24 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

[24 April.] **721.** SUPPRESSION OF THE MONASTERIES.

R. O. Burnet, IV. 304.

Instructions to the King's commissioners for a new survey of lands and goods belonging to the religious houses within their commission.

1. After division made, one auditor, one particular receiver, a clerk of the register of the last visitation, and three other discreet persons to be named by the King in every county, after repairing to such houses, shall declare to the governors the Statute of Dissolution and show their commission. 2. Then swear the governor and other officers of each house to make declaration of the articles under-mentioned. 3. To what order the house belongs, whether it be a cell, and, if so, to deliver a privy seal to the governor to appear before the Chancellor and Council of the Augmentations, and not meddle with the same cell till the King's pleasure be known. 4. What number of persons of religion are in the same, "and the conversation of their lives"; how many are priests, and how many will go to other houses or take capacities; and

* "Sans quil eust pleu a sa ma^te^ me faire aduertir dexcuser lenvoy, dont la Princesse me sollicitoit comme encoires elle a depuis fait je nen (*qu.* m'en?) avoye garde, et continuellement luy ay satisfait des raisons que jay cy devant escriptes."

1536.

721. Suppression of the Monasteries—*cont.*

how many servants, hinds, or other dependents belong to the house. 5. To value the lead and bells. 6. To call for the convent seal and muniments, make an inventory by indenture with the governor of all ornaments, plate, jewels, household stuff, farm stock, &c. which belonged to the same houses 1 March last, with debts owing to and by them; 7, and put the whole in sure keeping. 8. To command the governor or receiver to receive no rents, except for necessary expenses, till they know the King's pleasure. 9–11. To survey the demesnes of the house, and certify the clear yearly value, taking account of farms and leases, &c. 12. To inquire what woods, parks, forests, and commons belong to the same. 13. What bargains, sales, and leases have been made. 14. If there be any house not certified in the Exchequer, to survey the same. 15. To command the governor to sow and till the land as heretofore till the King's pleasure be known. 16. Commissioners having more than one county to survey shall, after having "perused" one shire, send a brief certificate of all their accounts to the Chancellor of the Augmentations before proceeding to another county; 17, those for one county only to certify in like manner, and remain till they know the King's pleasure. 18. If there be any house given by the King to any person, an inventory to be made to the King's use, and all the goods sold, except plate and jewels. 19. To send those that will remain in the religion to other houses with letters to the governors, and send those that wish to go to the world to my lord of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor for capacities; 20, giving the latter "some reasonable reward" according to the distance of the place appointed. 21. To command the governor to resort to the Chancellor of the Augmentations for his pension. 22. On surrender of any house, to act as in the case of houses given away by the King. 23. If any houses be of the Gilbertine order, to order the governors to appear before the Chancellor of the Augmentations at Westminster to learn the King's pleasure.

On vellum, pp. 5. *Signed by the King at the head.*

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding, signed at the head, for the use of the Commissioners for the county of Westmoreland.

On vellum, pp. 4.

R. O. 3. The like for the bishopric of Llandaff.

On vellum, pp. 4.

R. O. 4. Commission to A, B, C, D to survey the sites of the monasteries under the yearly value of 200*l.* which are to be suppressed by virtue of the Act passed in Parliament, and all their lands, and to make inventories of their goods and chattels, appointing convenient salaries to the governors of the said houses, and assigning such religious as desire to remain in their habit to other monasteries, despatching the others who desire to have their habit with billets to the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor, for their capacities, and their "reward" for their conveyance to London, "with due remembrance for the idle servants in every such monastery," according to instructions hereto annexed.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8.

Harl. MS. 364, f. 21. B. M. 5. Commission to Sir Ralph Clarker (Ellercar?) junr., Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Geo. Lawson, Sir Roger Chomley, sen., Wm. Babthorp, Esq., Robt. Chalanour, Esq., Leonard Bekwith, Esq., and Hugh Fuller, to make inquiry in the county and city of York and Kingston-on-Hull concerning certain articles annexed to the commission. Westm., 24 April 28 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

Harl. MS. 539, f. 147. B. M. 6. Instructions for Walter Henley and other commissioners for the suppression of religious houses in cos. Stafford, Salop, Chester, Yorks., Cumberland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Durham.

Copy by Stow, pp. 6. *Imperfect.*

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[24 April.] **722.** SEDITION.

R. O. The confession of John Partriche, of Beersted, who wrote a bill which was exhibited to the justices of peace at the general sessions at Chichester, Monday next after Low Sunday, 28 Hen. VIII.*

The bill was put up by Jas. Rust, of Mondham, carpenter, Partriche's master. He confesses that their first meeting about the bill was on Wednesday in Easter week, at Barsted, there being present Ric. Newell and Stephen Bleke. That this present Monday at Chichester he was desired to put up the bill by Jas. Rust, Enold, parish clerk of Mundham, and others. At his first examination he said that there were a great number privy to the bill, but afterwards confessed to none but those above written.

P. 1. *Signed:* Wyllyam Shelley—John Dawtrey—Wyllyam Goryng—John Palmere—Wyllyam Ernele—John Gounter—John Shelley—Ryc. Sakevyle.

24 April. **723.** J. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER to DR. STEWARD, Chancellor to the Bishop of Winchester.

Cleop. E. vi. 257.* B. M. Mr. Secretary, upon a certificate made by gentlemen and yeomen of Winchester on April 24, has discharged James Cosyn, bachelor of Divinity and prior of the Friars Preachers there, and will allow him to use his licence to preach by the authority granted to him by the King, our supreme head next to Christ. Mr. Secretary desired me to send you this certificate. 24 April 27† Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Dr. Steward, Chancellor to the bp. of Winchester, and other the King's officers of both courts in the county of Hampshire.

24 April. **724.** JOHN ABBOT OF FEVERSHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am made collector of the King's money in the diocese of Canterbury, which rises above the sum of 1,000*l.* to be gathered out of religious houses, parsonages, &c. Of this number was the late prioress of Davington, assessed to the King in 26*s.* 8*d.*; and this sum is not paid, as your servant had taken an inventory in the King's name of all the moveable goods in the said priory. I beg that the 26*s.* 8*d.* may be paid to the bearer, or that I may be discharged. Edward Crowemer, parson of Aldermarie, London, is assessed to the King 4*l.*, and on my servant demanding it of him he was referred to you. Faversham, 24 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 April. **725.** HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 139. B. M. On Tuesday last the Emperor's ambassador repaired to the King at Greenwich, pretending a wish to renew the old treaties, supposing—1st, that his master should reconcile the King with the bp. of Rome; 2nd, that the King should contribute to his intended voyage against the Turks; 3rd, that he should assist the Emperor in the event of Francis attacking Milan, by virtue of certain treaties. The King replied, that, notwithstanding the Emperor's ingratitude to Henry, to whom he is indebted for his present honor, and his unkindness in procuring against him the censures of the bp. of Rome (such is his princely nature and stomach not to harbour displeasure against any man longer than just cause shall remain), he will accept this renovation, provided the Emperor will say in writing that he desires Henry to forget

* Low Sunday in 1536 was April 23, and in 1537 April 8. Both these dates are in 28 Hen. VIII., but as the number xxviii. has been corrected from xxvii. the former date is doubtless intended.

† Should be "28."

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725. HENRY VIII. to GARDNER and WALLOP—*cont.*

the past, or clear himself of the imputations made against him. 2. Touching the bp. of Rome, as the King had done nothing on slender ground, but on the foundations of God, nature, and honesty, with the assent of Parliament, he would not accept at the Emperor's hands any such reconciliation which he has already refused when made from the bp. of Rome himself. 3. For aid against the Turk the King will make no promise in the present state of Christendom. 4. Their amity must be renewed before the King could discuss the question of aid against the French. Discovered some of these propositions next day to the French ambassador. Greenwich, 24 April 28 Hen. VIII.

On the 21st Thadeus arrived with letters, two in English and one in cipher. The King praises highly their great discretion, especially in the conference with the card. du Bellay. Is much surprised at their P.S. of the rumor of peace, which seemed so unlikely. Are to inquire of the truth of it from the French king. The King has been daily expecting a gentleman from the French court, who the French ambassador said was to be despatched for Henry's answer touching the intended treaty; which otherwise he would have accelerated. States the reasons why he does not think that any such treaty can have taken effect, and why it would touch the French king's honor and prove him guilty of ingratitude, as he ought to have communicated it to Henry. If they find the peace is concluded they are to learn the conditions of it, and how and on what conditions England is comprehended, and remonstrate with them for so suddenly coming to a conclusion, especially considering his advantage in possessing the duchy of Savoy, which stands in the way between Francis and Milan. Should urge these disadvantages. Greenwich, 25 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 12. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. Endd.*

25 April. **726.** HENRY VIII. to PATE.

Harl. MS. 282, f. 7. B. M. St. P. VII. 683.*

On Tuesday last the Emperor's ambassador came to us at Greenwich, with offers to renew the old amity, testified by letters of credence to Cromwell, our principal secretary. The overtures were:—(1.) That the Emperor would be a mean to reconcile us and the bishop of Rome; (2.) a request to legitimate the princess Mary, that she might have some place in the succession; (3.) a request for assistance in his intended voyage against the Turk; and (4.) for assistance according to the treaty if the French king invades the duchy of Milan. To the substance of his credence our answer was that the interruption of the amity proceeded from the Emperor, who, although we made him king of Spain and afterwards Emperor, when the empire was at our disposal, and afterwards lent him money, so that he can thank only us for his present honor, has showed us all the ingratitude he could devise, both in contemning our friendship when we have done more for his satisfaction in our proceedings than needed, and in procuring injury and displeasure against us at the hands of the bishop of Rome; yet, if he will by his express writings desire us to forget his unkind doings, or declare that what we consider unkindness has been wrongly imputed to him, we will gladly embrace the overture for the renewal of amity; but as we have sustained the injury we could not be a suitor for reconciliation, nor treat of anything till our amity is simply and without any conditions renewed. If he will first accomplish this, he need not doubt that friendly and reasonable answers will be given to all his reasonable desires. To his overture touching the bishop of Rome, we answered that we have not proceeded upon such

* The reasons given by the Editor of the State Papers for assigning this letter to the year 1537 are manifestly erroneous.

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slight grounds that we would revoke or alter any part of our doing, having made our foundations upon the laws of God, nature, and honesty, and established our works thereon by the consent of all the estates of our realm in open and high court of Parliament; a proposal has been made to us by the Bishop himself, which we have not yet embraced, and it would not be expedient to have it compassed by any other means. We should not think the Emperor earnestly desired a reconciliation with us if he moved us to alter anything for the satisfaction of the bishop of Rome, our enemy. As to the legitimation of our daughter Mary, we answered that if she will submit to our grace without wrestling against the determination of our laws, we will acknowledge her and use her as our daughter; but we would not be directed or pressed herein, nor have any other order devised for her entertainment than should proceed from the inclination of our own heart, being moved by her humility and the gentle proceedings of such as pretend to be her friends. God has not only made us King by inheritance, but has given us wisdom, policy, and other graces in most plentiful sort, necessary for a prince to direct his affairs by to his honor and glory; and we doubt not the Emperor thinks it meet for us to order things here without search of foreign advice, as for him or any other prince to determine their affairs without our counsel. We trust that we have proceeded in all that we have enterprised with such circumspection that no man who looks with an indifferent eye upon our foundation, which is God's law, shall have cause to be miscontented, but rather judge of us as a most Christian, prudent, victorious, and politic prince. If princes, by reason of foreign marriages, should be directed in the ordering of their issue by the parents or allies of their wives, and as it were controlled, as if they had committed themselves by such marriages to other princes' "arbitres," who can by no means know the truth of their proceedings, the servitude thereof would appear so great that wisdom would allow no prince to marry out of his realm. Notwithstanding such marriages princes have meddled but little in foreign affairs, unless the title of inheritance has descended thereby to them. We doubt not that the Emperor will not intricate himself with our affairs more than he honorably may, and agreeably to the amity which should be between Christian princes. To his request for aid against the Turk we could give no certain resolution, because the affairs of Christendom are not quiet, but if a universal reconciliation ensues we will not fail to do our duty. Before we could treat of aid against the French king our amity must be first renewed, and then, being an indifferent friend to both parties, we might frankly travail to preserve peace, or else friendly stay him that would do wrong. "And forasmuch as not only for your instruction, but also *for that we be much desirous* to know *in what part they take our answers there, we thought convenient to advertise you* of the premises. Our pleasure is that ye shall, as well *in your conferences* with *the Emperor, pretending only a general knowledge of certain of the overtures made by his orator there, both maintain our answers to the same* with *such reasons as ye can devise for that purpose, and of yourself exhort him not to pretermit this goodly occasion, so graciously begun, commenced, and entered, extolling our princely heart, nature, and courage,* with *our most gentle inclination to the satisfaction of our friends' desires in all reasonable things, whereunto they shall not press us, which kind of constraint doth for the most part more hurt in the stay of good purposes then can be eftsoons after* with *repentance when the time is past, redubbed, as in semblable manner move Mounsire Grandvele of your* self as a personage whom ye repute addict to thadvancement of our honor, to desire the Emperor to consider what good may ensue to him and to the hole state of Christendom if we may join again in perfect amity, and that it were great pity and percase greater loss then might be after*

* "lour" in MS.

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726. HENRY VIII. to PATE—*cont.*

recovered to suffer this goodly mean and entry to pass without certain fruit and effect by the putting to it of such appendants and conditions, as ye know, whatsoever we will after do at the contemplation of friendship, our nature and courage will not bear to be now loaden and charged with*al, specially considering that we have suffered the injury.* And with *these and such like words as we wol that ye shall endeavour your self of your* self to prick them forwards, and to move them simply to proceed to the renovation of our amity without adding thereunto any conditions, so ye shall repair to the Court and to Grandvile as ye may conveniently, to give them occasion by your being in their eyes to enter communication* with *you of these matters.* Whereby *ye shall the better also perceive whereunto they will bend, which our pleasure is ye shall from time to time signify unto us as as ye may have any certain matter worthy our knowledge.*" Greenwich, 25 April 28 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add.:* Mr. Pate, archdeacon of Lincoln, &c. *Endd. by Wyat:* "The King's grace to my predecessor, the last letter afore my coming. Item, his cipher there."

Part in cipher undeciphered. A key to the cipher is enclosed.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding, omitting the passages relating to the princess Mary.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 11. *Slightly mutilated. Endd.*

R. O. 3. Draft of those parts of the preceding which relate to the princess Mary.

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7.†

R. O. 4. Modern copy of § 3.

25 April. **727.** SIR BRIAN TUKE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I perceive by the bearer, Ric. Baker, that you have now for my sake amended his living by 2*d.* a day. I assure you you have done a charitable deed, considering the charges of his wife and children. I have also obtained for him 4*d.* a day under Sir Chr. Mores, master of the Ordnance. I thank you also for the hogshead of claret, which was the more welcome because I doubted how you had taken the nonpayment of the passages; but, as I wrote, the remedy is in Sir John Walop if he will confess to me that he does not reckon in the money he receives of me the passage of the servants and messengers he sends hither. I expected my Lady would have been here last Lent, and taken an end with the King for your debts. I beg you to take means that it be not laid to my charge. London, St. Mark's Day 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.. Endd.*

25 April. **728.** LORD W. HOWARD to HENRY VIII.

Calig, B. II. 233. B. M. St. P. v. 39. Arrived at Stirling on Good Friday,‡ and delivered your letter of credence to James. After reading it he asked if I had no letter from you to himself, stating what particular causes you had to say to him at the meeting, that he might advise upon it with his Council. Answered that kings did not bind themselves beforehand what they would say to each other, and it would be thought James made the request by the malicious advice of those who would prevent frank intercourse; that Henry did not intend to move anything dishonorable. Was referred by James to some of his Council, who answered on Tuesday following that they had not been made privy to the

* "lour" in MS.

† Mistaken for Sir Ralph Sadler's by the writer of a modern marginal note.

‡ 14 April.

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meeting, and would not have agreed to it, but as he was firmly set on it they would obey him if the King would have it at Newcastle, and defer it till Michaelmas, as James could not be provided earlier. Replied that the King could not be furnished with sufficient carriage, victual, or lodging between York and Newcastle, and, but for his great desire to see James, would not have come so far; and that Michaelmas was inconveniently late for the return of the King's train. Believes their chief reason for putting off so long was a letter sent by Sir Adam Otterburn to the King, saying that Henry wished the time prolonged, which "my lord Secretary" confirmed. Hears that the marriage is broken off between James and Mons. de Vaindom, and that he will marry lord Erskine's daughter,* who was with Henry last summer at Thornbury;† "by whom he hath had a child, having a husband; and his Grace hath found the means to divorce them." Great lamentations are made for it as far as men dare. No man was privy to it but Sir James Hambylton. The Queen has been at great pains in promoting the meeting, and has been so plain with her son that he is very angry. Begs the King not to let Otterburn know that he has informed him how the French marriage is broken off, else James will be angry with him. Edinburgh, 25 April. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

25 April. R. O. St. P. v. 42. **729.** Lord William Howard to Cromwell.

Was with the King at Stirling on Good Friday, 24 long miles beyond Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. Delivered his letters, and talked with his Grace a long hour. He was disappointed the King had not sent him a letter to say what points he would move at the interview. Found him strangely turned from the mind he left him in. Has certified the King very roughly of the circumstances. Wishes my lord of St. David's had been with him. James denied his promise to come to York, which my lord of St. David's could have borne record of. Begs to come home. Edinburgh, 25 April.

Hol. Add.: Secretary. *Endd.*

25 April. Nero, B. ix. 80. B. M. **730.** Christopher Mont to [Cromwell].

Excuses his less frequent writing at this time, for since he came to the bishop of Hereford in Germany he has been riding nearly every day. When we were at Wirtemberg, was sent back and forwards with almost daily message to the elector of Saxony, and has now no less trouble with the Landgrave; indeed, more, for the Landgrave is everywhere and nowhere, and is said to have gone now into Swabia to meet with the dukes of Bavaria and Wirtemberg. Has been following him for 10 days to give him a message from the most Reverend (*mandata Reverendissimi*) and will go today into the county of Katzenellenbogen, where he is said to be at present. The most Reverend is to be at Frankfort tonight, where the Evangelic League will assemble. All Germany is full of the rumor of war between the Emperor and Francis. Soldiers are everywhere mustered; 18 *vexilla* are brought to Trent, and next Tuesday there will be a muster of 8 *vexilla* at Worms. At Nuremberg four are enrolled. It is said the Emperor is raising 25,000 foot altogether in Germany. Many of the nobles take his part, and the Imperial ambassadors have been negociating with the duke of Saxony and the Landgrave for cavalry, which they will not readily give him without good security for their pay. Frankfort, 25 April 1536.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Address copied in modern hand at bottom.*

* Margaret, wife of Sir Robt. Douglas of Lochleven, mother of James earl of Murray by James V.

† Henry was at Thornbury in August 1535.

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25 April. **731.** The Order of St. John.

R. O. Bull of Didier de Sainte Jaille, grand master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, granting the commandry of Schyngay, vacant by death of Edw. Hylles, late commander, *in prioratu Angliæ*, to Sir Thomas Dinglay, commendatory of Baddisley. "In domo nostra de Montfrin," 25 April 1536.

Lat., p. 1. *Sealed. Endd.*

Otho, C. IX. 90. B. M. 2. Another bull or brief, apparently to the same effect, addressed to the new commander, whose name at the beginning is lost. Same date.

Mutilated. Sealed.

26 April. **732.** More's House at Chelsea.

See Grants in April 28 Hen. VIII., No. 5.

26 April. **733.** Sir Arthur Darcy to Cromwell.

R. O. The King's tenants of Galtres forest are called to appear before the King for a riot of which they are accused by Sir Thos. Curwen, for riding the perambulations by order of "my lord my father" as justice of the said forest. They say nothing has been done but in maintenance of the King's right. My Lord has appointed a warden court on 13 June to determine the truth. Tempilhirste, 26 April. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand. These poor men are half undone, as barley seed-time is near past, and many have large farms. If Mr. Currwen and Sir Thos. Wharton could have had their way, and but for Cromwell's help last term, above fourscore of the King's tenants would have come up, "and only for the maintenance of a light fellow that is servant to Mr. Corwen."

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Secretary to the King's Highness. *Endd.*

26 April. **734.** Robert Richardine to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg pardon for having importuned you at the time of Parliament, at which, as I hear from Dr. Crummeir, you were offended. As I am very anxious to serve you I think you should not be angry. I had one servant here, my cousin, "that brought me the writings to your lordship of Rome on my expenses in Paris." For the Cardinal* desires to know what Cromwell wishes him to do. I am used to study, and desire to be at my books; and I have a great desire to do the King service. If you had sent to me you would have received large information, and would have understood my credit with that great man *a teneris annis.* I would be glad to speak with you. London, 26 April 1536. *Signed:* M. Robertus Richardinus.

Pp. 2. *Add.*

26 April. **735.** Robert Colens, Priest, to the Abp. of Canterbury [Cranmer].

R. O. Excusing a French priest, "being stipendiary of the parish of Ivychurch," who had neglected to erase the name of the Pope from his service books. Canterbury, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

* Ghinucci. *See* Vol. IX., 728, where Ghinucci appears to have called the writer of this letter Richard instead of Robert Ricardyne. *See also* No. 1021 in same Vol.

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27 April. **736.** PARLIAMENT.

Close Roll, 28 Hen. VIII. m. 43 *d.* Rym. XIV. 563.

Summons to the archbishop of Canterbury to attend the Parliament which is to meet at Westminster, 8 June; and to warn the prior and chapter of his cathedral and the clergy of his province to be present, the former in person and the latter by two proctors. Westm., 27 April 28 Hen. VIII.

ii. Similar writs to the different bishops, abbots, and lords; to the judges, serjeants-at-law, and the King's attorney, to give counsel; to the sheriffs to elect knights of the shires, citizens, and burgesses; also to the chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster; to the deputy and council of Calais to elect one burgess, and to the mayor and burgesses to elect another.

27 April. **737.** [LORD LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O.

Sends news he has received from one whom he retains at the French Court. Will not warrant its accuracy; but the man is conversant with many great men, and Lisle gives him 60 cr. yearly. One of the friars of whom he wrote sent to him tonight promising to declare all he knows. Will not fail to communicate it to Cromwell. Begs Cromwell to get him a licence to come over and see the King when he comes to Dover, although he staid but one hour. Whatever has been reported of the death here, the utmost is but eight persons in three houses, of which the inmates come not abroad. This he will justify before the King. Calais, 27 April.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The copy of Mr. Secretary's letter.

27 April. **738.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

The letter delivered to the King by Lyppingcot is not yet read, so that Mr. Page is gone home, and will not return again until his waiting time comes. There is, therefore, no remedy except for you yourself to speak to the King. Through Mr. Norrys I have obtained leave for you to come over. The King granted it willingly, and said he would be glad to see you. When I asked for his licence in writing, he said his word was sufficient. I told Norrys of the wine, and should it not prove excellent I am shamed for ever. The King will be at Dover in eight days, and will begin his journey on the 4th May. I send you 20*l.* by Lyppingcot. I have paid the woman for your ulrons 3*l.* 3*s.*, and 52*s.* for the pewterer. Touching the abbey you wrote about, there is no need to make any stir until they are surveyed, and you can speak in your own behalf when you come over. You do not say whether Whethill has delivered the King's letters.

Should have been in Calais, had you not asked me to wait for an answer to the letter you sent by Rokwood. I shall have to speak with you on a matter of no small weight. Mr. Treasurer of Calais, Mr. Sulyard, and Mr. Danastre thank you for your wine. None of the statutes are yet out. I will send the first that come. Mr. Graynefyld saith you shall have your denizen on payment of the ordinary charge. London, 27 April.

Mr. Treasurer says in regard to Hastings you may act according to the proclamation, and that the town appears to be better victualled than it used to be.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

27 April. **739.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Mr. Basset is merry, and if the plague increase he shall be conveyed to Mr. Danastre's. The latter thanks you for the wine, and so does Mr. Sulyard. They have both seen your book, and two of the most learned men in England besides. I will inform you of their opinions at my coming, which

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739. JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

I hope will be within three days. Money must be got to redeem the possession. I send by Mr. Lypingkot 20*l.*, and have paid but 52*s.* to the pewterer and 3*l.* 3*s.* for ulrons that my Lord had. The gentlewoman has mocked me, and will not now come. I cannot get Anth. Huse's wife's cushion with roses. She says anybody may draw it, but she will not give it up. Shall I get a painter to take the pattern? London, 27 April.

My Lord has licence to come over. I hope he will now declare Whethil's pedigree.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 April. **740.** QUEEN MARGARET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. v. 42.

Has done her best to promote the meeting. Lord William Howard has been very diligent to speed the matter. The Council objected to the meeting, as it was not plainly declared to them till the last convention; but the King and his Council have agreed it shall be. The Lords, however, think it should be at Newcastle at Michaelmas, to give the King time, and for conveyance of victuals by water. Down Mentietht, 27 April.

Hol. Add. Sealed. Endd.

27 April. **741.** HENRY LORD STAFFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Though I am least able to serve you, yet the comfort you gave me makes me bold to write to you. I beg you will use means with the King that I may have the farm of the abbey of Rantone, if it be dissolved. It is within four miles of my house and reaches my park pale, and I will give as much for it as any man. I heard that the Queen had moved the King to have me in remembrance for it, and he was content, saying it was alms to help me, having so many children on my hands. I heard that Geo. Blunt endeavours to obstruct my suit. By the last act of the Lords Marchers my income will be 20*l.* a year less. In the matter which I showed you of my lord of Wiltshire's motion, pray make my humble submission to the King. Stafford, 27 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed and endd.*

742. SIR FRANCIS BIGOD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Would have waited on his mastership this morning, but abides to hear certain sermons in London, which he will wait on him against supper to report. Understands that Cromwell rides shortly with the King to Dover, so that he may not have an opportunity of seeing him before he himself goes home to his country; and as the Parliament is dissolved he will have no occasion to return to London for many days. Beseeches him very earnestly to move the King to reward his services in Parliament and in the country in setting forth God's Word, "having there preachers of my own cost, and rode all over the country with them." This was only his duty, but he was rather mocked for his diligence than rewarded, and the bishop of York will discourage him when he finds him slighted. "I will ask nothing, but abide only your gentleness; and specially, afore anything help me to be a priest, that I may preach the Word of God, or else dispense with me, that being no priest I may do it." This is all I ask of his Grace or your mastership, and it will please me better than all the riches of London. Would be loth this letter should be seen by any but his mastership. From London this morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

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28 April. **743.** HENRY VIII. to the TOWN OF GALWAY.

R. O. St. P. II. 309. Commands them to observe the following articles:—1. No man is to take merchandise or victual into the country within 20 miles of Galway, except to market towns. 2. Upper lips to be shaven, and the hair to be worn over the ears, and English caps to be used. 3. Men not to wear mantles in the street, but English dress. 4. No saffron to be worn in shirts or smocks, and no more cloth than five standard ells. 5. Bows to be provided, and shooting practised on holy days. 6. The inhabitants to endeavour to speak English, and have it taught to their children. 7. Justice to be administered by the mayor and bailiffs with four aldermen, with appeal to the Deputy and Council. 8. The right of sanctuary claimed by the Friars Minors is not to be allowed. 9. No victuals, &c., to be sold to O'Brene, or any other Irishman at war with the Deputy or the city of Limerick. 10. Stranger merchants coming to Limerick are not to be allured to Galway. Greenwich, 28 April 28 Hen. VIII.

Broad sheet. Signed with a stamp. Endd.

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the same.

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 42. 3. Another copy.

Pp. 3.

28 April. **744.** THOMAS LORD HAROWDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I did not receive your letter dated 18 April till this Friday the 28th, by which I perceive the King is not contented with my being in Kent. My repair hither was not for any grudge between me and my wife, or any dishonest pretence, but only this good time to be in quiet with my friend Mr. Vane. I beg I may come to you before I appear before my Lord Chancellor, who "is not mine indifferent good lord." Without your help I am like to be trodden under foot and to be made a slave. Haddlow, 28 April.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

28 April. **745.** RICHARD [LORD] LATYMER and WM. [LORD] CONYERS to HENRY VIII.

Vesp. F. XIII. 110. B. M. Received on the 18th the King's letters directed to the Commissioners for the North and West Ridings. Caused them to be published at Rippon on the 28th. The people were well contented to hear them without murmur or grudge. Will have them declared in other places and perform the King's commands, though the people hereabout are obstinate and will hear no reasonable objections, but say that their destruction is intended. The Commissioners cannot meet without the people assembling against them. On the 27th April, when the spiritual officers were appointed to meet at Bedall, the commons supposed that the Commissioners for the subsidy would be there, and assembled for their destruction, but finding that they did not come they returned home. Will inform the King of anything further. Snape, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 April. **746.** JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have visited the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's, where various supplications were presented to me, which I cannot complete without convenient leisure. I have been compelled to appoint certain days for the determination of the same. The people say they had no law ministered to them in the spiritualty these many years. I wish to know whether it is your will that I tarry in Wales until I have finished, or bring up to you an

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746. JOHN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL—*cont.*

abridgment of my reports. Help me to have one of the abbeys to farm, paying the King as much as any other man may give, so that I may be able to do you more service. Everything is dear in Wales. Brecknock, 28 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

28 April. R. O. **747.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

Has been with Mr. Secretary, who says I shall be despatched tonight. I showed him you had licence to come over, which he thinks you should do. I think when the King is at Dover Mr. Secretary would like to come over to Calais. You must be prepared to start on the 5th May, so that you may go with him after you have spoken to the King, if there is no great danger of sickness, which is more spoken of here than there. Will bring three yards of green cloth. London, 28 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 April. R. O. **748.** THOS. WARLEY to LORD LISLE.

I thank you for the warrant you sent, whereby I did my friend a singular pleasure, and also for the letter you were good enough to write to Sir Fras. Brian for expedition of my suit. Sir Francis had departed into Buckinghamshire before it arrived. Dr. Bonner came to Court yesterday, and asked heartily after you and my Lady. The Queen expects my Lady to meet her at Dover, as Mrs. Margery Horsman informed me, and on Tuesday next the King and Queen will lie at Rochester. On Monday I intend to leave for Dover or Sandwich, to await the coming of your Lordship and my Lady. The Council has sat every day at Greenwich upon certain letters brought by the French ambassador, who was at Court yesterday and divers other times. On Monday in Easter week,* the Emperor's ambassador was at Court. Many ships laden with wheat have come to London. London, 28 April.

The bearer is Geo. Collins, mercer, of London.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

28 April. R. O. **749.** HENRY LORD STAFFORD to the EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

I recommend me to you and my good Lady and sister. So does my bedfellow. We are desirous of your returning into Staffordshire. I thank you for furthering my suit with the Queen.

I should have been at London before this, but I tarried for you and my Lady. George Blounte makes great suit to have the abbey of Rantone, that I sue for. It is within four miles of Stafford, and near my park. He is my lord of Richmond's servant, and has a fair house of his own. Intercede with Mr. Secretary for me. I will give as much as any man living, and do Mr. Secretary a great pleasure besides. If it cannot be had, pray speak for the White Ladies in Staffordshire. It is only 40*l.* rent by year, and is in great decay. Stafford Castle, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 April. R. O. **750.** JOHN SEYNTJOHN, Sergeant-at-Arms, to CROMWELL.

According to the King's command received Tuesday, 25 April, to bring up Humphrey, James, and George Bowcher, on Friday, 2 April, I arrested Humphrey and George at Coventry. George Bowcher is bound

* April 17 in 1536. But from Chapuys's own despatch it appears to have been on Tuesday the 18th. *See* No. .

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in a bond of 1,000*l.* that Humphrey shall appear before you on Tuesday next. I am going to James, who is keeping possession. They will only deliver the money to you. Coventry, 28 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

28 April. R. O. **751.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

I thank you for the great goodness I found in you at my late being in London. I hear that the King will shortly be in Canterbury. If you come with him I beseech you to take a lodging at our house. Canterbury, Friday, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 April. Vienna Archives. **752.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

The day after the courier Gadaluppe left, the King sent for the French ambassador, and there was great consultation in Court. As I am told by one who is in the French ambassador's secrets, the King asked him to go in post to his master on certain affairs, which the ambassador agreed to do, and next day made preparations for leaving, then returned to Court on the day appointed, viz. Tuesday; but the Council, which was assembled in the morning till 9 or 10 at night, could not agree to the dispatch, and the ambassador was put off till Thursday. The day before yesterday, when he was expecting to leave, new matters were proposed to him, quite at variance with those which had been treated, so that he has refused the voyage, and sent yesterday an ordinary courier. I cannot yet make out what the negociation was, but I think that those here are making bargains to hinder, if they can, peace from being concluded between your Majesty and the king of France, for as soon as they had news that there was some hope of it they appeared confounded. I hear from all quarters that the King has ordered the preachers to avoid new opinions touching rites and ceremonies, and preach everywhere according to the old fashion, except as regards the primacy of the Pope, which he will not allow in his kingdom, claiming to be absolute sovereign in spiritual as in temporal matters, by authority of God and of his Parliament. And although the King will admit purgatory as formerly, or at least a third place neither paradise nor hell, and confesses that prayers assist the dead, yet he will not forbear to throw down the monasteries, and impiously usurp the foundations for the redemption of the dead.

The Grand Ecuyer, Mr. Caro, had on St. George's day the Order of the Garter in the place of the deceased M. de Burgain (lord Abergavenny), to the great disappointment of Rochford, who was seeking for it, and all the more because the Concubine has not had sufficient influence to get it for her brother; and it will not be the fault of the said Ecuyer if the Concubine, although his cousin (*quelque*, qu. *quoique? cousine*) be not dismounted. He continually counsels Mrs. Semel and other conspirators "pour luy faire une venue," and only four days ago he and some persons of the chamber sent to tell the Princess to be of good cheer, for shortly the opposite party would put water in their wine, for the King was already as sick and tired of the concubine as could be; and the brother of lord Montague told me yesterday at dinner that the day before the bishop of London had been asked if the King could abandon the said concubine, and he would not give any opinion to anyone but the King himself, and before doing so he would like to know the King's own inclination, meaning to intimate that the King might leave the said concubine, but that, knowing his fickleness, he would not put himself in danger. The said Bishop was the principal cause and instrument of the

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752. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

first divorce, of which he heartily repents, and would still more gladly promote this, the said concubine and all her race are such abominable Lutherans. London, 29 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

29 April. **753.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives.

Has nothing important to write, but, to avoid suspicion of negligence, has written to His Majesty. Has only to add that the Grand Esquire of this King, whom Granvelle knows, has received the Order of the Garter, at the instance of the king of France. Believes, nevertheless, that he continues Imperial. Dr. Sampson, dean of the chapel, has been for the last four days continually with Cromwell. One of his servants has reported that he is to be sent ambassador to the Emperor, which I do not believe, as Cromwell has said nothing about it. London, 29 April 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

29 April. **754.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

By my servant Lewis I received your letters. I pray God we may meet this summer, as ye write.

It is said the King intends northwards this summer. Let me know if he will visit any of my poor houses. I am a stranger at home, by reason of my business here. You and his Grace shall be heartily welcome. In these parts of Wales is right good rule. I have been well received by William Vaughan, of Talgarth, who fetched me from Presteyn to his house on Palm Sunday even, where we and other of the Council abode till Monday to his great charge, as our carriage could not come here. No bill has been brought in against him, yet he gives attendance, to his no little cost. I am occupied in the repairs of this castle. Remember my suit for the priory of St. Thomas,* of which not only the King but you shall have a certain sum. If that cannot be, I trust, as the demesnes came from the Mitre, I may have the preferment of the house and demesnes for one of my kinsfolk. I have received the pardon, and sent Mr. Popley his money. Brecknock, 29 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

29 April. **755.** SIR RIC. GRAYNFFELD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has been very ill, but has caused the under-marshal to fulfil all the duties of his office. If God spare him health, will do the King as good service as any marshal ever did, or it shall cost him 500 marks a year. Desires Cromwell to assure him, by letter, of his favor. Cromwell thought Graynffeld would find kindness when he went to Calais; has found the contrary, "and do finde moost in the femenyne person." The bearer will bring Cromwell two dozen dottrels. Calais, 29 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

29 April. **756.** SIR CHR. MORES to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

The King desires you to send over the fair double cannon, which you praised so much, that he may have a sight of it. London, 29 April. *Signed.*

* Stafford.

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"My Lord, as you love the two young men, and would do for them, Robert and John Owen, see that the said piece may be well laden," for I have bid them make 12 new pieces* for the King, and when his Grace sees them and the double cannon together I doubt not it will be for their preferment.

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

29 April. **757.** WALTER COWLEY to ROBERT COWLEY.

R. O. St. P. II. 311.

Ossory desires him to write that Sir John of Desmond "never cessith with the Brenis perusing Mownster," and now is gone upon Cormok Ogg and the McCarthies. As the Parliament begins on Monday, neither Ossory nor the Lord Treasurer can break this banding, but they will be forced to prorogue the Parliament to Limerick. Sir John is one of the worst of the blood, and affirms that he will never submit. He sends daily to Ossory to ask for lady Catharine [Butler] in marriage either for himself or his son. James of Desmond should be sent home with letters in his favour. Ossory is indifferent. Advises that James should be bound to three points,—to appear at Parliament, and, when summoned by the Deputy, to allow the King's officers and precepts to be obeyed in his lands, and that the King should be restored to any lands to which he is legally entitled.

The Deputy should take Ossory's advice about war. Mr. Wm. Seintlo was with Ossory this Easter, and those who offended his men shall suffer. He and his retinue have oft scourged the McMorrowes and Kevanaghes, and are now aiding Wexford. Tells his father to show his matters to Sir John Seintlo, who will further them. Ossory writes to give credence to his letters. Last week Sir John of Dessmond came to Yowghill, but was kept out. Wm. Seintlo and the Lord Treasurer will succour them. Brabason has lately overridden McMorrowe's country.

Asks him to show this letter to Mr. Secretary. At Waterford, bound straight to Dublin, 29 April.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.:* To my good father, &c. *Endd.*

29 April. **758.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of Parl. of Scot. II. 351.

Edinburgh, 29 April 1536.

Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Wauchtoun, summoned for treason.

29 April. **759.** FRANCIS I.

Transcript in R. O. Camusat, 14.

Instructions to the bishop of Tarbe and the bailly of Troyes.

Since the departure of the Bailly for England, has received a letter, dated the 19th instant, from his ambassador the bishop of Tarbe. These instructions will serve for them both, with regard to what they shall declare to the king of England. From the said letter Francis learns the arrival of the courier sent by the Emperor to Henry, the cause which then moved the Bishop to go to Henry for audience, and the assurance given by the duke of Norfolk, on his arrival at Greenwich, that, notwithstanding any overture from the Emperor, matters will ever remain as they are between his master and Francis. Understands also Henry's conversation with the Bishop touching his regret that the gentleman whom Francis ought to have sent had not arrived, and the Bishop's answer, which Francis approves.

They are to say that Francis has quite understood what the Bishop has stated concerning the letter which the Emperor has lately written to Henry, containing five articles; the first mentioning the day on which the Emperor is to enter Rome; the second respecting the war made by Francis on the

* *See* Vol. VIII. 681, which is probably of this year, and not 1535.

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759. FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

duke of Savoy, and requesting Henry to intercede with Francis for the restitution of what has been taken from him; the third stating his fear that Francis will make war on the duchy of Milan, and asking aid should that come to pass; the fourth stating that he desires to forget what has passed between them because of his late aunt, as the cause has now ceased, and praying him for the removal of all suspicions and roots of enmity, to renew the old treaties of friendship and confederation; and the last stating that he thinks of preparing an army against the Turk, and desiring aid. Has been gratified by Henry's wise and prudent answer touching the duke of Savoy, for which, and for communicating the contents of the Emperor's letter, they are to thank him. As to the conversation which Henry has held with the Bishop, concerning the great army which the Emperor is preparing against the French troops in Italy, and his advice that Francis should fortify himself in Savoy and Piedmont, they are to say that Francis is of the same opinion, and had resolved to fortify two or three towns in Picardy, with the intent of garrisoning them with 20,000 men while a large army is being prepared, and by these means put the Emperor on the offensive and to great expense, which he will not long sustain. Had always thought that on the Emperor's arrival at Rome he would make many remonstrances in public before the Pope and the Cardinals, imagining he would thus strengthen his right; and so it has happened. Has therefore despatched the cardinal of Lorraine to Rome to justify his cause before all the world. Sends the duplicate of a letter from the bishop of Mâcon and the sieur de Velly, his ambassadors to the Pope and the Emperor, the contents of which are to be communicated to Henry, who will thereby learn the Emperor's discourse. Asks Henry's advice. Sends also a decipher of a letter from La Forrest, from which Henry will perceive the cruel death of the sieur Abrahin Bacha.

As to Henry's regret at the delay in the arrival of the gentleman whom Francis ought to have sent to him, they shall explain that the cause of the delay is, that Francis had determined to await the arrival of the Emperor at Rome, in order to be able to give Henry an account of what was done there, and that he had sent the Bailly to do so, who has not been able to make as much haste as he desired in consequence of illness. The Pope has determined to send some personage to Francis. Will not fail to advertise Henry of the cause of his coming. Has been informed by his ambassador at Rome that all that the Emperor did was to make formal offers, and speak mild language to the Pope respecting the desire which he has always had for the peace and quiet of Italy; but by his ministers he endeavoured to draw over the Pope, and it appears that they have not separated very ill-content with each other. Thanks the Bishop for the good service which he did with Henry, touching the arrival at the port of Anthonne (Hampton, *i.e.*, Southampton) of the galeace commanded by Captain Bonneboz. Directs the Bailly, now that he has arrived, to do all he can to obtain the aid. Mont Brison, 29 April 1536. *Signed and countersigned.**

Fr.

30 April. **760.** HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 14 b. B. M.

On St. Mark's Day last the French ambassador here resident came to the King at Greenwich, declared the receipt of certain letters from his master, and made overtures for an acceleration of the proposed league; viz., first, that the French king would bind himself to make no peace with the Emperor without comprehending England, and such articles as Henry should now

* The greater part of this despatch is also printed by Kaulek in his *Correspondance Politique de MM. de Castillon et de Marillac*, 1.

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devise to be inserted in this treaty; secondly, that if it should be proposed by mutual consent to make war in Flanders, he would bear the moiety of the charges on condition that the conquest, if any, should be equally divided; thirdly, that if the Emperor made war against France for the recovery of Savoy, or the French king proceeded in his enterprise for Milan, Henry should contribute with him 50,000 cr. a month for five, six, or seven months, the French king binding himself to defend England in all causes. The King made a general answer, that he had not been accustomed to be comprehended, but had been in every treaty wherein he was named a principal contrahent, and though he hoped neither of them would make peace without comprehension of such articles as should be mutually agreed to, he did not consider it for his honor to be only comprehended; secondly, that he would be pleased with the overture for Flanders if a clause were added that the French king should commence the war in such part thereof as Henry should appoint; thirdly, touching the contribution, "that we did not esteem 50,000 cr. a month for the time expressed towards the friendship of our good brother," but could give no resolute answer, leaving a special reply to be made by his ambassadors in France. The French ambassador strongly urged the settlement of the matter in England, offering, if the King were not satisfied, to ride home, to bring it to an end there. But the King did not think it for his own ambassadors' honor, who had been so long treating of this matter, to conclude without their advice, especially considering the uncertainty of the French proceedings, and the postscripts of his ambassador's last letters touching the rumors of a peace. Considering also the frivolous devices of the French, who alleged sometimes that they had no need to go to war except for Henry's sake, and sometimes pressed Henry to ask them to enter the war by other indirect and unfriendly means, the King said he would inform his ambassadors of those overtures, and his own mind touching them, which would be so reasonable that he doubted not it would be to Francis' satisfaction.

Instructs them, therefore, first, to ascertain by all possible means if any such peace be concluded, and if they find it be, to tell Francis that although they had received such answer to his ambassadors' credence as they believed would satisfy him, yet as they now understand that peace is certainly concluded, the matter is at an end, and it is their business to know of him what the conditions of the said peace are, and whether he has comprehended England. If they have any doubt about the peace being concluded, they shall, according to their former instructions, endeavour to learn it from the French king himself, still telling him that though they had a favorable answer to his overtures, they could not deliver it till they knew the certainty of that peace, but must rather ask him to tell them the conditions of it, and how England was included in it. If he shall earnestly declare that no such thing is done or intended, they shall then, "like men that before thought upon the grounds expressed in our last letters, which ye shall also declare unto him, that the rumor thereof was but feigned and false," proceed to answer according to certain articles sent herewith, but without acknowledging that any such articles were sent them, only stating that they are commanded in answer to what the French should demand, in case of the King making peace with the Emperor, to devise articles again "for their indemnity and comprehension." They shall then request the French to put their demands in writing, that they may consider them maturely, and avoid any inadvertencies such as appeared in one article in their last letters, viz., that Henry should defend the French in their possession of Milan, whenever they should happen to obtain it,—which would have bound the King to a perpetual war. This point was not touched in the ambassadors' overture. If they press it again, Gardiner shall meet them "with such requests for the same on our side," that they may be

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760. HENRY VIII. to GARDINER and WALLOP—*cont.*

induced to come to reason. As the French have required in general words a comprehension of their allies in case England make peace, they are to note that the King will not be bound by such generality to comprehend the bishop of Rome. If the peace be not concluded they must keep the more aloof, and insist upon the delays of the French, who have only now made overtures instead of putting their articles into writing, and that the King thinks it derogatory to him to be comprehended. If the French propose indifferent conditions for their party and demand an answer, they shall, as of their own device, acting on the spirit of former instructions, exhibit to them the articles sent herewith. They are to give hopes of the King accepting the overture concerning the expending so much money again in the cause of England, as England shall defray in theirs; at the same time insisting that the present expenditure of the King's money is for them only. Sends copies of the treaty of Cambray, about certain articles in which a question has arisen in the Council whether the King is at liberty thus to contribute with the French king, and break his league with the Emperor. They are to consider this question themselves, and inform the King of their opinion, that if they think it would be a breach of the league with the Emperor to close with the French king's proposal, the King may devise some other way. Finally, as the French king's ambassador, in his request for a contribution, appeared to have some doubt whether it should be a subsidy for the war in which the French have already entered, or for future wars, although the King told him plainly that he would not be answerable for the past, signifies it to the ambassadors that they may not consent to any proposal involving aid to their wars already attempted in Savoy. Further, they are to add in the overture for Flanders, that the King shall be at liberty when the war begins to bear the moiety of the charges either in money or in men. Greenwich, 30 April.

P.S.—Though this packet was made up this morning, and delivered to Thos. Barnaby, it has been delayed on account of the French ambassador signifying a wish for an audience. He has told the King that the French king was sending the bailly of Troyes to England "to open unto us the bottom of his heart," and that he was commanded meanwhile to remove certain sinister opinions entertained of his proceedings; insisting that he had made no peace with the Emperor, and that, as he was informed for certain, that the Emperor and the bishop of Rome had determined upon summoning a General Council at Mantua at Whitsuntide come twelve months, he desired to know Henry's resolution. The King replied that the matter was too weighty to be hastily disposed of, but that he considered, first, that all Christian princes had as good a right and an equal voice in the indiction of a General Council as either the Pope or the Emperor, and that no such council ought to be summoned without the consent of all; secondly, that though Henry thought it very necessary for the quiet of Christendom to have a Christian free General Council, his good brother would agree that Mantua was a most objectionable place, and most unsafe for princes to repair to.

Pp. 19. *Signed. In Wriothesley's hand. Add. Endd.*

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 293. B. M.

2. "Hereafter ensue the articles which, upon the view and sight of the demands of the Frenchmen, ye shall exhibit for our part, joining to the same such other their reciproques as be contained in this book."

1. The French king shall defend England against the Emperor and all other potentates in all causes.

2. That he shall declare himself, according to treaties already made, displeased with the injuries done to England by the bishop and cardinals of

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Rome, and that unless all processes in the papal Courts against England be annulled, all amities between France and Rome shall be void.

3. The French king shall make no peace with the Emperor without the King's consent in writing.

4. If the King make war in Flanders or in any of the Emperor's dominions, the French king shall contribute the like sums that England shall now supply to him.

5. That a special article be inserted in the treaty, that Henry and Francis, within three months after the date thereof, shall each, before notaries, and the ambassadors of either, utterly renounce all privileges, dispensations, and other modes of evading it, notwithstanding the canon which makes general renunciation of future benefits void.

6. That the ambassadors shall make the like renunciations.

7. That the French king shall not agree to a General Council without the consent of Henry in writing.

8. That the French king shall make no peace with the Emperor unless the Emperor shall agree to repute all the bishop of Rome's proceedings against England void, and to do what he can to get the said Bishop himself to annul them. *Signed by the King.*

Pp. 5. *Endd.:* "Instructions of the last April."

30 April. **761.** CROMWELL to GARDINER.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 350. B. M.

He will receive with this the King's letters containing certain overtures made by the French ambassador, with the King's answers, and instructions for Gardiner how to proceed. His servant Massy arrived on Friday with his letters in cipher, which will be answered, if necessary, next post. Sends certain cramp-rings for his friends in France. Stepney, 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add.:* "My lord of Winchester, the King's ambassador in France." *Endd. by Gardiner:* "Mr. Secretary."

[30 April.] **762.** JOHN MATTHEWE, late Prior of Cokesford, to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. iv. 269.* B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 126.

Begs Cromwell's favor for his poor living and pension, that he may have it without further vexation and trouble. Has no other friend to complain to. Refers him to Mr. Balley of the Francys, the bearer. Dr. Lee will be good to him with Cromwell's help, for he promised the writer at London that he should have 20*l.* for his pension. Hopes to have that and his chamber with two beds, one for himself and one for his servant. Cokesford, Sunday before the Invention of the Holy Cross.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Crumwell. *Endd.*

30 April. **763.** SANCTUARY for MURDER.

R. O.

The saying of Thomas Wolff, 30 April 28 Hen. VIII., concerning the murder of John Strakeford by Steven Claybroke, in a quarrel about a sword. Claybroke took refuge in the house of Ric. Cokkes, the headborowe, and was taken thence by certain of his neighbours, and delivered to Wm. Cood, the constable, who took him to Sir Rogier Chamley, who sent him to Newgate. On his way, he desired his captors to be good to him, "for why, my book will do me no service for wilful murder, for I have read the King's act in my house." Some of them asked him why he took not Chesewyke church, seeing he was so light of foot, and so far before them. He answered, "What should I have do then, for the church will not serve me for wilful murder?" And yet, when we came to Charing Cross, he looked to Westminster, and said, "I would I were in yonder church;" and then said the constable again, "I would thou haddest gone straight thither before, so that I had not been cumbered."

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

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30 April. **764.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to CROMWELL.

R. O. You are advertised from this Council that David Vaughan, officer of Kidwelly, in Wales, is accused by your servant, Jankin Lloyd, for assisting the rebellion of James Ap Howell Griffith. I send you the process. I desire credence for the bearer. Brecknock, 30 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 April. **765.** HENRY LORD STAFFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. By your letter which I received by Mr. Sergeant, I hear it is the King's pleasure that the matter at variance between lord Barners' son and my cousin Jane for lands in Staffordshire shall be heard before the Council, and further that John Aphowell, late bailiff there, shall gather the rents till the question is decided. This gentleman came to my house on 29 April and brought with him two of the young gentlemen, whom I advertised of such sums of money as they had received to make repayment to Howell. They desired to wait on Sergeant to Chartley the next day, for lord Ferreys (Ferrers) is steward there, and they trusted on their return to give Sergeant such answer as would content him, swearing that most part of the money was not in their possession. Next day they returned with him and desired that repayment might be respited, as on coming before the Council they would make repayment if ordered. To nothing else would they consent. Stafford, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 April. **766.** MARY LADY GULDEFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. My brother,* at his coming from Westminster on Wednesday last, showed me you had desired him to speak to me for Markes Auger and Adam Sampson for an end of their suit. I beg you to consider what number of creditors Mr. Guldeford had, what sums of money he owed at his death, besides the debt due to the King, which far exceeded all his goods. And since, through you, the King took off 500*l.* of the debt, and commanded me to give my cousin Hyll, serjeant of the cellar, 50*l.* in the sale of the land, releasing the rest to me, by which I am clearly discharged of all other creditors, reserving only a small part to myself, I have agreed with such creditors as will take a composition. When you see what I have done, you will consider that those who raised this clamor are unreasonable. I have left the accounts with my brother Sir Matthew Browne. When they are made up I beg you will examine them. When any suit is made to you by Markes Auger, consider I am a poor widow. London, 30 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

30 April. **767.** DAN NICHOLAS CLEMENT, Monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Desires her favor to a singing child he has sent to my Lord her bedfellow. He comes of an honest stock, and has many good qualities.

Sends along with him a beast, "the creature of God, sometime wild, but now tame, to comfort your heart at such time as you be weary of praying." 30 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* at Calais.

* Sir Matthew Browne.

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[April]. **768.** CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I.

Granvelle, Papiers d'Etat, II. 445.

Memoir by Granvelle, discussing the chances of peace or war with France.

If, he remarks, Francis invaded Piedmont and occupied Turin, he would probably gain the Pope to declare himself on his side; and the Venetians, the duke of Ferrara, and others, might agree with him.

The heretics would not let slip this occasion of overcoming the Catholics, and the king of England would join in the game. If he did not make war with his subjects, he could easily contribute a great sum of money, considering what he has taken and takes from the Church. Discusses also the various ways of invading France.

Fr.

[April.] **769.** MELANCTHON to JEROME BAUMGARTNER.

Corpus Reform. III. 66.

Prays for peace for Nuremberg and all Germany. No one is more opposed to their cause than the French knights (ὥςπερ οἱ φραγκικοὶ ἱππεῖς). Will decide nothing about English affairs nor about Wirtemberg without speaking with Baumgartner.

Lat.

[April.] **770.** JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF SAXONY, to HENRY VIII.

Corpus Reform. III. 63.

Writes by the bp. of Hereford and the Archdeacon, who are returning to England; commends their diligence, their learning, and zeal for Christianity. Will use diligence in promoting the matters about which they came. They will relate to the King their discussions with the Germans about doctrine. Thinks the King wishes well to the Church of Christ, and knows what abuses and impious rites have been introduced by the ambition and negligence of the bishop of Rome. Hopes, therefore, that he will undertake the reform of abuses and Papal idolatry (*idolomarie*). Considers that the care of propagating true doctrine and helping the Church belongs principally to the highest orders.

Desires the King to continue his goodwill.

Lat.

[April.] **771.** THE DUKE OF SAXONY'S REPLY.

Corpus Reform. III. 60.

Responsum episcopo Herevordensi legato Regis Angliæ datum per Franciscum Burchardum, vice-cancellarium, nomine ducis Saxoniæ principis electoris.

The duke John Frederick sends his salutation to the bishop of Hereford and the Archdeacon. They will remember that when they showed him at Wittenberg the King's opinion about the articles sent from Smalcald,* he promised either to send for them or return to them there. Now he finds himself so pressed by business that he desires to be excused from meeting them again. The matters referred to concern the other princes and states of the empire, who are allied on account of religion, and he cannot reply apart from them. Desires, therefore, to refer to his allies, which in fact has been partly done already. The confederates' councillors will shortly meet, and he will take care that they either write an answer to the King or declare their mind by an embassy. As to the Ambassador's request, that the Elector will show his mind about the King's reply to the articles of Smalcald to the ambassadors, he cannot conceal from the ambassadors that in these matters he cannot reply apart from the others. Whatever his wishes might be, the other confederates might think differently, so that he would be

* *See* Vol. IX., No. 1016.

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771. The Duke of Saxony's Reply—*cont.*

obliged to alter his opinion. This, however, without prejudice to their joint answer, he does not desire to conceal from the ambassadors that if the King is willing to propagate in his kingdom the true doctrine of Christianity according to the Confession made at Augsburg, and to receive ceremonies in accordance with the Gospel, the Elector will consent to his being entitled Defender of the Evangelical League, as is declared in the articles of Smalcald, and that first an embassy shall be sent to the King with one or two learned men, as his ambassadors have requested.

The Elector promises to further this business if the King will receive what is declared in the articles of Smalcald. He promises also to assist the King in obtaining German troops at his own expense if he wants them. But if the King objects to admit the Gospel according to the Confession of the confederates, which the ambassadors discussed with Luther and Melancthon, or persists in the answer lately made to the Elector at Wittenberg concerning the articles of Smalcald, he does not see what use it will be to make a treaty or send ambassadors. He does not wish the King to take it ill if the confederates cannot burden themselves with inconvenient conditions. This answer of his must not be taken as final, but a reply will be given by common consent of the confederates.

He assures the King that he will promote everything that tends to the praise of God and the spread of the Gospel, and promises to assist in anything that may be to the advantage of the King or his kingdom, not doubting that the King will do the like. He desired the ambassadors to commend him to the King, and promised them his assistance.

Lat.

Burnet, iv. 145. 2. The judgment of the Lutheran divines, after hearing the arguments of Edward bishop of Hereford, Nich. Archdeacon, and Dr. Barnes, that not only the Levitical but divine and moral law prohibit marriage with a brother's wife, whether the brother be alive or dead, and no dispensation should be given for it, especially before the fact. But they are not at present satisfied that a divorce is justifiable after marriage has taken place.

772. Court Expences.

R. O. A list of bills, showing the amount in a previous book, the amount now added, and the total, due to ———.

Chr. Campyon, 4*l.* 7*s.* 5¼*d.*; John Malte, tailor, 9*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; Sharppe, the pynner, 21*s.* 4*d.*; John a Ware, clothyar, 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Thomas Mydleton, draper, 10*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Phillyppes, the hardwareman, 5*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; Mistress Curteis, silkwoman, 5*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*; Wm. Hewtson, draper, 3*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*; Thomas Fretton, 10*s.*; Mistress Kelyng, for linen cloth, 22*s.* 10*d.*; Robert Everest, 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*: Laurence Carow, for fustians, 28*s.*; Wm. Grene, 3*l.* 4*d.*; Wm. Pecok, 9*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Ric. Silkok, gold drawer, 38*l.*; Ewelham, inbrotherer (embroiderer), 10*l.* 4s. 8*d.*; Thomas Adyngtons, skinner, 29*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; Hardy, the hosier, 22*s.*; Ric. Gresham, 24*s.*; John Skutt, tailor, 24*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; Wm. Ybgrave, inbrotherer, 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Row, draper, 3*l.* 3s.; Ardnold, the shoemaker, 42*s.* 6*d.*; Stephen Humble, inbrotherer, 13*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Simon Lowe, mercer, 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Mistress Phillyp, silkwoman, 10*s.* 8*d.*; costs of the Queen's Maundy, in 27 Hen. VIII., 31*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*; Thomas Fretton, for charges while Robert Everest was sick, 5*l.*; Mr. Baptyst, 9*l.* 12*s.*; Wm. Lok, for a gown of tawny velvet for lady Guildford, 10*l.* 12*s.*; and for crimson cloth of gold in Flod's hands, 7*l.* 20*d.*

Sum total, 485*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Large paper, pp. 4. *Mutilated.*

1536.

773. GEORGE TRAPPER to SIR RIC. GRENFYLD, Marshal of Calais.

R. O.

I recommend me to you and your good lady, begging you to write to Sir Edw. Boughton, residing at Woolwich, in behalf of my honesty and conduct at Calais. I thank Mr. Mayor of his goodness, [who] of his perverse mind and malice put me from my marriage with Mr. Boughton's daughter by defaming my character, stating that the child which one Rose Porter had lately at Calais was mine, though I was not there from Corpus Christi Even until the first week in Lent; also that I made a lawful contract with her, which was only conditional, as her brother-in-law, Anth. Straile, can declare. She has given me a letter of attorney, under the seal of the city of London, to receive her portion, which her brother wishes to keep. I have no friend but you to make my moan unto.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add., and dated on the back,* 1536.

774. COGGESHALL.*

R. O.

Depositions of certain of the Convent against the Abbot.

(1.) For maintaining the power of the Pope contrary to our oath and the statutes. (2.) For secreting jewels and evidences belonging to the place, in anticipation of the King's visitation. (3.) For using unlawful means to know of things to come, by means of a key and a book and a man's name. (4.) For having obtained his office by simony. He says himself it cost him 300 marks, which is a great charge to the house. (5.) He pretends that the house owes him 300 mks., though hospitality was never so ill kept. (6.) He is an ill husband for our commonwealth, having sold all the corn and cattle we had on our farms, and much more than we know of, while divers of the brethren have been like to perish for lack of keeping. He has been heard to say he cares not to go to the devil for money. He has often betrayed confession. Of late, when there was conversation about heretics, in which Luther, Barnes, and others were mentioned, the Abbot said the maintainers of all heretics were Master Cromwell and friar George Browne. "Wherefore help good Master Doctor† for a charitable reformation," and get us a head who will be true to the King's succession. God keep the King, queen Anne, princess Elizabeth, and Mr. Cromwell, general visitor of all religions.

P. 1. *Endd.*

775. GRANTS in APRIL 27 HEN. VIII. 1536.

April.

GRANTS.

1. Joan Harward. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, she having held along with other women a habitation, &c. in the hospital called the "Sisters of Seynt James in the Fylde," Westminster, which the King has now inclosed and made into a park and manor. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 April —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3. *Rym. XIV.* 563.

2. Agnes Starkey, widow. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for life, for the same reason. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 April —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

3. Dame Katherine Vampage, widow. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the same reason. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 April —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

4. Anne Power, widow. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for the same reason. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 April—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

5. Sir Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers. Lease of the farm of the demesne lands of the lordship of Beulth Burg, parcel of the principality of S. Wales, now in the tenure of David Ap Hoel Ap Philipp Vauchane; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent of 48*s.* 4*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

6. Sir Hen. Parker, grant of the site, &c. of the late monastery of Augustine Canons, Latton, Essex, and all lands, &c. thereto

* *See also* Nos. 94 and 164.

† Dr. Thomas Legh.

1536.

775. GRANTS in APRIL 27 HEN. VIII. 1536—*cont.*

April. GRANTS.

belonging in Essex, Herts, London, and Midd., in the King's hands by the dissolution. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Enrolled in 28th year* (*p.* 1, *m.* 5).

7. Will. Venables. Lease of the farm of the vill of Middlewich (*Medii Wici*), with the office of chamberlain of the said vill, as formerly enjoyed by Roger Maynewerynge, Thos. Venables, or the said William; with reservations; for 21 years; at the annual rent (payable at the Exchequer of Chester) of 21*l.*, and 12*d.* of increase; on surrender of patent, 8 Dec. 8 Hen. VIII., granting the same in a different form. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B.b. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

8. Sir Thos. Dingley, a brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Licence to depart the realm, to serve the duties of his religion, with 3 servants, 4 horses, and baggage. Westm., 13 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S.

9. Nic. Alcocks of London, barber-surgeon. Licence to "exercise the arte or science of surgery, with certayne poynts of phisyke wherin he is expert." Also exemption from going upon inquests and juries in London and elsewhere. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 45.

10. Thos. Gyllot, of London, merchant. Licence to export, within two years, 200 barrels of butter and tallow. Westm., 29 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S.

11. Gilbert Wyke, clk. Grant of the canonry and prebend of Auveley (?) or Alveley, in the collegiate church of Brigge North, Salop, upon the death of the last incumbent. Westm., 2 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S.

12. Sir Chr. Morres. To have the wages of 8*d.* a day for each of two men under him, with whom he is charged in the office of master of the Ordnance granted to him by patent 8 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., for the keeping of certain pieces of ordnance and habiliments of war which the King left at Calais on coming home from his "most victorious jorney out of France against the Frenche kyng," and of other pieces of ordnance and habiliments of war remaining in Calais, which came from Tournay after its surrender. Westm., 26 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

13. Roger Ratclyff. Grant in reversion of the manor of Blayston, Leic., which was granted, *inter alia*, by pat. 6 Dec. 1 Hen. VIII. to John earl of Oxford and Elizabeth his wife, for the term of the life of the said Elizabeth. Westm., 29 Mar. 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 April.—P.S.

Enrolled in the 28th year, p. 1, *m.* 15.

14. Hen. Parker, page of the Chamber. To have the pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which the abp. of Dublin is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination, by reason of his new creation, until he be promoted to a competent benefice. Westm., 2 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 April.—P.S.

15. Nichasius Hanon, a native of Terouenne in Belgium ("Gallia Belgica"). Denization. Westm., 4 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 April—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

16. Geo. Carewe, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Estalington, Exeter dioc., the advowson having been granted *hac vice* to the King by Ric. [Tr]obylfylde, by right of his wife Joan. Westm., 5 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 6 April.—P.S.

17. John lord Scrope of Bolton. Reversion of the offices of bailiff of the franchise and liberty of the fee of Richmond, York, steward of the same, and steward, master forester, and chief warden of the forest in the fee of the said liberty and franchise, and constable of the castles of Richmond and Middelham, York, with fees of 50*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; which offices are now held by Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, knight of the Royal Body, and Sir Chr. Conyers, son and heir of Sir Will. Conyers, late lord Conyers, deceased, by virtue of patent 14 April 15 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

18. Edmund Knevet, serjeant door-ward, To be keeper of the woods of Fermyng, parcel of Rokyngham forest, Northt., *vice* Geo. Hogekynson, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 7 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1. ii. Latin draft of patent appended.

19. John Metcalf of Westminster, laborer. Pardon for having, along with John Taylour, of the same, laborer, on the 5 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., robbed one Thos. Newman, at Westminster, of 2*s.* 3*d.* *Del.* Westm., 10 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

20. Rob. Leche of Norwich, worsted maker. Exemption from serving on juries, &c., and from being made justice of the peace or of sewers, mayor, bailiff, provost, escheator, coroner, constable, or other officer. Westm., 3 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

Vacated on surrender by virtue of a writ of *dedimus potestatem* directed to Will. prior of Norwich, and Thos. Godsalve.

21. Will. Whorwood. To be Solicitor-General, with the same fees as erjoyed by Rich. Riche, late solicitor. *Del.* Westm., 13 April 27 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 45.

22. Philip Van Wilder. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad, the Act of 22 Hen. VIII. not-

1536.

April.

GRANTS.

withstanding. Westm., 7*—— 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

23. Edw. Griffith, Will. Ap Robert Ap Meredith, Edmund Lloid Ap Robert, John Ap Robert Ap Howell, and David Ap Robert Ap Howell. Grant of the next presentation to the parish church or rectory of St. Peter Newburgh or Roser, Anglesea, Bangor dioc. Westm., 10 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 April. P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

24. Sir Richard Carnaby and Dorothy his wife. Licence to alienate the manors of Tyrlyngham, Newenton, Bertram, Rokysley, and Westwod, Kent, to Thos. Crumwell, the King's Chief Secretary. Westm., 15 April. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII., p.* 1, *m.* 46.

25. Chr. Swalowe, vicar of Messyng, Essex. Licence to take to farm the rectory of Messyng, with all messuages, &c. thereto belonging, and other rectories, messuages, &c. in [said] co., to purchase cattle, &c., and to reside where he pleases in England; notwithstanding the statute 21 Hen. VIII. Westm., 18 April. *Pat.* 27* *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

26. Edw. Merland. Livery of lands, as son and heir of Nic. Merland, deceased, and Christina, late wife of the said Nicholas, one of the two daughters and heirs of John Went, deceased; in England, Wales, Calais, and the Marches thereof. Westm., 18 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 1.

27. Will. Barlow, S. T. P., bp. of St. Asaph's, commendatory of Bisham. Assent to his election as bp. of St. David's *vice* Ric. Rawlyns, last bishop, deceased.—S.B. undated. [The date of his election, according to Le Neve, was 10 April.]

* Blank.

* This grant, though enrolled in 27 Hen. VIII., is dated 26 Hen. VIII.

776. UNDATED GRANTS, 27 HEN. VIII.

1. Thos. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary, and John Williams, clerk of the King's jewels. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of master or treasurer of the King's jewels, with the usual fees, the livery of the household, and annual rent of 50*l.*, on surrender of patent 15* April 23 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Thomas alone. —S.B. (undated). *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

2. John Cowde, clk., A.M. Presentation to the parish ch. of Estgrenewiche, Rochester dioc., *vice* Thos. Hall, clk., resigned. Addressed to Thomas archbp. of Canterbury, the see of Rochester being void.—S.B. (undated). Westm. *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 22. [The date must be between April and September 1535.]

3. Chr. Jenney, serjeant-at-law. Reversion of the offices of steward of the lordship of Risynge, Norf., constable of the castle there, and master of the hunt or ranger of the chase of Risynge, and the office of two foresters there, called walkers of the said chase; with the usual fees out of the issues of the duchy of Cornwall; which offices, &c. were granted to Roger Radclyff, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber.—S.B. (undated). *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 4.

4. Thos. Sharwen, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Aldstok, Linc. dioc., void by death and at the King's disposal by the minority of Geo. Vernon.—S.B. (undated). *Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

5. Will. Tyldesley. Annuity of 10*l.* to be paid by the customers of the port of Bristol, and due to the said William as keeper of the King's library at Richmond, granted to him by pat. 11 Mar. 25 Hen. VIII. in reversion on the death of Giles Duwes, who died the 12 April 27 Hen. VIII. Westm. —*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

6. Michael Wentworth, a clerk of the Kitchen. To be steward and bailiff of the lordship or manor of Langton in le Olde, York, *vice* Edw. Vaulx, deceased.—S.B. (undated).—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 9.

7. Sir Will. Wyndesoure and Margaret his wife. Livery of lands, the said Margaret being daughter and heir of Will. Samborne and Anne his wife, and late wife of Will. Lussher, and grand-daughter and heir of Drugo Samborne, deceased, who held of Hen. VII.; on all the possessions in England and Wales lately belonging to the said Drugo, William and Anne. Westm.—*Pat.* 27 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

* 14 April on Pat. Roll 23 Hen. VIII. *See* Vol. V., No. 978 (13).

777. GRANTS in APRIL 28 HEN. VIII. 1536.

1. Kath. wife of Th. Parker of Bristol. Pardon for having knowingly received and entertained David Griffith of Bristol, yeoman, who had stolen a woman's girdle belonging to John Samell, husbandman. Greenwich, 20 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

2. Simon Shepparde, clk. To be master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, in Holleweye, near Bathe, Soms. Greenwich,

1536.

777. GRANTS in APRIL 28 HEN. VIII. 1536—*cont.*

April.

GRANTS.

23 April 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

3. Henry Clyfford earl of Cumberland. Grant of the lordship of Kymberworth, Yorkshire, on surrender of patent 12 May 2 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Sir Th. Wortley, knight of the body, and the said Henry as Sir Hen. Clifford, jun., in survivorship; and the manors of Bawtrey and Oystre, York, on surrender of patent 21 Mar. 7 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Henry as Sir Hen. Clifford, jun. *Del.* Westm., 25 April 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. The bishopric of St. David's. Grant of the temporalities from the time they came into the King's hands to Wm. Barlowe, prior of the Augustinian monastery of Holy Trinity, Bestlesham Mountague, who has been elected bishop by the precentor and chapter, and confirmed by Thomas abp. of Canterbury. Greenwich, 20 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 28 Hen. VIII. —P.S.

5. Sir Wm. Poulett. Custody, during pleasure, of a chief messuage, curtilages, &c. lately belonging to Sir Th. More, deceased, in Chelseheth (Chelsea), Surrey.* Greenwich, 20 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

6. Hen. Cheny of London, *alias* of Bristol, chapman. Pardon for having at Olde Braynford, Midd., robbed some person unknown of a gold cross and a silver cup. Greenwich, 20 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

7. John Bromefeld, a yeoman of the Guard. Reversion of the office of clerk of the creeks and passages belonging to the town and port of Bristowe (Bristol), with fees of 10 marks a year, which office and fees were granted to Geoffrey Bromefeld by patent 1 July 27 Hen. VIII. Westm., 12 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 26 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

8. Archangel de Arcani, one of the King's gun-founders. Pension of 16*d.* a day. Greenwich, 20 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

9. Rob. Draper and John Halile, yeomen of the Crown jewels. Grant, in survivorship, of the reversion of the custody and occupation of the ferry and passage called "Dachet ferie" *alias* "the fery bote of Dachett," Bucks and Berks, which was granted by patent 22 Nov. 7 Hen. VIII. to Chr. Rouchester, page of the Chamber, and John Rokys, servant to the dean of the Chapel Royal. Greenwich, 18 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

10. *Yorkshire E. Riding*:—Commission of the peace to Sir Th. Audeley, Chancellor, Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, C. bishop of Durham, Henry earl of Northumberland, George earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas earl of Rutland, Henry earl of Cumberland, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Lord Admiral, John lord Scrope of Bolton, Sir Th. Darcy lord Darcy, Sir John Spelman, Chr. Jennye, serjeant-at-law, Brian Hygden, clk., dean of York cathedral, Sir Wm. Percy, Sir Ric. Tempest, Sir Ralph Ewre, Sir Rob. Constable, Sir Ralph Ellerker, jun., Sir Wm. Ewre, Sir John Constable of Holdernes, Sir Ralph Evers, jun., Sir Wm. Constable, Sir Pet. Vavesour, Sir Marmaduke Constable, jun., Wm. Constable of Chubourm, Th. Fayrfax, serjeant-at law, John Aske, Rob. Bowes, Chr. Hylzard, Wm. Babthorp, John Aclone, Edm. Copyndale, Wm. Thwaytes, Th. Wentworth, Ric. Smetheley, Ph. Myffyn, Rob. Clerke of Beverley. [Westm.], 26 April.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 4*d.*

11. Th. Wynsham, of London, chaplain. Pardon for having, on the 10 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the house of John Tyndall, husbandman at Mylesend Grene, in the parish of Stepneth, Midd., and stolen therefrom certain articles of clothing, a carpet, &c., placing one John Tyndall, a servant of the said John, in great danger and fear for his life. *Del.* Westm., 27 April. —S.B. *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 3, *m.* 26.

12. Master John Londonne, D. C. L. Grant of the deanery of the college or free chapel of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Wallyngford castle, *vice* master John Underhill, last dean, resigned. Greenwich, 21 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 April 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

13. John Dunne of London, *alias* of Turnemyllestrete, Midd., yeoman. Pardon for having taken by force and arms a gelding belonging to Rob. Crove *alias* Crowe of Ilford, Essex, yeoman, at Westminster, Midd. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—S.B. *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 4, *m.* 4.

14. *Yorkshire N. Riding*:—Commission of the peace to Sir Th. Audeley, Chancellor, Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, C. bishop of Durham, Henry earl of Northumberland, George earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas earl of Rutland, Henry earl of Cumberland, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Lord Admiral, John lord Scrope of Bolton, Sir John Nevell lord Latymer, Christopher lord Conyers, Thomas lord Darcy, Francis lord Talbot, Sir John Spelman, Chr. Jenney, serjeant-at-law, Brian Higdon, clk., dean of York cathedral, Th. Magnus, clk., Sir Ric. Thempest, Sir Th.

* Sic.

1536.

April. GRANTS.

Tempest, Sir Ralph Evres, Sir Wm. Ewres, Sir Edw. Gower, Sir Wm. Middelton, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Geo. Lawson, Sir Rog. Cholmeley, sen., Sir Jas. Metecalf, Sir Jas. Strangwayes, Sir Nic. Fairfaux, Sir Geo. Conyers, Th. Fairfaux, serjeant-at-law, Rob. Bowes, John Dawney, John Norton, Rog. Lasseles, John Barton, Wm. Rokeby, John Poleyn, Marmaduke Wyvold, Jas. Fox, Rob. Menell, Wm. Danby. [Westm.], 30 April.—*Pat* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 4*d.*

1 May. R. O.

778. JOHN SALYSBURY to CROMWELL.

After the death of my brother Sir Roger Salisbury, late steward of Denbighland, the offices of stewardship with fee of 40*l.*, and custos rotulorum with 26*s.* 8*d.* fee, were given to Mr. Radclyf of the privy chamber before I came to the King, and by his goodness Radclyf was contented to bargain with me for the office, for which I paid him 400 marks. I put my brother Thomas in the patent with me, but with limitation not to meddle with the fees during my life. I now understand that Denbighland is made a shire by Parliament,* and there shall be a justice of assize, chancellor, &c., all of which offices were exercised by the steward without any greater charge to the King when the country was well ruled. I beg you will see that my fees are not diminished by the said Act. I still trust to do the King service, though I am somewhat acrazed. Denbigh, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 May. R. O.

779. JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

The King's journey to Dover is prolonged, and my brother Degory will bring you the certainty of the King's coming. My Lord† will not give me leave to visit you at this time. I will see you at Whitsuntide. Begs favor for Thos. Anseleye. London, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

1 May. R. O.

780. LISLE to SIR ANTHONY WINDSOR.

Cannot remember the bargain made with Rob. Gyllott and Rob. Bawdy (Gawdy), of the Isle of Purbeck, for slates for the King's storehouse at Portsmouth. Jas. Hawkysworthe has the papers. Send me word of what sum is owing to them. Calais, 1 May. *Signed.*

Memorandum below as to the same account.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. in the same hand as the memorandum:* "My lords byll for Purpege stone solde by Robarde Gyllott and Robarde Gawdye for the Kynges castell of Porchester for the storehouse there."

1 May. R. O.

781. JEHAN ANGO to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

Ryseban will tell you what I have done, and that what he asked has been explained to him, except the wool, which has been found to belong to a Fleming by the report even of the Englishmen who came with the said Ryseban. I wrote to you before that if I had the names and numbers of the hoys at Calais, they should not be stopped. I am informed a small ship laden with wood for Dover has been taken by my galleon. There was before one of this town attacked by men of Dover, and the men compelled to sell there. I beg you to order them not to give trouble, because I wish to bear with them as much as possible. Dieppe, 1 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26.

† The Lord Chancellor.

1536.

2 May. **782.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Your Majesty will remember what I wrote about the beginning of last month, of the conversation I had with Cromwell about the divorce of this King from the Concubine. I have since heard the will of the Princess, by which, as I wrote, I meant to be guided, and which was that I should promote the matter, especially for the discharge of the conscience of the King her father, and that she did not care in the least if he had lawful heirs who would deprive her of the succession, nor for all the injuries done either to herself or to the Queen her mother, which, for the honor of God, she pardoned everyone most heartily. I accordingly used several means to promote the matter, both with Cromwell and with others, of which I have not hitherto written, awaiting some certain issue of the affair, which, in my opinion, has come to pass much better than anybody could have believed, to the great disgrace [of the Concubine], who by the judgment of God has been brought in full daylight from Greenwich to the Tower of London, conducted by the duke of Norfolk, the two Chamberlains, of the realm and of the chamber, and only four women have been left to her. The report is that it is for adultery, in which she has long continued, with a player on the spinnet of her chamber, who has been this morning lodged in the Tower, and Mr. Norris, the most private and familiar "somelier de corps" of the King, for not having revealed the matter.

The Concubine's brother, named Rochefort, has also been lodged in the Tower, but more than six hours after the others, and three or four before his sister; and even if the said crime of adultery had not been discovered, this King, as I have been for some days informed by good authority, had determined to abandon her; for there were witnesses testifying that a marriage passed nine years before had been made and fully consummated between her and the earl of Northumberland, and the King would have declared himself earlier, but that some one of his Council gave him to understand that he could not separate from the Concubine without tacitly confirming, not only the first marriage, but also, what he most fears, the authority of the Pope. These news are indeed new, but it is still more wonderful to think of the sudden change from yesterday to today, and the manner of the departure from Greenwich to come hither; but I forbear particulars, not to delay the bearer, by whom you will be amply informed.

As to the matters of France, I think they are in no great favor here. The French ambassador had a courier on Saturday; nevertheless, either for pride or disdain, he let himself be sent for twice before he would go to Court, from which he returned not over well pleased. The English had despatched a courier to France eight days ago, but they sent in great haste to recall him, and I have not heard that they have sent any one since. London, 2 May, Eve of the Invention of Holy Cross, 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

2 May. **783.** CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Vienna Archives.

You will learn by my letters to His Majesty, and by the report of the bearer, all that I could write. Refers it to Granvelle's consideration whether, under these altered circumstances, and the change made in the articles which the King proposes to print and to observe, the Emperor will be able to augment his kindness to the writer. London, 2 May 1536.

Does not wish to omit that "nen pour riens" told him on the Eve of St. Matthias, and Cromwell since, that he hath done and would do marvels.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

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2 May. **784.** ANNE BOLEYN.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 260. B. M.

"Las nuevas de Ynglaterra de la presion de la Manceba del Rey." The Emperor has letters from England of 2 May, stating that the mistress of the king of England, who is called queen, had been put in the Tower for adultery with an organist of her chamber, and the King's most private "sommelier de corps." Her brother is imprisoned for not giving information of her crime. It is said that, even if it had not been discovered, the King had determined to leave her, as he had been informed that she had consummated a marriage with the earl of Nortemberlano (Northumberland) nine years ago.

Sp., p. 1, *modern copy.*

Add. MS. 25,056 A. f. 4. B. M.

2. Another modern copy of the same. *P.* 1.

2 May. **785.** ROLAND BULKELEY to SIR RIC. BULKELEY, Chamberlain of North Wales.

R. O.

Commendations to Sir Ric. (his brother) and his lady. The Queen is in the Tower, with the earl of Wiltshire, lord Rochford, Mr. Norres, one master Markes, one of the King's privy chamber, and sundry ladies. The cause is high treason, that is to say, "that maister Norres shulde have a do wythe the Queyne, and Markes and the other acsesari to the sayme. The arre lyke to suffyre, all ther morre is the pitte."

Begs him to come to the King as soon as he can, for he can do more than 20 in his absence, and to make haste, and be there before any word be of their death. "When it is ones knone that y^e^ shall dede all wylbe to latte." Asks him to keep this letter close. Grays Inn, 2 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2 May. **786.** LORD WILLIAM HOWARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Requests a passport for John Thornton, parson of Benholme, prothonotary apostolic, who is going to France on the King's message. Edinburgh, 2 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Master Secretary. *Endd.*

2 May. **787.** SIR ANTHONY BABYNGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The abbot of Bello Capite in Derbyshire is dead. Babyngton is one of the founders. "For the which your mastership was content a commission to have been granted in Lenten now last past, but for the bill that came of augmentation you bade to stay," till it was seen whether the house was to stand. My son John, your servant, was then appointed one of the commissioners. I beg, if other houses may stand by composition or pleasure of the King, that this may do so likewise. If it may, "for my wife's ancestors there lying, I will give your mastership 5 fodder lead, and my daily service at commandment in these parts." Will write to no other. 2 May, 28 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

2 May. **788.** THOMAS STYDOLF to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Yesterday, the 1 May, Chr. Colyn, bargeman, lying in wait at even in Old Hithe adjoining Walton Mede, met with a damsel 12 or 13 years old, named Alice Haymond, servant to John Machyn of Weybridge, bargeman, riding on horseback with two bushels of corn under her to Mulsey mylne. He plucked her from her horse by force, carried her into a wood, called Low

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788. THOMAS STYDOLF to CROMWELL—*cont.*

wood, and taking from her, with extreme violence, a knife, pricked her in the flesh in divers places constraining her to ravishment. After his pleasure had, he took from her purse 5*d.* in money and a nutmeg; then, intending to murder her, he gave her many blows with his staff, supposing to have left her there dead, so that a more piteous creature being alive no man could behold. Leaving her in this case he came to Walton; and shortly after, one Thos. West, of Walton, smith, went to look upon his cow pasturing in a common pasture called Cowey, and hearing a piteous noise he approached and found her in a ditch, and with the help of one Thos. Colyar, took her up, and set her on horseback, and so brought her to Walton. There being in the street more than 100 young people, and he being one, she pointed her finger at him, saying, "Thou art he who ravished and killed me." When he was brought before me he confessed the whole truth. I have not yet committed him to gaol, till I know your pleasure whether you will have a commission directed here to Mr. Danaster, and such as you shall please, that the party may suffer here where the deed was done, as an example to vagrant and suspected persons in these parts, of whom we have too many. Ham Court, Tuesday, 2 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

2 May. **789.** THOS. WARLEY to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I was at Lincoln's Inn on Saturday last with my master, your son, who is in good health and desires your blessing, which he is worthy to have, as he is a towardly gentleman and a wise. As I knew that two gentlemen of the Inner Temple, named Nedam, died last week of the sickness, I advised Mr. Basset to go to Mr. Danaster's in the country; but he said he was not afraid, and was far enough from the contagious air, and would wait till your Ladyship sends him a gelding. Bremelcome, who waits on him, is an honest man and gives diligent attendance. Mr. Danastre thanks you for the wine and other pleasures, and says if he sees any danger he will remove Mr. Bassett.

Water Skynner, who was post to the Lord Chancellor, came over in good season, for on Sunday before mass the King made him post for the abbeys which are to be put down, with fees and wages as other posts, which he had not before. I send by Burdoke, of Calais, a letter from Mr. Wait, of the Temple. I did not know of Mr. Huggan's death till Mr. Vice-treasurer was departed. If I had, I would have proved him for the room, and given him a satin gown. I wrote by Collins that the King would have been at Rochester tonight, but he has changed his mind, which was not known till Sunday at 11 o'clock, and will go to Dover next week. The Council sit daily, so that suitors must abide their good hour. I delivered an abridgement and particulars of my bill of supplication to the King. I live in hope, fed with sweet words, and make all the means I can to be despatched. I trust my Lord and you will take no displeasure at my long absence, which is sore against my will. The arbitrators between Hastyngs and me find that he is indebted to me, but they stay to make their award, as he says he cannot pay. "Robert Whettell brags freshly in the court in a coat of crimson taffata, cut and lined with yellow sarcenet, a shirt wrought with gold, his hosen scarlet, the breeches crimson velvet, cut and edged and lined with yellow sarcenet, his shoes crimson velvet, and likewise his sword, girdle, and scabbard, a cloak of red frisado, a scarlet cap, with feathers red and yellow; he hath many lookers on." Lovell's room, for which I labored to my Lord and you, has been given since my being here. I am sorry to hear of the sickness in Calais. London, 2 May 1536.

Here is a priest named Sir Ric. Chicheley, B.D., well seen in physic, astronomy, and surgery, and can sing his plain song well, and is well

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apparelled. He would fain serve my Lord and you in Calais, if you would help him to a chantry and meat and drink. He demands no more. If he were there, I think Philbert and he would reason of physic. Also, he says, he is cunning in stilling of waters.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.:* In Calais.

2 May. **790.** John Poyntz to Sir Wm. Kyngston.

R. O. Encloses a little broken bill, given him on Friday last by certain men of the parish of Wotton-under-Edge, touching words spoken by John Plommer. He denies saying, "there shall be a new world or midsummer day;" but he said he hoped there should be a new order or midsummer day; meaning that the King at his Parliament would make some order of punishment for those who neither fast nor pray.

Sends another bill given him today by the mayor and others of Wotton. They say great troubles are lately risen in the town by reason of divers opinions. As Master Antony, Sir William's son, is steward there, he may send some discreet men to order these matters without further business, as the bearer, Thos. Byshop, can show. Alderlay, 2 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Controller of the King's Household. *Endd.*

791. Richard Staverton to Cromwell.

R. O. It pleased you to write to me of your good will to my preferment. Various offenders have been committed to the Tower, among others Master Henry Norris, who has various rooms in the parts about me near Windsor, for which I hope you will have me in remembrance. He has the Little Park, the Park of Holy John (Foly John), Perlam (Perlaunt) Park, and the room of the Black Rod, in Windsor Castle, which I shall be glad to have, as I have 14 children.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

3 May. **792.** [Cranmer to Henry VIII.]

Otho, C. x. 226. B. M. Burnet, i. 320. Have come to Lambeth, according to Mr. Secretary's letters, to know your Grace's pleasure. Dare not, contrary to the said letters, presume to come to your presence, but of my bounden duty I beg you "somewhat to suppress the deep sorrows of your Grace's heart," and take adversity patiently. Cannot deny that you have great causes of heaviness, and that your honor is highly touched. God never sent you a like trial; but if He find you no less patient and thankful than when all things succeeded to your wish, I suppose you never did thing more acceptable to Him. You will give Him occasion to increase His benefits, as He did to Job. If the reports of the Queen be true, they are only to her dishonor, not yours. I am clean amazed, for I had never better opinion of woman; but I think your Highness would not have gone so far if she had not been culpable. I was most bound to her of all creatures living, and therefore beg that I may, with your Grace's favor, wish and pray that she may declare herself innocent. Yet if she be found guilty, I repute him not a faithful subject who would not wish her punished without mercy. "And as I loved her not a little for the love which I judged her to bear towards God and His Gospel, so if she be proved culpable there is not one that loveth God and His Gospel that ever will favor her, but must hate her above all other; and the more they favor the Gospel the more they will hate her, for then there was never creature in our time that so much slandered the Gospel; and God hath sent her this punishment for that she feignedly hath professed his Gospel in her mouth and not in heart and deed." And though she have so offended, yet God has shown His goodness towards your Grace and never offended you. "But your Grace,

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792. [CRANMER to HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

I am sure, knowledgeth that you have offended Him." I trust, therefore, you will bear no less zeal to the Gospel than you did before, as your favor to the Gospel was not led by affection to her. Lambeth, 3 May.

Since writing, my lords Chancellor, Oxford, Sussex, and my Lord Chamberlain of your Grace's house, sent for me to come to the Star Chamber, and there declared to me such things as you wished to make me privy to. For this I am much bounden to your Grace. They will report our conference. I am sorry such faults can be proved against the Queen as they report.

Hol. Mutilated. Endd.

[3 May.] **793.** SIR WILLIAM KINGSTON to [CROMWELL].†

Otho, C. x. 225. B. M. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 53. Singer's Cavendish, II. 217.

On my lord of Norfolk and the King's Council departing from the Tower, I went before the Queen into her lodging. She said unto me, "Mr. Kingston, shall I go into a dungeon?" I said, "No, Madam. You shall go into the lodging you lay in at your coronation." "It is too g[ood] for me, she said; Jesu have mercy on me;" and kneeled down, weeping a [good] pace, and in the same sorrow fell into a great laughing, as she has done many times since. "She desyred me to move the Kynges hynes that she [might] have the sacarment in the closet by hyr chamber, that she my[ght pray] for mercy, for I am as clere from the company of man as for s[in as I] am clear from you, and am the Kynges trew wedded wyf. And then s[he said], Mr. Kynston, do you know wher for I am here? and I sayd, Nay. And th[en she asked me], When saw you the Kynge? and I sayd I saw hym not syns I saw [him in] the Tylte Yerde. And then, Mr. K., I pray you to telle me wher my [Lord, my fa]der, ys? And I told hyr I saw hym afore dyner in the Cort. O [where is m]y sweet broder? I sayd I left hym at York Place; and so I dyd. I [hear say, sai]d she, that I shuld be accused with iij. men; and I can say [no more but] nay, withyowt I shuld oppen my body. And ther with opynd her gown. O, No[res], hast thow accused me? Thow ar in the Towre with me, [and thow and I shall] dy together; and, Marke, thow art here to. O, my mother, [thou wilt die with] sorow; and myche lamented my lady of Worceter, for by c[ause that her child di]d not store in hyre body. And my wyf sayd, what shuld [be the cause? And she sai]d, for the sorow she toke for me. And then she sayd, Mr. [Kyngston, shall I die with]yowt justes? And I sayd, the porest sugett the Ky[ng hath, hath justice. And t]her with she lawed. Alle thys sayinges was yesterny[ght] . . . . . and thys mornyng dyd talke with Mestrys Co[fyn.‡ And she said, Mr. Norr]es dyd say on Sunday last unto the Quenes am[ner that he would s]vere for the Quene that she was a gud woman. [And then said Mrs.] Cofyn, Madam, Why shuld ther be hony seche maters [spoken of? Marry,] sayd she, I bad hym do so: for I asked hym why he [did not go through with] hys maryage, and he made ansure he wold tary [a time. Then I said, Y]ou loke for ded men's showys, for yf owth ca[m to the King but good], you would loke to have me. And he sayd yf he [should have any such thought] he wold hys hed war of. And then she sayd [she could undo him if she wou]ld; and ther with thay felle yowt, bot. . . . . and sayd on Wysson Twysday§ last . . . . . that Nores cam more . . . . . age and further * * *

† Compare Strype's reference to this letter before it was mutilated. Eccl. Mem. I. i. 432.

‡ Strype's account of the contents of the letter here is:—"Mrs. Cosins (*sic*), a gentlewoman appointed to wait upon the Queen here, and that lay on her palate bed, said that Norris . . . . did say on *Saturday* last (*sic*) unto the Queen's amner," &c.

§ Corrected from Monday.

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"Wher I was commaunded to charge the gentelwomen that gyfes thayr atendans apon the Quene, that ys to say thay shuld have now (*i.e.*, no) commynycasion with hyr in lese my wyf ware present; and so I dyd hit, notwithstandynge it canot be so, for my lady Bolen and Mestrys Cofyn lyes on the Quenes palet, and I and my wyf at the dore with yowt, so at thay must nedes talke at be within;* bot I have every thynge told me by Mestrys Cofyn that she thinkes met for you† to know, and tother ij. gentelweymen lyes withyowt me, and as I may knowe t[he] Kynges plesure in the premysses I shalle folow. From the Towre, thys morny[ng].

"Sir, syns the makynge of thys letter the Quene spake of Wes[ton, saying that she] had spoke to hym bycause he did love hyr kynswoman [Mrs. Skelton, and] sayd he loved not hys wyf, and he made ansere to hyr [again that h]e loved wone in hyr howse better then them bothe. And [the Queen said, Who is] that? It ys yourself. And then she defyed hym, as [she said to me]. Will'm Kyngston."

Hol.

3 May. Rot. Reg. 11 B. XLVII. B. M.

794. WARDROBE STUFF [OF HENRY NORRIS].

A remain taken at Parland of garderobe stuff, the 10th day of December 25 Hen. VIII., by Master Richard Morgan, Edmund Harman, John Barnard (?), and Thos. Frere, and in the charge of the said Thos. Frere.

And a view taken thereof, 3 May, by Mr. Draper, John Dorsett, and Thos. Frere, 28 Hen. VIII. Being an inventory of haugings, curtains, feather beds, &c. in various chambers. Some of the articles came from Kew‡ and Greenwich. *Signed* at the end by Thomas Frere and Christopher Draper.

Two rotulets of paper, written on both sides.

3 May. R. O.

795. ANTONIO BONVISI to CROMWELL.

I received by the English ambassadors on the 25th your letter, and learn by it and by Francesco Piamontese your welfare. As to the peace, the answer of the cardinal of Lorraine is expected in three or four days. Five days ago there arrived a post despatched from Rome by the ambassador of his Majesty here to the King. Two days ago two posts came to the Imperial ambassador, the one before dinner and the other after; and on receiving the last, though unwell, he immediately mounted horse and rode to Court. Before he left, he said there would be war; and the Portuguese ambassador, who was with him, has great fear of it, saying that they refuse all reasonable offers. A German merchant has brought word that Germany is all in arms, and 28,000 or 30,000 lances were already on the road to Italy. Speaks of the assembling of troops in various parts, as a war is imminent. The lords of Germany are very ill satisfied with the French King for spoiling the duchy of Savoy and for being in league with the Turk, saying that if he do not retrace his steps, they will make him repent it. The canton of Zurich have refused to serve the Emperor, as they receive a pension from France. The Lutheran cantons will not serve the French in Italy, as their preachers say they must not fight, but only stand on the defensive; and the Catholic cantons, being afraid of being weakened, will also stop at home.

The Admiral has taken Ivrea, in Savoy.

The Imperial post says that De Leva has written to the Admiral, who thereupon withdrew to Turin. De Leva will go to Milan, and this seems favorable to peace; but reports are very contradictory. Varcelli is fortified,

* "without" in Ellis. † "mee" in Ellis.

‡ Evidently the property of Henry Norris. *See* statute 28 Hen. VIII. c. 26.

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795. Antonio Bonvisi to Cromwell—*cont.*

and has within it 5,000 foot, 2,000 lances, 2,000 Italians, and 1,000 Spaniards. The Imperialists will defend it as a member of the duchy of Milan, which they say was first pledged and afterwards redeemed. The Turk has put to death his kinsman Inbrai Basca, in anger at his fleet not being ready. Sends enclosed the discourses (*ragionamenti*) of the Emperor in consistory, and the reply of the bishop of Rome and of M. de Vigli, the French ambassador. He shows great goodness in offering to expose his person to fight for the salvation of Christendom. Has this report from a personage who was present on the occasion and is favorable to the King. Thinks there is little hope of an agreement, as they would not take the duchy as offered for Angoulême, with the security of the King and his confederates. Further news of Genoa and the restitution of the duke of Savoy. Hopes he will take in hand to do what is best for Christendom. Lyons, 2 May 1536.

P.S. 3 May.—Hears that the bishop of Rome has said in Consistory that if Francis would not be content to take the duchy of Milan for M. d'Angoulesme, peace could not be made. He was waiting for the cardinal of Lorraine, who was at Viterbo, who was to leave for Bologna on the 10th inst.

The Admiral, it is said positively, will return hither and his men withdraw. They have fortified Turin, but there is some danger they may lack victuals. It is said Stefano Colonna will remain governor of Piedmont, or else the marquis of Saluzzo. The camp is not in the best order, and they are in some difficulty for victuals by the non-arrival of the French lances, &c. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*

3 May. **796.** Sir G. de Casale to [Cromwell].

R. O. St. P. VII. 650.

The card. of Lorraine has left in haste. The Pope tried to persuade him that Francis ought to accept peace on the condition that the duke of Angoulême should have Milan, especially as the Emperor has many friends and few enemies likely to help France. He thinks Francis is drawn to his ruin by fate, and everyone thinks it madness in him to lose the chance of peace, for he is much weaker than he was two years ago.

By the news from Constantinople, it is not likely that the Turks will attack the Emperor this year. Barbarossa has gone to Rhodes, not to make war, but to protect the coast. The Persians continue to harass the Turks. The Emperor has prepared a great army. The French have made a mistake in allowing him so much time to do it. The card. of Lorraine told the Pope that the king of England was acting with Francis in everything. Both the Cardinal and the French ambassador complained that several cardinals had reported that Casale and his colleague had said that the Emperor and the French king were friends, and showed that they wished rather the opposite to be said. Denied that he had said anything of the sort. Knows what they want him to say, but will not say it ; for it would be contrary to what the King told them to say to the Emperor. The Cardinal, on leaving, asked him to write that he had returned to the French king on the business of peace, and would inform the king of England of whatever was done.

The Pope does not think the Dauphin will be sent with the army by his father, but the duke of Orleans.

Hears from the Pope's secretary that an Englishman, named Philip, aspires to the Pope's friendship by means of card. Caracciolo, who commends him as learned and noble, and as a kinsman of Thos. More's, now persecuted by the King for asserting the authority of the Holy See. Casale's colleague said he had letters from the King, ordering him to speak of this man to the Emperor. Told the Secretary that this man was of humble birth, and a great scoundrel, and if he make way in the Court all

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the thieves in England will come too, and say they were driven out for the sake of the Holy See. He was obliged for the hint. Will speak of it also to card. Caracciolo and other cardinals. Sends a copy of his letter of May 1. Rome, 3 May 1536. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 5. *Endd.*

— May. Otho. C. x. 224b. B. M. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 59. Singer's Cavendish, II. 223.

797. Sir Wm. Kyngston to Cromwell.*

"Sir, the Quene hathe meche desyred to have here in the closet the sacarment and also hyr amner, who she supposeth to be devet, for won owre she ys determyned to dy and the next owre meche contrary to that. Yesterday after your departynge I sent for my wyf and also for Mestrys Coffyn to know how the had done that day; thay sayd she had bene very mery, and made a gret dyner, and yet sone after she called for hyr supper, havynge marvelle wher I was alle day. And after supper she sent for me; and at my comynge she sayd, Wher have you bene alle day? And I mad ansure I had bene with prisoners. So, she sayd, I thowth I hard Mr. Tresure[r]. I ansured he was not here. Then she be gan talke, and sayd I was creuely handeled a . . . . a Greweche with the Kynges consell with my lord of Norfolke, that he sayd Tut, [tut, tut !], and shakyng hyr hed iii. or iiij. tymes, and as for master Tresurer he was in the [forest of Windsor; y]ou know what she meynes by that; and named Mr. Controler to be a very ge[ntleman. But s]he to be a Quene, and creuely handeled as was never sene; bot I th[ink the King d]ose it to prove me;—and dyd lawth with alle and was very mery. And then s[he said, I shall have ju]stes. And then I sayd, Have now dowt therin. Then she sayd, Yf hony man acuse [me I can say but n]ay; and thay can bringe now wytnes; and she had talked with the gentel . . . . . sayd I knew at Markes comynge to the Towre that nyght. I reysayved . . . . . at it was X. of the cloke or he ware welle loged; and then she sayd . . . . . e knew of Nores goynge to the Towre, and then she sayd I hold . . . . . next yf it had bene leyd she had wone;† and then she sayd, I wo[uld to God I had m]y bysshoppys, for thay wold alle go to the Kynge for me, for I thy[nk the most part of] Yngland prays for me, and yf I dy you shalle se the grettes[t punishment for me] within thys vij. yere that ever cam to Yngland. And the[n, she said, shall I be in Heaven, for] I have done mony gud dedys in my days, bot zit I thynke [much unkindness in the] Kynge to put seche abowt me as I never loved. I showe[d her that the Kyng took them] to be honest and gud wemmen. Bot I wold have had [of my own privy cham]bre weche I favor most, &c. Willm Kyngston."

Hol. Add.: To Master Secretory. *Endd.*

[— May.] Otho, C. x. 222. B. M. Singer's Cavendish, II. 220. Ellis, I. Ser. ii. 56.

798. Sir Wm. Kyngston to Cromwell.‡

"After your departynge yesterday Greneway, gentelman yssher, cam to . . . . . Mr. Caro and Master Bryan commaunded hym in the Kynges name to my . . . . . Ratchfort from my Lady hys wyf and the message was now more . . . . . se how he dyd and also she wold humly sut unto the Kynges hy[nes] . . . . . for hyr husband, and so he gaf hyr thankes and desyred me to kno . . . . . tyme he shuld cum affore the Kynges consell, for I thynk I . . . . . cum forthe tylle I cum to my jogement, wepynge very . . . . . I departed from hym, and when I cam to the chambre the . . . . of me and sent for me, and sayd, I here say my Lord my . . . . here; it ys trowth, sayd I. I am very glad, sayd s[he] . . . . bothe be so ny to gether, and I showed hyr here was . . . . .

* Compare Strype's account of this letter in Eccl. Mem. I. i. 434.

† Corrected from "lost."

‡ Compare the account of this letter in Strype's Eccl. Mem. I. i. 435.

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798. Sir Wm. Kyngston to Cromwell—*cont.*

. . . . . Weston and Brerton, and she made very gud contenans . . . . . I also sayd Mr. Page and Wyet wase mo then she sayd he ha . . . . . one hys fyst tother day and ys here now bot ma . . . . . I shalle desyre you to bayre a letter from me . . . . . [to Master] Secretory. And then I sayd, Madam, telle it me by [word of mouth, and I] wille do it. And so gaf me thankes, sayinge I ha[ve much marvel] that the Kynges conselle commes not to me and thys . . . . . [she] sayd we shuld have now rayne tyll she ware [delivered out] of the Towre. I pray you it may be shortly, by [cause, said I, of the] fayre wether; you know what I mayne. The Que[ne said unto me that same] nyght that the Kyng wyst what he dyd w[hen he put such] ij. abowt hyr as my lady Boleyn and Mestres [Cofyn; for] thay cowd tell her now thynge of my [Lord her father, nor] nothynge ellys, bot she defyed them alle. [But then upon this my lady Boleyn] sayd to hyr, Seche desyre as you have h[ad to such tales] hase browthe you to thys, and then sayd [Mrs. Stoner, Mark] ys the worst cherysshe of hony m[an in the house, for he w]ayres yernes. She sayd that was [because he was no gen]telman; bot he wase never in [my chamber but at Winchester, and there] she sent for hym to pl[ay on the virginals, for there my] logynge wa[s above the King's] * * for I never spake with hym syns bot upon Saterday before Mayday; and then I fond hym standyng in the ronde wyndo in my chambre of presens. And I asked why he wase so sad, and he ansured and sayd it was now mater; and then she sayd, You may not loke to have me speke to you as I shuld do to a nobulle man by cause you be aninferor [pe]rson. No, no, madam, a loke sufficed me, and thus fare you welle. [Sh]e hathe asked my wyf whether hony body makes thayr beddes, [and m]y wyf ansured and sayd, Nay, I warant you; then she say[d tha]y myght make balettes well now, bot ther ys non bot . . . . . de that can do it. Yese, sayd my wyf, Master Wyett by . . . . . sayd trew. . . . . my Lorde my broder wille dy . . . ne I am sure thys was as . . . . tt downe to dener thys day. Wiłłm Kyngston.

f. 222*b. . . . thys day at diner I sent Mr. Nores hys diner, and sent hy . . . . . a knave to hys prest that wayted apon hym in the . . . . . t unto hym, and he ansured hym ag . . . . . ny thyng of my confession he ys worthy to have . . . . . t, I defy hym and also he desyreth to have . . . . . f avowre yf it may be the Kynges plesu[re].

"Wiłłm. [Kyngston]."

Hol. Add.: To Master Secretory.

799. Sir Edwa[rd Baynton] to Mr. Treasurer [Fitzwilliam ?].

Otho, C. x. 209 b. B. M. Singer's Cavendish, II. 225. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 61.

There is much communication that no man will confess anything against her, but only Marke of any actual thing. It would, in my foolish conceit, much touch the King's honor if it should no further appear. I cannot believe but that the other two are as f[ully] culpable as he, but they keep each other's counsel. I think much of the communication which took place on the last occasion between the Queen and Master Norres. Mr. Almoner [told] me that I might speak with Mr. S[ecretary] and you, and more plainly express my opinion in case they have confessed "like wret . . . . all things as they should do than my n . . . . at a point." I have mused much at [the conduct] of Mrs. Margery, who hath used her[self] strangely toward me of late, being her friend as I have been. There has been great friendship of late between the Queen and her. I hear further that the Queen standeth stiffly in her opinion, that she wi[ll not be convicted], which I think is in the trust that she [hath in the o]ther two. I will gladly wait upon you. Greenwich, ... morning. *Signed.*

Mutilated.

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4 May. R. O. **800.** HARRY CAPELL to CROMWELL.

Desires to have in farm the possessions of the small house of nuns called Barrowe,* now granted to the King by this Parliament. The monastery is near his own dwelling-house. Will be glad to recompense Cromwell for his assistance in this. Obley, 4 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

4 May. R. O. **801.** R. MORISON to STARKEY.

I will not thank you now for the pains you take in my causes. I am preparing to come and thank you *coram.* Excuse brevity, I am so busy, and pray deliver this my letter to Mr. Secretary. Venice, 4 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Clariss. viro Thomæ Starchæo, in utroque jure doctori, &c., Londini.

4 [May]. Lamb. M.S. 603. f. 77 a. **802.** IRELAND.

Treaty between lord Leonard Gray and Felom Ruffus O'Neyle, brother of Nelan Magnus O'Neyle, who promises to be the King's faithful subject, to join hostings, &c., 1 May 28 Hen. VIII. Dublin, 4 [May] 28 Hen. VIII.

Lat., contemporary copy, pp. 2.

4 May. R. O. **803.** EDMOND HARVEL to STARKEY.

Asks him to continue sending "vulgar news" and good news of his own success, which Harvel desires both on account of their friendship and Starkey's virtues. Cannot be with him before this new spring following. "Then will I depart, if I should ruinate myself for ever." Is so homesick that he cannot bear absence longer. Venice, 4 May 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Londini.

5 May. R. O. **804.** LONGLAND BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

Received his letters yesterday at 5 p.m., concerning the farm of the prebend of Mariston for Rauff Sadeler. Has written to the incumbent.

If it is true that Norrys has not used himself according to his duty to his sovereign lord, offers Cromwell the stewardship of the University of Oxford, if he will accept so small a fee as 5*l.* When the duke of Suffolk exchanged his lands in Oxfordshire with the King, he gave up the stewardship of Banbury to the behoof of Norris, on condition that in the new grant to Norris he might be joined with him for the longest liver. Advises Cromwell to ask the Duke to give up his interest in it. The fee is only 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Will then give Cromwell a new patent.

Sent him Barnes' book, that when Cromwell's great business of the term is past he might read the "supplication"; and see, besides his charity and discretion, what effect the whole book draws unto.

Sir Swynnerton has been preaching in these parts, and offends the people, for he lacks learning, knowledge of his doctors and discretion, and, as some report, his living is not all the best. He preaches sometimes on work days and twice a day. His sermons are not fruitful, but rather seditious, and he preaches on those doubtful matters which were forbidden to be touched till the determinations were published. When he is told that he ought not to speak of such things, he answers that he knows the King's mind. He resorts to light people and to their houses, who leave their worldly labor and read English books all day, so that they fall into poverty and idleness, and assemble many times together. Wherever this priest preaches they have

* In Somersetshire.

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804. Longland Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell—*cont.*

monition one from another, though it be six or eight miles off, to be with him. There have been robberies lately, and some conjecture they are committed by such idle people. If he had not licence under the King's seal people would not admit him, nor hear him. He was lately but Erisby's clerk, and, the Bishop thinks, was never at a university. He is now gone to London, and would have preached at Wooborn on Holy Rood Day, but Longland occupied the place himself.

A Black Friar at Oxford, named Threder, is deceiving people by conjuration and invocation of spirits for goods lost, and finding goods in the ground. Divers crosses have lately been cast down to dig for money. Suggests that the commissary of Oxford should be ordered to search his chambers for books and send him up. Encloses a copy of a letter from him to one Fisher.

Master Warde, the King's servant, can tell Cromwell about an attempted robbery of a parson at Windsor. One of the suspected persons to whom he spoke said he (Ward) had nought to do or to meddle in Bucks. Advises that Ward should be a justice in Bucks as well as Berks. Wooborn, 5 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **805.** Richard Bulkeley to Cromwell.

Dan Richard Ris, monk of Conwey, N. Wales, is making suit to be abbot. The present abbot opposes it, knowing him to be a wilful and misruled person, who would utterly destroy the abbey. Begs his favor for David Owen, who is meet to be ruler, and to whom the present abbot will resign. If you consent, you shall have 100*l.* for your pains at any day you appoint. I will send you a bill of an annuity of 20*l.* during my life. Denbigh, 5 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **806.** The Earl of Derby's Servants.

Before my Lord Chancellor, Master Secretary, and Master Comptroller, 5 May 28 Hen. VIII. Deposition of Robt. Thornell, servant to the earl of Derby, touching an affray made by one Wasshyngton upon his fellows at Candlemas last. After the first fray upon Washington the two Gerards never strake at him, wherefore my Lord was angry, and put them out of his service, saying if they would not fight they were not meet to serve him. Item, he says he told Mr. Secretary he was sent for Alexander Banester to Lincolnshire before Easter last, to bring up my Lord's rent. Went also to visit his wife, who is but 14 years old. Examined on oath, he denies this deposition.

ii. Deposition of Alex. Banester, reporting his dealings with Thornell in London, who drew his sword upon him in St. Paul's churchyard, and so commenced the fray.

Mostly in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3. *Endd.*

5 May. R. O. **807.** Ordnance at Calais.

Ordnance, artillery, &c., in Calais, viewed by Sir Chr. Morrys, 5 May 28 Hen. VIII., as appears by indentures between him and the Lord Deputy.

The guns number 38, comprising sacres, falcons, culverins, bastard culverins, mortars, and serpentines, some being "Norborgh (Nuremberg) peces." Their positions are on the Lantern Gate, the second tower from the Lantern Gate, Bechamp's Tower, the vault of Our Lady Tower, the tower next to Our Lady Tower, and the new tower next to that, the bulwark

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without Mylke Gate, next the turnpike, the Mount at Dublyn Tower, Dublyn Tower, the three towers next to it, Maides Tower, the mount next Kyrbis Tower, the half tower next to it, the West Brayes next the Water Gate, the three mounts near thereto, and the loops of the said brayes.

In the store house of the said brayes, a great plough garnished with iron, gunstocks, cart bodies, shod wheels, "extres" (axletrees), and a rolling gin.

In the King's foundry, 35 double cannons, demy cannons, portpieces, &c., 110 hand-guns, shovels, tampions, &c.

In the yard of the ordnance house, 25 brass mortars, stone and iron shot, and a sow of lead.

In the same house of ordnance at Bullen Gate, 2,740 good yew bows, others "wrax and nothing worth," bowstrings and arrows, iron shot for "rabykyns" and other cannon, and dice of iron for sacres and hackbusshes, 152 hackbusshes, Flemish halberts, Welsh glaives, "holy water sprinkels," "twibles," shevers of brass, iron lymmer pins, &c., saltpetre, sulphur and coal powder, spear heads, horseshoes and nails, buckets, spades shod with iron, shovels, ropes, lattes galtropes and palyng galtropes, archers' stakes, iron bolts, headstalls, bits, saddletrees, &c.

In the store house, over against the house of ordnance, 16 double cannons, culverins of Hans Pupurtter's* making, and mortars, iron shot, spears unheaded after the North fashion, Cullyn clyfts, &c.

In the whole town, 30 lasts of serpentine powder.

In Portsmouth, 14 cannons, demi-cannons, portpieces, slings and fowlers.

In the tower at Portsmouth, a brass piece of Venice-making, 2 falcons and 2 port pieces, bows, strings, and arrows, bills, morris pikes and archer stakes.

In Rye and the bulwark there, 19 cannons, culverins, and demi-culverins, sacres, portpieces, double serpentines and fowlers, gunpowder, bows, strings, and arrows, black bills, and morris pikes.

Pp. 10.

6 May. **808.** ANNE BOLEYN† to HENRY VIII.

Otho, C. x. 228, B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 111. Burnet, iv. 291.

"Your Grace's displeasure and my imprisonment are things so strange unto me as what to write or what to excuse I am altogether ignorant. Whereas you sent unto me, willing me to confess a truth and so to obtain your favour, by such an one whom you know to be my ancient professed enemy, I no sooner received this message by him than I rightly conceived your meaning; and if, as you say, confessing a truth indeed may procure my safety, I shall with all willingness and duty perform your command." But do not imagine that your poor wife will ever confess a fault which she never even imagined. Never had prince a more dutiful wife than you have in Anne Boleyn, "with which name and place I could willingly have contented myself if God and your Grace's pleasure had so been pleased." Nor did I ever so far forget myself in my exaltation but that I always looked for such an alteration as now; my preferment being only grounded on your Grace's fancy. You chose me from a low estate, and I beg you not to let an unworthy stain of disloyalty blot me and the infant Princess your daughter. Let me have a lawful trial, and let not my enemies be my judges. Let it be an open trial, I fear no open shames, and you will see my innocency cleared or my guilt openly proved; in which case you are at liberty both to punish me as an unfaithful wife, and to follow your affection, already settled on that party for whose sake I am now as I am, "whose name I could somewhile

* Hans Popenruyter of Mechlin. *See* Vol. I.

† That this letter was not really either written or composed by Anne Boleyn, the handwriting and the style alike indicate beyond any reasonable doubt.

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808. ANNE BOLEYN to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

since have pointed unto, your Grace being not ignorant of my suspicion therein." But if you have already determined that my death and an infamous slander will bring you the enjoyment of your desired happiness, then I pray God he will pardon your great sin, and my enemies, the instruments thereof. My innocence will be known at the Day of Judgment. My last request is that I alone may bear the burden of your displeasure, and not those poor gentlemen, who, I understand, are likewise imprisoned for my sake. "If ever I have found favor in your sight, if ever the name of Anne Boleyn has been pleasing in your ears, let me obtain this request, and so I will leave to trouble your Grace any further."

From my doleful prison in the Tower, 6 May.

In an Elizabethan hand. Pp.* 2, *mutilated.*

[6 May.] **809.** [HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.]

R. O. St. P. v. 44.

Has received his letters [dated at ——, the — April†], desiring that their interview might be deferred and held at another place than was agreed both by the English ambassadors with James and by Sir Adam Otterburn. As Henry desired no advantage from this meeting except the satisfaction of their mutual feelings, fears this alteration has been owing to those who would hinder what they dare not directly oppose. Proposes that it should take place at York, as the place most indifferent, 14 days before Michaelmas, or else be deferred to next year.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. *Endd.:* The minutes of the letters for my lord William's return from Scotland, &c.

6 May. R. O. **810.** [HENRY VIII.] to LORD WILLIAM HOWARD and the BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

Perceives by their letters, and by others received from the king of Scots, that he will neither keep his appointment for the meeting at York, which he desires altered to Newcastle, nor at the time agreed. Has written in answer that if he will not have it at York, Henry will defer to another season, but is willing to meet him there 14 days before Michaelmas. You are to solicit his determination in this, and if you find him vary in any point "from our decree and sentence," you are to say that our affairs will not permit us to make any other arrangement; and, without giving them occasion to think that we agreed to it before for any other reason than for our desire of his personal acquaintance, you shall say that next year or some other time the matter can be brought to effect, and take your leave. If they seem willing to agree you are to press them to write it so certainly that there be no more alterations. Westm., 6 May.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. *Endd.:* vith of May. The K. Ma^{tie} to the L. William Howard and the Bishop of St. David's.

6 May. R. O. **811.** SIR E. DON to CROMWELL.

Begs credence for Ralph Kyngyston, who has well studied his suit. Without Cromwell's consideration of his most chargeable service, both in his age as in his "ewyth," will be reduced to beggary. Horssyngdon, 6 May.

Hol. (?), *p.* 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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* Copies of this letter still more modern will be found in Add. MS. 22,587, f. 22, and Harl. MS. 1323, f. 35.

† Crossed through.

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6 May. **812.** Arthur Lord Lisle.

R. O. Acknowledgment by lord Lisle of an obligation with an indenture dated 1 April last, and a letter of attorney dated 2 April, brought by John Husee, one of the King's retinue of Calais, Lisle's attorney, to Sir Wm. Hollis, alderman of London, as his own act and deed signed and sealed by him, 6 May 28 Hen. VIII.

Delivered in the presence of Robt. Mawd as attorney for Sir Wm. Hollis and Thos. Love, constable, and David Woodroff, merchants of the Staple of Calais. *Signed.*

P. 1.

R. O. 2. Robt. Mawd to Sir Wm. Hollis.

Copy of the above, dated 6 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Addressed as* alderman of London and merchant of the Staple of Calais.

6 May. **813.** Jehan Ango to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. I wrote by Riseban that I had done justice in the matter of which you wrote by him, and I desired you to do the like to some Flemings at Dover, who have taken within the liberties of England a prize which had been made by my galleon. I understand the mayor has commenced proceedings. Dieppe, 6 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

6 May. **814.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xiv. 208. B. M. "Mag^ce Domine mi, plurimum observandissime, salutem, etc. . . . . . iiij. Maii, per duos Gallorum tabellarios ad D. Vestram, g . . . . . perscripsi. Cum mercatorum tabellarius nunc discedat . . . . . Germaniam has literas scribere volui. Pontifex . . . . . Latino Juvenale cum cardinale Lothoringio mutavit co . . . . . expectare quousque quid cardinalis Lothoringius c . . . . . egerit cognoscat, quod si fuerit ejusmodi, ut pax . . . . . possit, id est, si Regi Chr^mo placuerit de tertio gen[ito] . . . . . et in Galliam mittet, et ipse statim Bononiam con . . . . . etiam primo decreverat. Lothoringius xx. dierum [spatium] sumpsit, quo tempore promisit, certiorem factum . . . . . de eo quod ipse egerit cum Rege. Hoc Pontifex . . . . . retulit, nec vult interim cardinales animum apr . . . . . amovere, nec ante illud spatium xx. dierum . . . . . cardinali veniam ab urbe secedendi, quemadmodu[m] . . . . . temporibus solent, daturus est.

Proximo concistorio nullum verbum fuit super bull[a] . . . . . indicendi, nondum enim cardinales omnes eam leger[unt] . . . . . protrahitur, sed tamen perficietur. In dies magis . . . . . literis cognoscitur Cæsarem ex hoc concilii n . . . . . Germaniæ benevolentiam sibi conciliasse, per . . . . . sententiam quenque vivere usque ad concilii decreta . . . . ex Germania rediit dominus de Beure, qui idem affirmat . . . diebus in Lombardiam Cæsari advenerunt xv. Germanorum [ve]xilla, et novem vexilla adhuc expectant, et xij. [G]ermanorum millia jam erant cum Antonio Leyva. Habebunt [ig]itur Cæsariani ut ipsi existimant, circiter xx. millia [G]ermanorum. Hispanorum vero numerus, una cum iis, quos Cæsar secum ducit, erit septem millium, præterea sex millia dicunt esse, quæ cum Hispanis triremibus Genuam pervenerunt. Cumque peditibus Italis, quos ducunt Fabritius Maramaus, et Hieronimus Ursinus, erunt in castris Cæsaris xiij. millia peditum Italorum, qua ratione majores erunt Cæsaris vires quam Christianissimi. Hucusque enim Galli sex millia tantum Germanorum habent, Helvetiorum autem octo millia, quæ expectant, nondum venerunt. Propterea existimo Gallos consilium

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814. Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

capturos retinendi Civascum, Taurinum, quæ duo oppida muniunt, et Ivream, et prope Taurinum exercitum habituros. Aliter [e]nim contra Cæsarianos pares non erunt. Hac de causa [Cæs]arem puto sententiam mutasse, ut scilicet Mediolani . . . . . sit quam Mantuæ, ubi decreverat residere. Si enim Mediolani manebit loco opportuniore ac pr . . . . . Nondum auditur Cæsarem ita statuisse, ita . . . . . facturus. Hac de causa, et propterea e . . . . . mihi mandavit singula quæ fierent perscribe . . . . . non discedendum hinc duco antequam hoc lo . . . . . responsum accipiatur, idque ut sciam, num pa . . . . . quemadmodum Pontifex adhuc videtur sperare . . . . . hujusmodi negotium dimittatur. Statui itaque meo[s] familiares in Lombardiam præmittere. Ad meu[m] collegam scripsi, si quid acceperit ex Anglia, . . . mea præsentia sit opus, aliquem ad me per [equos] dispositos mittat. Me enim statim illuc vol . . . . . Interim autem cum nihil agendum sit hic expec[tabo] quosque super hoc negotio certiora intelligantur, ... erit factum, aut dictum quod non intellig . . . . . Cum cardinale Caracciolo locutus sum prou . . . . . literis me facturum scripsi, super illo Phi . . . . . cujus viri improbitatem ostendi, et quædam n . . . . . Romæ egit contra magistrum hospitalis . . . . . nollet hujusmodi nebulones fovere. Cardinalis . . . . . est, se illius causa nihil esse factur[um] . . . . . fecit, ideo fecisse, quoniam regina Hungariæ [Flan]driæ gubernatrix eum suis literis commendaverat. [Sc]ripsi superioribus literis quemadmodum Lothoringius [re] infecta discesserat, propterea quod præscriptum [in] mandatis habebat de Aureliensi tantum agere, aut [om]nem prorsus de pace sermonem tollere. Quod pontifici minime placuit, voluitque Lothoringium ad Christianissimum redire, cumque eo agere, ut ducatum Mediolani pro tertio genito accipere vellet. Quam ob causam Pontifex Bononiam non est amplius iturus nisi ex Lothoringii responso meliora de pace acceperit." Rome, 6 May 1536. *Signed.*

Mutilated. The address is copied by a modern hand on the first sheet.

7 May. **815.** Henry VIII. to the Sheriff of ———.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 256. B. M.

Since the dissolution of the late Parliament matters of high importance have chanced, which render it necessary to discuss the establishment of the succession in a Parliament assembled for that purpose. Writs have been already sent, which the King doubts not he will execute. Desires him to declare to the people that the calling of a Parliament is so necessary, both for the treating of matters tending to their weal and the surety of our person, that they will have cause to think their charge and time, which will be very little and short, well spent. Desires him to take care that persons are elected who will serve, and for their worship and qualities be most meet for this purpose. Westm., 7 May. *Signed with a stamp.*

Add.: The sheriff of our county of ———.

816. Parliament.

Calig. B. vi. 319. B. M.

"The names of such towns as in times past I could have made burgesses of Parliament of in the shire of Sussex."

The town of Horsham, 2; Shoreham, 2; Stenyng, 2; Lewes, 2; Gatton, "where Sir Roger Copley dwelleth," 2.

"As for Reigate, I doubt whether any burgesses be there or not. In all the shires in my commission, save Lancashire, I have put such order that such shall be chosen as I doubt not shall serve his Highness according to his pleasure; and in likewise I did in Norfolk and Suffolk before my last coming thence."

In the hand of Norfolk's clerk, p. 1.

1536.

817. WILLIAM ASSHEBY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cannot thank him sufficiently for his recommendation in his letters to the earl of Huntingdon and others for the election of knights of the shire of Leicester. Will do his best to serve the King, but desires leave to stay at home for some time, as he has been very sick, and is unable to ride without danger. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Cromwell, secretary to our sovereign lord the King. *Endd.*

7 May. **818.** ROBT. [SHERBURN], Bishop of Chichester, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters approving of his desire to resign. Will do what he can to gratify "this Master Dean, your friend." Aldyngbourne, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 May. **819.** SIR. HEN. WIAT to his Son THOS. WIAT.

R. O. Considers himself most unfortunate that he cannot go nor ride without danger to his life, or do his duty to the King in this dangerous time that his Grace has suffered by false traitors. Desires his son to give the King due attendance night and day. "I pray to God give him grace long to be with him and about him that hath found out this matter, which hath been given him of God, and the false traitors to be punished according to justice to the example of others." Alington, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

7 May. **820.** ROLAND LEE, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, JOHN PAKYNGTON, JOHN VERNON, and THOS. HOLTE, to CROMWELL.

R. O. This Council received two letters enclosed, one from the bailiffs of Salop, the other taken from Geoffrey Griffith, the servant of the Chamberlain of North Wales. As the news in this letter is very doleful to this Council and all the liege people of this realm, God forbid it should be true. We desire you to let us know the King's pleasure what shall be done with Geffrey, now in Shrewsbury gaol, and the other named Roland Buckley. Brecknock, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

7 May. **821.** MARY COURTENAY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness towards her since the death of her husband.* Desires that his will may stand in full force, and that the child of which Cromwell has the wardship may remain with her. Has been at Powderham to see what case it was in since the death of her husband. The woods are spoiled, "wheche ys the kyee of the howse (?), for the hedcheges ar sor in dekaye, whech was werye wel." The stuff which should have been of use to the heir is in the keeping of a very simple man. "The plache ys yn Joyles kepynge," who has not sufficient substance to keep it. Desires it be put in the hands of some "credable" person. Cadlay, 7 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

7 May. **822.** LORD LEONARD GRAY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Parliament began here last Monday. Has deferred some things till
St. P. II. 314. the coming of the Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls.

Many Scots have landed in the North, and there are more ready to come. O'Neyl writes fair promises, but it is reported he has made bands with wild

* Sir W. Courtenay.

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822. Lord Leonard Gray to Cromwell—*cont.*

Irish. The Treasurer and others think it well that Gray should furnish his ship to lie in wait for the Scots. Asks that the bearer, Mathew Kyng, may have commission to take up mariners and soldiers for the sea, as there are none good here. Asks him not to believe the untrue reports about him, of which he has heard from Stephen a Parry.

Will never forget Cromwell's counsel. Dublin, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

7 May. **823.** J. Hannaert to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 261. B. M.

* * * It has not been heard here, nor does Hannaert believe, that the king of England has sent to offer men and money to the king of France, but it is true that he is trying to gain the French king against the Emperor by his two ambassadors here. They have told me that he does not wish to come to that (*no quiere venir a ello*), but rather to make a new peace with the Emperor, be reconciled with the Church, and give aid against the Turks, and he has not celebrated a marriage since the death of queen Katharine by any act.† The Princess is treated just as before her mother's death, and the project of marriage for her has cooled (*lo del casamiento esta callado*).

The said king perseveres in his [dis]obedience to the Church, and has got an Act of Parliament to put down abbeys and priories of 800 ducats rent and under. He is taking away all their treasure, gold and jewels.

The ambassador in England writes that an interview between the kings of England and Scotland has been arranged to be held in May at the City of Dorcaque (York), which is far in England. "[Mont]brison en forca." 7 May 1536.

Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy.*

8 May. **824.** Richard Pace.

See Grants in May, No. 5.

8 May. **825.** Sir William Brereton to Cromwell.

R. O. Hears that certain religious houses in Cheshire are to be suppressed. Begs that he may be remembered in consideration of his divers journeys. Brereton, 8 May. *Signed:* Wylliam Brereton, knight.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

8 May. **826.** John Lord Lumley to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you by the bearer, my chaplain, your fee due at Whitsunday next. As you promised me to obtain the King's pardon for all parliaments, I beg you will have me in remembrance, and I shall always be glad to recompense you. I have been so taken in all parts of my body, especially my throat and the "paylles" of my mouth, and have such a boiling heat upon my stomach that it grows very sore. At my manor of the Ile in the bishopric of Durham, 8 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

8 May. **827.** Mayor and Jurates of Sandwich to Henry VIII.

R. O. On Sunday, 7 May, Sir Wm. Latymer, one of the Queen's chaplains, arrived at Sandwich, where he was told that the Queen and others were prisoners in the Tower. He said that he had come from Flanders on her

† "Y no a celebrado matrimonio despuez de la muerte de la Reyna doña Catalina ni otro auto ninguno."

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business, and showed the contents of his budget and purse to the mayor and jurates, as Thos. Boys, one of the King's servants then present, can testify. Enclose a list written by him of the books he had with him, and of others in his mail, which had not yet arrived, but which were to be conveyed to London to one Mrs. Wilkinson. Boys will convey Latymer himself to the King. Sandwich, 8 May.
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

8 May. R. O. **828.** [LORD LISLE] to HENRY VIII.
Complains of his inability to support the expense of keeping up a household and entertaining foreign ambassadors, &c. Calais, 8 May 28 Hen. VIII.
Copy. In Husey's hand. P. 1. *Endd.*

8 May. R. O. **829.** [LORD LISLE] to CROMWELL.
Has been at no little charge since coming here "by reason that no man here is ordinarily charged with household, but only I, whereunto any haunt or great resort had been and is made, and in especial when any ambassador or other great personage doth hither from any foreign country repair." Has so long borne the same he can bear it no longer, unless the King have some respect for him. "And seeing there are many things now in his gracious disposition and hands by reason of the most mischievous, heinous, and most abominable treasons against his most gracious and royal Crown and person committed, I wholly trust that his Grace, being good lord unto me, will vouchsafe to employ some part of those same upon me, which I do well know may so much the rather be obtained by your good mediation and furtherance." Will see to it that he shall think he has served a gentleman. Wishes to know his mind by the bearer, "to whom I have delivered a letter which I have written to the King's Highness." Calais, 8 May.
Draft in Hussey's hand, p. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of Mr. Secretary's letter.

8 May. R. O. **830.** BRION to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.
Thanks him for his advice to the person he lately sent to Calais about the fishery. Sends the bearer again about it. Havre de Grace, 8 May. *Signed.*
P.S.—Begs him to help the bearer, Jaques Grotier, for his sake.
Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

8 May. Add. MS. 8715, f. 247. B. M. **831.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to MONS. AMBROGIO.
The French show themselves very cordial towards the Pope. They say they are aware of the Emperor's preparations for war, but theirs are greater.
The English of late seemed more ready to have friendship with the Emperor than otherwise. Various persons, and even the Imperial ambassador, have letters from England, stating that the King has recalled to the Council three or four who were dismissed (*rimessi*, qu. *rimossi?*) because they were considered favorable to the Church. He is content that the clergy shall preach as formerly, approving of purgatory, the adoration of saints, pilgrimages, and other things which he had forbidden. This King shows a great desire to bring him back to obedience to the Holy See, if possible, but has not much trust in him. The bailly of Troyes is now being sent back from thence.
Ital., modern copy, pp. 4. *Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio. Da Montbrison, li 8 Maggio 1536.

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9 May. **832.** SURVEYORS OF CROWN LANDS.
See GRANTS in MAY, No. 6.

9 May. **833.** HENRY VIII. to the EARL OF ESSEX.
Titus, B. I. 406. B. M. Commanding him to repair to the King to treat of matters relating to the surety of his person, his honor, and the tranquillity of the realm. Westm., 9 May. *Signed with a stamp.*
P. 1. *Add.*

834. NOBLEMEN [to be summoned to a COUNCIL ?]*
R. O. My lord of Norfolk, my lord of Suffolk, marquis of Exeter. Earls of Oxford, Arundel, Westmoreland, Essex, Derby, Worcester, Sussex, Huntingdon. Lords Lawarre, Awdeley, Montague, Matravers, Morley, Cobbeham, Clynton, Powes, Sandes, Wyndesor, and Mordaunt.
P. 1. *Endd.:* Names of divers lords.

R. O. 2. A list of gentlemen, probably drawn up the same time as the preceding.
Sir Anthony B[rowne], Sir John Russell, Sir Wm. Kyngeston, Sir John Gage, Sir John Dudley, Peter Mewtas, Ant. Kyngeston, Sir John Seyntlowe, Sir Rice Maunsell, John Salisbery, Sir Wm. Brereton, Ric. Candisshe, Mr. Gostwike, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wriothesley, Raff Sadlier, Mr. Palmer, knight porter of Calais, Sir Wm. Pikeryng, Philip Denys, John Pye, Mr. Coffen, Mr. Barmeston, John Carre, Sir Edmond Bedyngfeld, Sir Edw. Chamberlayne, Wm. Gunson.
P. 1. *Endd.:* [Names] of divers [gente]lmen.

10 May. **835.** NICHOLAS [SHAXTON], Bishop of Sarum, to CROMWELL.
R. O. I have received your letter for the reversion of the chantership of the church of Sarum. I am mindful of the many kind offices you have done me, especially in promoting me to the bishopric, and my inability to make any return. As to the promise of Mr. Lupset's prebend, promised you for your friend, it was but little. For your present desire you shall have it, if we two live to see the voidance of the room. I had intended it, however, for the King. Remmesbury, 10 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 May. **836.** ARTHUR RUSSHE to CROMWELL.
R. O. I beg your favor both for such lands as my father hath purchased since my marriage, and the moveables. He cannot deny your request. We have children, and, if their lives are spared, it may be advancement to them. 10 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 May. **837.** SIR JOHN DUDDELEY to LADY LISLE.
R. O. Asks her to speak to her husband that the bearer may have the next vacant soldier's room. Is sure there is no need to write the news, for all the world knows them by this time. Today Mr. Norres, Mr. Weston, William a Brearton, Markes, and lord Rocheforde were indicted, and on Friday they will be arraigned at Westminster. The Queen herself will be condemned by Parliament. Wednesday, 10 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

* Very probably this paper refers to the intended Council for which the preceding summons was issued, and which is referred to in lord Latimer's letter of 12 May following.

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10 May. **838.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 248b. B. M.

News came yesterday from England that the King had caused to be arrested the Queen, her father, mother, brother, and an organist with whom she had been too intimate. If it be as is reported, and as the cardinal Du Bellay has given him to understand, it is a great judgment of God. Hears that that King has so bound himself to this king (Francis), that he hopes, if it is so, that the Pope will regain him by means of these people (the French), because Madame Madalena ought reasonably to be given to him. The King is going seven leagues hence, but intends to return. The ambassadors are staying by order of the Grand Master.

Ital., p. 1. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio. Da Suoyeu, li 10 Maggio 1536.

R. O. ii. Extract from the original letter in the Vatican. Dated Suryeu le Contal (Sury le Comtat), 10 May 1536.

11 May. **839.** Cromwell.

See Grants in May, No. 8.

11 May. **840.** Sir Henry Wiat to Cromwell.

R. O. Received his letter on the 10th, and thanks him for the comfortable articles therein touching his son Thomas and himself. Asks Cromwell when it shall be the King's pleasure to deliver him, to show him "that this punishment that he hath for this matter is more for the displeasure that he hath done to God otherwise," and to admonish him to fly vice and serve God better. Alington, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

11 May. **841.** Archbp. of York to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter for the collation of Sir Geo. Wynslaye to the prebend of Beckingham in Southwell. About half a year ago, it being reported that Geo. Savage, the incumbent, was dead, gave it to one of his chaplains, and, on the report proving to be false, promised it to him when vacant. Has not yet given him anything, though he does right good service. Asks Cromwell to allow him to have it. If he looks no better after his chaplains than he has hitherto done, it will be hard to get any. "Some men study to hearken where any man of great age hath anything of my gift, and then to sue to you or to some other to write to me, and so my poor chaplains may think that I am neither kind ne good master to them." Will remember Cromwell's kinsman with some better thing. Cawod, 11 May 1536. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

11 May. **842.** John Abbot of Circeter to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letters touching the stewardship of the monastery of Circeter which Mr. Norris had, and Sir Will. Kingston should have had before him. On the news we have had from the country, and intimations by Sir Will. Kingston's friends, we have promised it to him when it is void. Circeter, 11 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

[11 May.] **843.** Sir William Poulet to Cromwell.

R. O. My lord of Norfolk showed me that he had no knowledge that the indictment was found, and asked me whether the parties should proceed to their trial or not. I told him I knew not. As to Commissioners he said he

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843. Sir William Poulet to Cromwell—*cont.*

knew not how many were required, nor whether they ought to be barons or not. Therefore he could not tell whom to name; and if he knew, yet he would name none till he learned the King's pleasure. So he willed me to advertise you. Hampton Court, Thursday night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 May. **844.** Henry VIII. and Sir Thomas More.

Add. MS. 21,982. B. M.

Italian poem by Zanobio Ceffino on the heresy of the king of England and the death of Sir Thomas More, with a dedication to Signor Baldasar da Pescia, dated Rome, 11 May 1536.

In 93 *stanzas of* 8 *lines each.*

Begins: "Non vi sdegnate, O sacro sante Muse."

11 May. **845.** Convocation.

Wake's State of the Church, App. 224.

Letters addressed by John bishop of London to Hugh Corey [*qu.* Coren?] LL.D., vicar-general of the bp. of Hereford during his absence abroad, to summon the clergy of that diocese to a convocation to be holden at St. Paul's on Friday, 9 June, to treat of matters relating to the security and defence of the Church. 11 May 1536.

11 May. **846.** Jehan Ango to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O.

Riseban will tell you what he has done about the prisoners of whom you wrote. I have granted him everything for 160 cr. of the sun. I beg you to send me the number and names of your hoys that there may be no dispute. I wrote to you lately by Riseban to do me justice about a prize taken by the Flemings within the liberties of the King your master. I am told it has been given up to the captor. Dieppe, 11 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

11 May. **847.** William Clyfton to [Cromwell].

Vit. B. xxi. 163. B. M.

"After my most humble commendations, these sh[all be] . . . . . of my Lord's* arrival here in Frankford, which . . . . . last, where he have continued and doth yet, how be it . . . . . departed the day of making hereof out of Frankford, ... or the Council departed they came to my Lord's lodgi[ng] . . . . . of my Lord. Other news I know not of, but if it like your mast[ership] . . . . . that the 10th day of this present the learned men of Stratzbrowgh, ... be these, Jasper Hedio, Martynus Bucerus, Fabricius Capito, with the ler[ned men] of Frankfford, Zuric, Berne, Constance, Basell, Memming, Ulm, Scaffhusse, [and] Ausburch, which be of the evangeli and use the ceremonies and laws of Swyngles, which be contrary to Doctor Marteyn Lewther and his law and constitu[tions] and those of his part, as Saxony, Hessen, and other great cities and towns, met at Isenake in the land of Duryng, "to make and take a way for both parties" how to use their ceremonies and other constitutions, that the common people shall not murmur and grudge their conscience at seeing one of one part and another of another part, and one learned man writing against another. If this agreement can take effect, I think it will do much good. I beg you to pardon my boldness in writing, but it is chiefly to acknowledge my duty to

* Perhaps Foxe, bishop of Hereford. *See* Thorneton's letter, 24 May, *post.*

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you, and to desire you to continue your goodness to me and my poor wife. My wife will deliver you a poor remembrance, which is the best thing I can find in these parts. Frankford, 11 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated.*

12 May. R. O. **848.** TRIAL OF WESTON, NORRIS, AND OTHERS.*

Special commission of Oyer and Terminer for Middlesex to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, John earl of Oxford, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, Rob. earl of Sussex, Will. lord Sandys, Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, Sir Will. Paulet, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lister, Sir John Porte, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, Sir Thos. Englefeld, and Sir Will. Shelley. Westm., 24 April 28 Hen. VIII.

ii. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of the grand jury at Westminster on Wednesday, 10 May next. Dated 9 May 28 Hen. VIII.—Grand jury panel annexed, 16 sworn.

iii. Indictment found in Middlesex against Anne Boleyn, &c. as in No. 876, with marginal note stating that it was sent before the duke of Norfolk as steward of England, *hac vice*, as regards all matters touching the Queen and lord Rochford.

iv. The justices' precept to the constable of the Tower to bring up Sir Fras. Weston, Hen. Noreys, Will. Bryerton, and Mark Smeton, at Westminster, on Friday next after three weeks of Easter. Westm., 10 May 28 Hen. VIII.—With reply of the Constable endorsed.

v. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Middlesex for the return of the petty jury for the trial of Hen. Noreys, Will Bryerton, and Sir Fras. Weston [here follows an erasure which evidently contained the name of Mark Smeaton]. Westm., 12 May 28 Hen. VIII.—With panel annexed.

vi. Special commission of Oyer and Terminer for Kent, to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, John earl of Oxford, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Rob. earl of Sussex, Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, Sir Will. Paulet, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir John Porte, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Thos. Englefeld, and Sir Will. Shelley. Westm., 24 April 28 Hen. VIII.

vii. The justices' precept to the sheriff of Kent for the return of the grand jury at Deptford, on Thursday, 11 May. *Endd.* by Sir Edw. Wotton, sheriff.—Panel of grand jury annexed.

viii. Indictment found in Kent, as in No. 876, with memorandum in margin, as in section iii.

ix. Record of the sessions holden Friday after three weeks of Easter 28 Hen. VIII. before the above justices. Noreys, Bryerton, Weston, and Smeton were brought up in the custody of the constable of the Tower, when Smeton pleaded guilty of violation and carnal knowledge of the Queen, and put himself in the King's mercy. Noreys, Bryerton, and Weston pleaded Not guilty. The jury return a verdict of Guilty, and that they have no lands, goods, or chattels.

Judgment against all four as in cases of treason; execution to be at Tyburn.

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* *See* Report III. of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. II., 242. The whole of these proceedings have been printed by Mr. Douglas Hamilton, in the Appendix to Vol. I. of Wriothesley's Chronicle (Camden Soc.).

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848. Trial of Weston, Norris, and others—*cont.*

The above file of documents is endorsed: "Sessiones Comitatuum Middlesexiæ et Kanciæ primo tentæ apud villam Westmonasterii in comitatu Midd. coram Thoma Audeley, milite, Cancellario Angliæ, et aliis, &c., et secundo tentæ apud Depford in comitatu Kanciæ coram Johanne Baldewyn, milite et aliis, anno regni Regis Henrici VIII. vicesimo octavo."

849. Ric. Thomas to William Brierton, of the King's Privy Chamber.

R. O. Complaining that his brother Greffeth cannot obtain his farm at Le Yardley, for Page and Rygley will not allow him to have it.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated.* The names "Robert Barbare" and "Rychard Cholmundeley" are written on the back.

12 May. **850.** Longland Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his letters dated 9 May. The Friar is in hold. Sir Swynnerton is either in London or in Essex. Sends a patent of the university for the stewardship, with a "window" for the name and date. Hopes he will take the office. Will send him the office of Banbury as soon as his clerk comes home. Encloses the answer of a friar who was sent to him by Sir Wm. Wyndesore for certain words he spoke in a fury and now repents of. He deserves some punishment. Will not forget Master Sadeler's matter. Wooborn, 12 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

12 May. **851.** John Lord Latymer to Cromwell.

R. O. It is reported here that lords shall be sent for to come up shortly. I beg you will have me excused by reason of business in Worcestershire. I have been at every prorogation and session of the last Parliament since it began, which has been very painful and chargeable to me. Snape, in the north parts of Yorkshire, 12 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

12 May. **852.** John Hobbys, Sheriff of Canterbury, to Cromwell.

R. O. Held "the county" at Canterbury on the 11 May by virtue of the King's writ of summons to Parliament. There were over 80 persons present, who unanimously chose two burgesses, viz., John Starky, chamberlain and alderman of the city, and Chr. Levyns, common clerk of the same. After the election the mayor showed him a letter directed to himself and the writer by Cromwell and my Lord Chancellor, desiring that John Briggys and Robert Darknall "should fulfil the said rooms." Regrets that he was not made aware of the King's pleasure in time. 12 May.

Hol., p. 1, *long sheet. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

12 May. **853.** Queen Margaret to Henry VIII.

R. O. Wrote at great length by lord William's post, called Brown, but has
St. P. v. 43. had no answer. Begs him to consider her true heart, of which she hopes lord William and the Bishop have assured him. Wishes to know his whole mind about the meeting as soon as possible, and whether she shall be welcome to come and visit him. If Henry do not agree to her son's last proposal will be glad to visit him herself. Edinburgh, 12 May.

Hol. Add. Sealed. Endd.

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12 May. **854.** Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. On behalf of the bearer, who has been sore troubled to his utter undoing unless Lisle will make him a victualler in his retinue. Today Mr. Norres and such other as you know are cast, and the Queen shall go to her judgment on Monday next. I have delivered the King your letters. I wonder your Lordship did not write to me that I might have made suit for you. Westm., 12 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

12 May. **855.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I delivered your letter to Mr. Secretary, who promises to be your very friend. I could not see the King, but delivered his letter through Sir John Russell, who promises to consult with Mr. Secretary on your behalf; but there is no time to make suit till the matters now in hand be overblown. As to the friar (Mr. Secretary would they were all at the Devil), he shall be rid, but it will be tomorrow ere I have the letter for his despatch, which Goodall will bring, who will depart tomorrow night. You may tell Mr. Porter, Mr. Treasurer will meddle with no matter till this business be rid. Today Mr. Norrys, Weston, Bryerton, and Markes have been arraigned, and are judged to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. They shall die tomorrow or Monday. Anne the queen, and her brother, shall be arraigned in the Tower, some think tomorrow, but on Monday at furthest, and that they will suffer there immediately "for divers considerations, which are not yet known." Mr. Payge and Mr. W[y]at are in the Tower, but it is thought without danger of life, though Mr. Payge is banished the King's court for ever. A new Parliament is summoned to commence on Thursday in Whitsun week. Walter Skynner comes over to your Lordship with my Lord Chancellor's letters, to summon you and lord Grey, but you will not go without further licence. Here is one Hall, serjeant-at-arms, who desires much to speak with Mr. Degory Graynfyld. London, 12 May.

Mr. Rossell sent his servant, the bearer, to me while I was writing. Please write some kind letter to Mr. Russell and Mr. Hennage, and write again to Mr. Secretary.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

12 May. **856.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have written to my lord, and will write to you more at length by Goodalle tomorrow night. Mr. Basset is merry, and here is no danger of death; but he shall hence on Sunday at furthest. I have delivered Skut 5*l.* Your gowns will not be ready till tomorrow night. I send a letter which Geo. Rolle says came out of Devonshire, and another from him to my Lord, touching your matter with my lord Daubeney. Mr. Sulyard says plainly he may sell the woods, and if you wish them you had better buy them of him; also that you had better entertain him with fair words, loving letters, and presents. You should get one about him to give ear in all his affairs if he mean to do you displeasure. Mr. Wyndsor is not yet come. "He keepeth his old wont, that is, the Whitsun holidays and the sending of my Lord's money are all one." London, 12 May.

I left the 20*l.* for my Lord's liveries at Canterbury with Roger Welles, who has good skill in cloth, and, if he and Rob. Cottgrave like them, to deliver him the money 10 days before Whitsuntide, at Dover.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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12 May. **857.** Ric. Strete to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 236. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 127.

According to your letters dated *penultimo die Aprilis*, I have been at Calwich, and taken an inventory of the goods of that house by indenture, committing the custody of everything to the abbot of Rowceter, two miles thence, one of whose brethren remains at Calwich "to oversee them who hath kept the sequester since the departure of the late prior." Gives a statement of the valuation of the goods and lands: Total of the former, 117*l.* 4*s.* 10*d*; demesne lands, 23*s.* 10*d.*; other tenements, 17*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; parish church of Glaston appropriate to the monastery, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "In these is no hard pennyworth:" the buildings are in good repair. Has discharged unfit persons, and left such as be good husbands. The first founder was Nich. Gresley, in whose title Mr. Longford now claims. Divers benefactors have given lands to the house; such as my Lord Steward, Sir Henry Saucheverell, Mr. Oker, and their ancestors. The collectors have almost made an end in the four archdeaconries mentioned in your letter, viz., Coventry, Derby, Stafford, and Salop. As far as I can see, there is no denying; but I have not heard from the collector of the archdeaconry of Chester. Mr. Parson Molenex told me this week that the collector asked him for no money nor gave him warning: I shall ascertain by whose fault. Lichfield, 12 May.

Hol., pp. 2.

12 May. **858.** The Commissioners [for Monasteries] in Northamptonshire to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. f. 209. B. M. Wright's Supp., 129. Ellis, 1 Ser. ii. 72.

We have executed the King's commission, beginning at Chacombe, whence we repaired to Assheby, and after tarrying one day repaired to Catesby nunnery by occasion of sickness. We found the house in very perfect order, the prioress a wise, discreet, and religious woman, with nine devout nuns under her, as good as we have ever seen. The house stands where it is a great relief to the poor, as we hear by divers trustworthy reports. If any religious house is to stand, none is more meet for the King's charity and pity than Catesby. We have not found any such elsewhere. Before labour be made to its detriment with the King, show him these letters, till we have time to inform you of our full certificates. Catesby, 12 May. *Signed:* Edmond Knyghtley—John Lane—George Giffard—Robert Burgoyn.

P. 1.

12 May. **859.** Ireland.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 78a.

Treaty between lord Leonard Gray and Charles McYncrosse Cavenagh, *alias* McMurgho, who promises to be the King's faithful subject, to pay usual tributes, join the Deputy with soldiers, to redress damages, to submit his quarrel with Edmund Duffe McDonaghe, and Arthur his son, to the Deputy and Council, &c. Dublin, 12 May 28 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Contemporary copy. Pp. 3.

12 May. **860.** Chr. Mont to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. vii. 652.

Knows that Cromwell will hear everything from the ambassador's letters, but his duty to his patron does not allow him to let this courier go without a letter from him. Great numbers, both of cavalry and infantry, are being enlisted for the Emperor in Italy. Was at Mentz on the 5th, and saw lords Iselstein and Buren with 400 horse on their way to the muster at Spires on the 9th, and heard that 1,400 horse had been levied in Lower Germany. Met yesterday a man from Mentz, who said that squadrons of

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cavalry were going to Italy every day. Did not think much of those he saw. They were all under 20, and so unused to war that their armour and spears were sent on by the Rhine. The horses, too, were poor. From this part of Germany 800 horse will be led by Hartman a Croenberg, and Hans Hilgen, to muster at Norlingen on the 15th. These troops are good. Volfgang, the count palatine, will follow with 500 horse from Heidelberg. Twenty-two *vexilla* of infantry have already been sent to Italy, and more are being enlisted. Hears that all the Swiss may be induced to fight for France,—the evangelical cantons, lest the Emperor should restore the duke of Savoy, and subject Geneva to him again. The papistical cantons have long wished to serve with France, but dare not send out men for fear of the evangelicals, who are stronger. It is reported that the Emperor will await the result of the war at Trent. Ferdinand will remain at Isbruck. Would wish to be somewhere nearer Italy so as to get news. Complains of poverty, and asks for aid. Does not know what house to go to except Nicholas, the astronomer, who is poor and a miser. Has been ordered by Cranmer (?) (*Reverendissimi*) to go to the duke of Saxony, a journey of 100 German miles. Frankfort, 12 May 1536.

Pp. 3. *Hol. Lat. Add. Endd.*

12 May. Vit. B. xiv. 210. B. M.

861. Richard Pate to Lord Lisle.

"[You] shall understand that news for this pres[ent] . . . . . [the card.] of Lorraine lately passed towards Rome in post . . . . . speaking with the Emperor at Sena, and returned . . . . . of this present in Lucca, where he had audience, ... all that night and the morrow not upon post horses accompanied th . . . . . the town, riding that night to Petra Sancta, where they . . . . . the Emperor, and so to a town named Lerida, where he . . . . . so go home by water. The Emperor and he rode very mery[ly together, but] it is not known whether it shall be peace or war . . . . . they say here the Frenchmen labor instantly for p[eace] . . . . . very hard and difficile to be entreated therein, who mak[eth] . . . . . toward Milan and the camp. It is reckoned marvellous . . . . . great power and aid of the Italians and what by moo and grea[t] . . . . . Almains (who wholly gather themself and come down toward . . . . . what by Spaniards, which be all steryde and ready at a . . . . . they say, there is lately found such a vein of silver as . . . . . and great plenty of gold comen from thence. Within the . . . . . hence in post Mons. de Reux, the great master and chamberlain . . . . . Mons. de Conde, captain of his Almains, as it is said, t . . . . . in Flanders and such their countries. The marquis de Guasto [is captain of] the footmen; the duke de Alva of the horsemen, and the duke . . . . . shall be captain-general of the field. The Pope, they say, as . . . . . his Consistory, before we departed Rome, is in journey towa[rd] . . . . . [to make] peace, if it be possible, between these two princes. Now [there resteth no]thing, but to require your Lordship that this bearer may pass . . . . . [con]venient." Lucca, 12 May 1536.

Hol. Mutilated. Add. Endd.

13 May. R. O. St. P. v. 46.

862. Lord William Howard and Bishop Barlow to Henry VIII.

Have done their best to execute the King's commission to the king of Scots. Wonder at the delay of the post they sent to inform the King of his inconstancy. Are convinced James delays the meeting only that the King may break it off. He has sent Master John Thornton to Rome to get a brief forbidding him to meet with Henry. The Queen is much displeased

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862. Lord William Howard and Bishop Barlow to Henry VIII. —*cont.*

at her son, who says she has received gifts from Henry to betray him. James will not be dissuaded from marrying the divorced gentlewoman. Murray is discharged of his wardenship, which is given to Huntley. The bishop of Aberdeen and those of that embassy are out of favor. The lairds of Bucklough and Sesforth are released from prison. A great council is now assembled, and James is to be here on Tuesday next. Edinburgh, 13 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

13 May. **863.** Lord William Howard and Bishop Barlow to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. v. 47.

Heavy news have been sent from Sir Adam Otterbourne to the King, to the no small joy of the Scots, especially of the clergy, our capital enemies, viz., of the imprisonment of the Queen, &c. Would like to know the truth. James has no intention of fulfilling his promise to the King about the interview. The Queen is weary of Scotland, and would like to come to England. The Lord Treasurer is out of favor, &c. Although we have not succeeded as we hoped, we shall be glad to return if allowed. Enclose copy of the treaty between Francis and the king of Scots for the marriage which is now frustrate. Edinburgh, 13 May. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. (*erroneously*): "Anno xxvii."

13 May. **864.** Earl of Northumberland to Cromwell.

Otho, C. x. 221. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 113. Burnet, vi. 167.

I perceive by Raynold Carnaby that there is supposed a pre-contract between the Queen and me; "whereupon I was not only heretofore examined upon my oath before the archbishops of Canterbury and York, but also received the blessed sacrament upon the same before the duke of Norfolk and other the King's highness' council learned in the spiritual law, assuring you, Mr. Secretary, by the said oath and blessed body, which afore I received and hereafter intend to receive, that the same may be to my damnation if ever there were any contract or promise of marriage between her and me." Newington Green, 13 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*
Mutilated. Add.

13 May. **865.** J. Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Here is no good to be done, neither with the King nor with any of his Council, till matters now had in hand be fully achieved. Mr. Secretary had no leisure to despatch the letter for the Friar's delivery. It is useless suing to Mr. Treasurer till he have more leisure. It is believed this matter will be rid by the end of next week. Here are so many tales I cannot tell what to write. This day, some say, young Weston shall scape, and some that none shall die but the Queen and her brother; others, that Wyat and Mr. Payge are as like to suffer as the others. The saying now is that those who shall suffer shall die when the Queen and her brother go to execution; but I think they shall all suffer. If any escape, it will be young Weston, for whom importunate suit is made. It is rumoured that Harry Webbe has been taken in the West country, and put in hold for the same cause. By Wednesday* all will be known. Sir Thos. Cheyne is named lord warden, some say by Mr. Secretary's preferment. My lord of Richmond is chamberlain of Chester and N. Wales, and Mr. Harry Knyvet, constable of Beaumaris. If Mr. Secretary keep promise your Lordship shall have something. Today Mr. Russell was in very sad communication with Mr. Whethill. I

* May 17.

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fear I have taken a wrong pig by the ear, but I shall know by his preferring of your affairs ere long. Mr. Brian is chief gentleman of the privy chamber, and shall keep the table. There is plain saying that the King will assign the groom of the stole from time to time at his pleasure. I trust you will remember Mr. Secretary with wine and letters, and also Mr. Hennage. The King comes not to Dover at this time. There shall be both burgesses and knights of the shire for Calais. Give credence to Goodall, and keep secret what he tells you. London, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 May. R. O. **866.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I wrote yesterday by a messenger from Sir John Russell to my lord, Mr. Sulyard and your other friends here advise you to have a privy friend with lord Daubeney, and give him a good fee; also that you and my lord write friendly letters to his Lordship. If your Ladyship do not buy the woods he must be allowed to make his profit of them. You will receive your two gowns by Goodall. Mr. Basset's gown is fitting for him. I have given him the 5*l.*, and he will go tomorrow to the country.

"Madam, I think verily, if all the books and chronicles were totally revolved, and to the uttermost persecuted and tried, which against women hath been penned, contrived, and written since Adam and Eve, those same were, I think, verily nothing in comparison of that which hath been done and committed by Anne the Queen; which, though I presume be not althing as it is now rumoured, yet that which hath been by her confessed, and other offenders with her by her own alluring, procurement, and instigation, is so abominable and detestable that I am ashamed that any good woman should give ear thereunto. I pray God give her grace to repent while she now liveth. I think not the contrary but she and all they shall suffer." John Williams has promised me some cramp-rings for you. Skutt does not see how to do any good in the matter you showed me of at my departing. London, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

13 May. Grynæi Epistolæ, 21. **867.** JOHN CLAIMOND to SIMON GRYNÆUS.

Received your letters yesterday, in reading which I had some difficulty, owing to your bad writing and my weak sight. The hindrance to printing the work caused by the confusion of war will do no harm except the loss of time. I do not wish you to insert anything, as you suggest, to my memory. Spare my slowness in writing and my old age. I have not yet received the copy of Lactantius which you say you sent with your letter. Bebelius writes that he intends to send some authors to be printed at London in a few days. If so, I will prepare my trifles upon Pliny, which may be read by the young, even if the learned disregard them. Salute Erasmus in my name when you see him. Oxford, 3 Id. Maias.

Lat.

R. O. **868.** SIR RALPH LANGFORTH to HENRY VIII.

Petition for a grant of the farm of Stoke Bardolf, Gedling, Shelfford, and Carleton, late in the holding of Henry Norris, parcel of lord Lovell's lands.

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. **869.** SIR FRANCIS WESTON.

Debts owing by Sir Francis Weston at the time of his death, "as more plainly appeareth by a bill of the particulars written with his own hand."

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869. Sir Francis Weston—*cont.*

Creditors:—My cousin Dyngley with my father, John Horseman, Barnarde my father's cook, Mr. Harve, Farfax, John Rutter, Wyngfyld, Browne the draper, Domyngo, Genenes (Jennings?), the page of the chamber, Peter Hoseer, Hocrofte, my lord of Wiltshire, William Horant, Pope, Bradbe the broderer, Brydges my tailor, Parson Robynson, "a poor woman that Hannesley of the tennis play had married for balls I cannot tell how much," Cornelius the goldsmith, Harde Derman at the gate, Henry Semer, Mr. Bryan, the King for 40*l.* and 50 mks., Mr. Locke, Henry Parcar, page, Thomas Dyer, Sir William Peccarynge, William the broderer for 35*l.*, "whereon he has a gown, a coat, and a doublet of cloth of gold," my sadler, George Node, my shoemaker, Ambrose Barcar, Codale at Greenwich, Crester my barber, Richard Gresscham, Percake of the stable, Chr. Melyner, Askewe in Watlyngstrete, my lady Mosgrave 50*l.* whereon she has plate of mine, Jocelyne that was Mr. Norreys servant, John Norres, Secheper that playeth at the dice, Temple the fletcher, the King's broderer. Total, 925*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

"Father and mother and wife, I shall humbly desire you, for the salvation of my soul, to discharge me of this bill, and for to forgive me of all the offences that I have done to you, and in especial to my wife, which I desire for the love of God to forgive me, and to pray for me: for I believe prayer will do me good. God's blessing have my children and mine.

"By me, a great offender to God."

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

870. Offices.

R. O. List of persons appointed to offices.

My lord of Richmond, the chamberlainship of . . . . . ; Mr. Secretary, the lieutenantship of the forest of . . . . . ; Rauf Sadler, the site of the abbey of Lesnez, with the fishing; Mr. Cofferer (surrendering 40 mks. annuity), "the lordships of Echells, Alderlaye, and Aldeforde, with the stewardship of Longdondale, as Brereton had the same, paying 100*l.* yearly"; T. Wryothesley, the gravership of the Tower; Henry Knevet and Richard Bulkeleye, the constableship and captainship of Beaumaris, with 40 mks. a year over and above 500 mks.; Richard Hill, the collectorship of the subsidy in the port of London; Edm. Ashfeld, the keeping of the manor and park of Ewelme; Sir Piers Dutton, the stewardship of Haulton and the rangership of Delamere forest; . . . . . ame, the park, lordship, and township of Shotwyk, at 24*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year; Percival Harte, sheriffwick of Flintshire; Sir John Brudges and Thomas Brudges, the keeping of the manor and park of Langley, the stewardship of Mynster Lovel, Burford, Shipton, Spellesbury, Langley, the bailiwick of Chadlington, the four bailiwicks called the Eight Walks in Whichewood, the rangership and laundership of Whichwood, the woodwardship of Chadworth, and the keeping of Cornbury park; Lord Morley, the stewardship of Hatfield; James Michell, the keeping of the "forayn" woods of Killingworth; A. Flamok, "the constableship of the castle . . . . . with the keeping of the park and th . . . . . of the liberty of the duchie."

In Wriothesley's hand. Mutilated, pp. 3. *Endd.:* Names of divers offices, A° xxvii°.

871. Cromwell's Remembrances.

Titus, B. I. 444. B. M. "First for answer to be made to my lord Lyzle and letters to be written for the expelling of the Emperor's subjects." For answer to the Emperor's ambassador.

Bills be signed for Pylston, Leson, Starkey, my lord of Sussex, and Robinson, for Bothombar. Folgeambys warrant to be signed. Letters to

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be written into Ireland, for a motion to be made in the Parliament for the King's great charges. Bills to be signed for Mr. Cofferer and Sir Thos. Wharton. A remembrance that all Mr. Nores' patents may be searched out. To remember the bishop of Llandaff's deliverance; the jewel; Besse Darell; Henry Knyvette's letters to Mr. Weston, and to young Weston's wife; Henry Knyvette's bills for the offices and the annuity. For the things that shall be done in the Parliament. An Act for the attainder of those that be perjured in Yorkshire. To remember the jury in Devonshire; my lady Guldeforde; Dotton and Done for Delamer; Sir Edw. Seymour; to call for the evidence of the house at Keyew for my lady Seymour; the master of the horse; John Parker for the lands of Fulham; Dr. Tregonnell; the Charter-house in London.

The demesnes of the Holte Castle* with the weyr Houke and other pasture in Bromfeld is worth, a year, 19*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The horsemill and the town of the Holte, 33*s.* 4*d.* The stewardship of Bromfeld and Yale, 20*l.* The receivership there, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The master forestership, 3*l.* The office of serjeant of peace, 4*l.* The office of improver, 60*s.* 10*d.* The keepership of Marsheley Park, 60*s.* 10*d.*

†Tregyan, 700*l.* Dudeley, 700*l.* Jenney, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—400*l.* John Williams, 300*l.* The prior of Winchester, 400*l.*—200*l.* Dr. Leyton, 100*l.* —200*l.* Arthur Darcy, 100*l.* Sir Edw. Seymour, 300*l.*—200 mks. Sir John Gage, 200*l.*—666*l.* 13*s.* Sir Wm. Gascoyne, 4,000*l.* Sir Wm. Berkley, 120*l.*

Sir John Russell, 100*l.* Thos. Wyatt, 100*l.* Karew, Souche, and Rogers, 60*l.* The grower, 40*l.* The abbot of the Vale Ryall, 200*l.* The prior of Gisborowe, 100*l.* Nicholas Statham, 100*l.* Lady Lucy's executors, 20*l.* Thos. Broke, 100*l.* Pylston, 60*l.* Sir Fras. Bygod, 50*l.* Delivered to my lady Mary, 20*l.* The King's attorney, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 4. *Mostly in Cromwell's hand.*

13 May. **872.** Reginald Pole to Priolus.

Poli Epist. 454.

Hopes this letter will find him safe at Padua. Received this evening his letters from Cesena. Venice, 13 [12?] May.

Hears today from Danesius of his arrival at Padua. Cannot come to him for two days. Venice, 13 May.

Commendations from Donatus and Dandalus.

Lat.

14 May. **873.** Cromwell to Gardiner and Wallop.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 160. B. M.

The King has deferred answering their letters sent by Salisbury till the arrival of the bailly of Troyes. Has to inform them, however, of a most detestable scheme, happily discovered and notoriously known to all men. They may have heard the rumour of it. Will express to them, however, some part of the coming out, and of the King's proceeding. The Queen's incontinent living was so rank and common that the ladies of her privy chamber could not conceal it. It came to the ears of some of the Council, who told his Majesty, although with great fear, as the case enforced.

* Will. Brereton was steward of Holt castle and also of the lordships of Bromefeld and Yale. *See* Vol. IV. 3622 (15).

† The names in this paragraph are written by Cromwell in a column with a certain sum opposite each name in another column to the left, which in most cases is the same as the sum written after the name. Where two amounts are given in this abstract the *second* is the sum in the left-hand column.

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873. CROMWELL to GARDINER and WALLOP—*cont.*

Certain persons of the privy chamber and others of her side were examined, and the matter appeared so evident that, besides that crime, "there brake out a certain conspiracy of the King's death, which extended so far that all we that had the examination of it quaked at the danger his Grace was in, and on our knees gave him (God ?) laud and praise that he had preserved him so long from it." Certain men were committed to the Tower, viz., Marks and Norris and the Queen's brother; then she herself was apprehended and committed to the same place; after her Sir Fras. Weston and Wm. Brereton. Norris, Weston, Brereton, and Marks are already condemned to death, having been arraigned at Westminster on Friday last. The Queen and her brother are to be arraigned tomorrow, and will undoubtedly go the same way. "I write no particularities; the things be so abominable that I think the like was never heard. Gardiner will receive 200*l.* of the 300*l.* "that were out amongst these men, notwithstanding great suit hath been made for the whole; which though the King's highness might give in this case, yet his Majesty doth not forget your service; and the third 100*l.* is bestowed of the vicar of Hell [Sir Fras. Brian], upon [whom]* though it be some charge unto you, his Highness trusteth ye will think it well bestowed." From the Rolls in haste, 14 May.

P.S.—Wallop will not be forgotten, though Cromwell cannot tell at present how much he is to have. The King is highly pleased with the services of both. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. Endd.*

14 May. **874.** LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY to LORD LISLE, Deputy of Calais.

Titus, B. I. 144.* B. M. Chr. of Calais, 166.

Sends a writ to summon lord Lisle to the Parliament at Westminster on Thursday in Whitsun week. There is no need for him to come unless he hears further of the King's pleasure. Sends also writs to the Council for the election of one burgess, and another to the mayor and commonalty for election of another. Prays him and the council to choose a man of gravity, honesty, reputation, and wit. An Act was passed at the last Parliament that Calais shall always have two burgesses in Parliament, one to be chosen by the deputy and council, and the other by the mayor and commonalty. London, 14 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

14 May. **875.** JOHN WHALLEY to [CROMWELL].

R. O.

Master Wyngfeld, comptroller of the works, has written to him to inform [Cromwell] that the works go well forward; and if the King come to Dover, he shall see a ship of fourscore or 100 tons come into the harbour, for the channel and the entrance to the harbour is almost cleansed. He asks also for two old "halys" (halls) of canvas of the King's for the workmen to have their meals in to save their going into the town. Apologises for not coming, on account of his health, as Dr. Augustin can tell him. Wyngfeld has asked Whalley's deputy for money for his costs, but he would not pay without orders. Sends a copy of [Cromwell]'s letter to Wyngfeld, and asks him, if he wishes him to be paid anything, to write the amount on the copy. Sunday, 14 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my singular good master. *Endd.*

* This word seems to be omitted. The despatch must have been hurriedly written, and two or three verbal errors have been overlooked.

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15 May. **876.** TRIAL of ANNE BOLEYN and LORD ROCHEFORD.*

R. O. Record of pleas held at the Tower of London before Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer and earl marshal, lord high steward, citing :—

(1.) Patent appointing the said Duke steward of England *hac vice* for the trial of queen Anne and lord Rocheford. Westm., 12 May 28 Hen. VIII.

(2.) Mandate to Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lister, Sir John Porte, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, Sir Thos. Englefeld, and Sir Will. Shelley, special commissioners of Oyer and Terminer for Middlesex, to return all indictments found against queen Anne and lord Rocheford. Westm., 13 May 28 Hen. VIII.

(3.) Similar mandate to Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Walter Luke, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, and Sir Will. Shelley, special commissioners for Kent. Westm., 13 May 28 Hen. VIII.

(4.) Mandate to Sir Will. Kyngestone, constable of the Tower, to bring queen Anne and lord Rocheford before the Lord High Steward when required. Westm., 13 May 28 Hen. VIII.

(5.) The Lord High Steward issued his precept, 13 May, to Sir John Baldewyn and his fellows in Middlesex, to return the indictments at the Tower before him on Monday, 15 May, and a similar precept to Sir J. Baldewyn, Luke, and his fellows in Kent ; a third precept to the constable of the Tower to bring queen Anne and lord Rocheford that day before him ; and a fourth to Ralph Felmyngham, serjeant-at-arms, to summon such and so many lords of the kingdom, peers of the said queen Anne and lord Rocheford, by whom the truth may appear.

(6.) Pleas held before the duke of Norfolk, steward of England, at the Tower, on Monday, 15 May 28 Hen. VIII.

The justices bring in the indictments for Middlesex and Kent, Sir Will. Kingston produces the prisoners, and Ralph Felmyngham declares that he has summoned the peers. Proclamation being then made, the peers answer to their names; viz., Charles duke of Suffolk, Hen. marquis of Exeter, Will. earl of Arundel, John earl of Oxford, Hen. earl of Northumberland, Ralph earl of Westmoreland, Edw. earl of Derby, Hen. earl of Worcester, Thos. earl of Rutland, Rob. earl of Sussex, Geo. earl of Huntingdon, John lord Audeley, Thos. lord La Ware, Hen. lord Mountague, Hen. lord Morley, Thos. lord Dacre, Geo. lord Cobham, Hen. lord Maltravers, Edw. lord Powes, Thos. lord Mount Egle, Edw. lord Clynton, Will. lord Sandes, Andrew lord Wyndesore, Thos. lord Wentworth, Thos. lord Burgh, and John lord Mordaunt.

(7.) Indictment found at Westminster on Wednesday next after three weeks of Easter, 28 Hen. VIII.† before Sir John Baldwin, &c., by the oaths of Giles Heron, Roger More, Ric. Awnsham, Thos. Byllyngton, Gregory Lovell, Jo. Worsop, Will. Goddard, Will. Blakwall, Jo. Wylford, Will. Berd, Hen. Hubbylthorn, Will. Hunyng, Rob. Walys, John England, Hen. Lodysman, and John Averey ; who present that whereas queen Anne has been the wife of Henry VIII. for three years and more, she, despising her marriage, and entertaining malice against the King, and following daily her frail and carnal lust, did falsely and traitorously procure by base conversations and kisses, touchings, gifts, and other infamous incitations, divers of the King's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and concubines, so that several of the King's servants yielded to her vile provocations ; viz., on 6th Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., at Westminster, and divers days before and after, she procured, by sweet words, kisses, touches, and otherwise, Hen. Noreys, of Westminster, gentle-

* See Report III. of Dep. Keeper of the Pub. Records, App. II. 243. The whole of the proceedings are printed by Mr. Hamilton in the Appendix to Vol. I. of Wriothesley's Chronicle.

† 10 May.

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876. Trial of Anne Boleyn and Lord Rocheford—*cont.*

man of the privy chamber, to violate her, by reason whereof he did so at Westminster on the 12th Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.; and they had illicit intercourse at various other times, both before and after, sometimes by his procurement, and sometimes by that of the Queen. Also the Queen, 2 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. and several times before and after, at Westminster, procured and incited her own natural brother, Geo. Boleyn, lord Rocheford, gentleman of the privy chamber, to violate her, alluring him with her tongue in the said George's mouth, and the said George's tongue in hers, and also with kisses, presents, and jewels; whereby he, despising the commands of God, and all human laws, 5 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII., violated and carnally knew the said Queen, his own sister, at Westminster; which he also did on divers other days before and after at the same place, sometimes by his own procurement and sometimes by the Queen's. Also the Queen, 3 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., and divers days before and after, at Westminster, procured one Will. Bryerton, late of Westminster, gentleman of the privy chamber, to violate her, whereby he did so on 8 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., at Hampton Court, in the parish of Lytel Hampton, and on several other days before and after, sometimes by his own procurement and sometimes by the Queen's. Also the Queen, 8 May 26 Hen. VIII., and at other times before and since, procured Sir Fras. Weston, of Westminster, gentleman of the privy chamber, &c., whereby he did so on the 20 May, &c. Also the Queen, 12 April 26 Hen. VIII., and divers days before and since, at Westminster, procured Mark Smeton, groom of the privy chamber, to violate her, whereby he did so at Westminster, 26 April 27 Hen. VIII.

Moreover, the said lord Rocheford, Norreys, Bryerton, Weston, and Smeton, being thus inflamed with carnal love of the Queen, and having become very jealous of each other, gave her secret gifts and pledges while carrying on this illicit intercourse; and the Queen, on her part, could not endure any of them to converse with any other woman, without showing great displeasure; and on the 27 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII., and other days before and after, at Westminster, she gave them great gifts to encourage them in their crimes. And further the said Queen and these other traitors, 31 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII., at Westminster, conspired the death and destruction of the King, the Queen often saying she would marry one of them as soon as the King died, and affirming that she would never love the King in her heart. And the King having a short time since become aware of the said abominable crimes and treasons against himself, took such inward displeasure and heaviness, especially from his said Queen's malice and adultery, that certain harms and perils have befallen his royal body.

And thus the said Queen and the other traitors aforesaid have committed their treasons in contempt of the Crown, and of the issue and heirs of the said King and Queen.

(8.) Record of indictment and process before Baldewyn, Luke, and others, in co. Kent.

The indictment found at Deptford, on Thursday, 11 May 28 Hen. VIII., is precisely similar in character to the Middlesex indictment, except as regards times and places; viz., that the Queen at Estgrenewyche, 12 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., and divers days before and since, allured one Hen. Noreys, late of Est Grenewyche, to violate her, whereby he did so on the 19 Nov., &c.; that on 22 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII., and divers other days, at Eltham, she allured Geo. Boleyn, lord Rocheford, &c., whereby he did so, 29 Dec., &c.; that on the 16 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., and divers, &c., at Est Grenewyche, she allured one Will. Bryerton, late of Est Grenewyche, &c., whereby he did so, 27 Nov., &c.; that on the 6 June 26 Hen. VIII., &c., at Est Grenewyche, she allured Sir Fras. Weston, &c., whereby he did so, 20 June, &c.; that on the 13 May 26 Hen. VIII. &c., at Est Grenewyche, she allured Mark Smeton, &c., whereby he did so, 19 May 26 Hen. VIII.

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And further that the said Boleyn, &c. grew jealous of each other; and the Queen, to encourage them, at Eltham, 31 Dec. 27 Hen. VIII., and divers times before and since, made them presents, &c.; that the Queen and the others, 8 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., conspired the King's death, &c., and that she promised to marry one of the traitors whenever the King was dead, affirming she would never love him, &c.

And afterwards, Monday, 15 May, queen Anne comes to the bar before the Lord High Steward in the Tower, in the custody of Sir Will. Kingston, pleads not guilty, and puts herself on her peers; whereupon the said duke of Suffolk, marquis of Exeter, and other peers, are charged by the High Steward to say the truth; and being examined from the lowest peer to the highest, each of them severally saith that she is guilty.

Judgment:—To be taken to prison in the Tower, and then, at the King's command, to the Green within the Tower, and there to be burned or beheaded as shall please the King.

The same day, lord Rocheford is brought before the High Steward in the custody of Sir Will. Kingston, and pleads not guilty. The peers are charged, with the exception of the earl of Northumberland, who was suddenly taken ill, and each of them severally saith that he is guilty.

Judgment:—To be taken to prison in the Tower, and then drawn through the city of London, to the gallows at Tyburn, &c., as usual in high treason.

R. O. 2. Originals of the above indictments, commission to the Lord High Steward, mandates and precept, with the original panel of peers. Several of these documents are a good deal injured.

877. Lord Rochford.

Royal MS. 20 B. xxi. B. M. Poem entitled "Les Tourmens de Mariage."
Fr., *ff.* 100.
Signatures of George Boleyn, Wyot, Marc S[meaton]?

878. Rochford, Norris, and Brereton.

R. O. Lord Rochford's lands.
Account of their yearly value.

Farms:—Manor of South Kent, and honor and lordship of Rayley, Essex, sold to the earl of Wiltshire; manor of Grymston, worth 10*l.* a year. Offices:—Stewardship of Beaulyu, Essex, 10*l.* and keeping of the new park there, 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; keeping of the house of Our Lady of Bethlem without Bishopsgate, without account; keeping, &c. of the parks of Rayley and Thundersley and the bailliwick of the hundred of Rocheford, 16*l.* 20*d.*; keeping of the park of King's Hatfelde, 100*s.* 10*d.*; keeping of the manor, &c. of Beaulyu, Essex, and baileywick of the m[anors] of Newhall, Dorehame, Walkefare hall and P[ower]s,* Essex, 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; stewardship and other offices of Tunbridge, receivership and bailliwick of Brestede, keeping, &c. of the manor and park of Penshurst and the parks of Northleigh and Northlands, Kent, 28*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; constableship of Dover and keeping of the v. ports, ——;† constableship of Kelingworth, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; keeping of Kelingworth park, 60*s.* 8*d.*; portership of Kelingworth castle, 30*s.* 4*d.*; bailiff and feudary of the liberty of the duchy in Warwickshire; keeping of the King's woods at Kelingworth, 4*l.* 11*s.* Annuities:—One of 50 mks., of the bp. of Winchester 200*l.*, and of the abbot of St. Albans 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Grand total, 441*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

* *See* Vol. IV., 4993 (15). † Blank.

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878. ROCHFORD, NORRIS, and BRERETON—*cont.*

ii. Lands, &c. of Henry Norres, Esquire to the Body.

Account of Edmund Asshefelde, his receiver, for the year ending Michaelmas, 27 Hen. VIII.

Arrearages, 692*l.* 8*s.* 2¾*d.*

Farms:—In co. Linc., the lordships of Barton upon Humber, 65*l.*, and Thursway and Tewelly, 13*l.*; in co. Notts., manor and lordship of Stokebardolph, Shelforde and Gedlyng, 45*l.*; cos. Beds. and Hunts., manor and lordship of Tylbroke and Southoo, 36*l.* 10*s.*; cos. Berks. and Dors., divers lands, 36*l.*; co. Rutl., lordship of Longhame, 81*l.*; co. Kent, lands in Greenwich, 15*l.* 10*s.*; co. Oxford, lordship of Duklyngton Fryngforde and Barley park, 32*l.* 10*s.*; manor of Mynster Lovell, 46*l.*; co. Bucks, "lands with the park which was never rented," *nil*; co. Surrey, house in Kewe never rented, *nil.* Total, 370*l.* 10*s.*

Offices:—Of the "Exchequireship" to the Body, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; mastership of the Hart hounds, 18*l.* 5*s.*; Black Rod, 18*l.* 5*s.*; "gravership" of the Tower, 20*l.*; collectorship of the subsidy in London, worth 80 marks a year, sold to Richard Hill his deputy for ready money, *nil*; mastership of the hawkes, 40*l.*; keeping of the manor of Pleasaunce at Greenwich, 24*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; stewardship of Mynsterlovell, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of Burfor town, 8*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; chamberlainship of North Wales, 20*l.*; constableship of Wallingford castle, 50*l.*; "wayreship" (weighership) of Southampton ——;* baileywick of Watlington, 6*l.* 20*d.*; mastership of the game of Whichewoode with Cornebury park, 27*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; keeping of Windsor little park, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; of Foly Johns park ——;* of Ewelme park and manor, &c., 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; constableship, &c. of Donyngton castle and park, 16*l.*; baileywick of Kydlington, 100*s.*; of Buckl . . d, ——;* of Newnam, 60*s.*; lieutenantship of Waltham forest ——;* keeping of Copped Hall park, ——;* of Hoknorton park, ——;* mastership of game and fee-farm of the lordship of Eltam, ——;* stewardships of Banbury, 6*l.*, of Osney, 4*l.*; and of the seven hundreds of Circetor, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; fee of my lord of Northumberland, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of lord Conyers, 66*s.* 8*d.*; of the abbot of Welbeke, 66*s.* 8*d.*; office of Sunyng, of the gift of the bp. of Salisbury, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; stewardship of Abendon, 10*l.*; of Reading abbey, 100*s.*; of Brewan abbey, 66*s.* 8*d.*; of Malmsbury abbey, 10*l.*; of the University of Oxford, 100*s.* Total of offices, 395*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Annuities:—Out of the Exchequer, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the see of Winchester, 122*l.*; from the chamberlain of North Wales, over and above 40 marks for the constableship of Bewmares castle given to Richard Bowkeley, 360*l.*; out of the King's receipt, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of lord Dacres of the South, 20*l.* Total, 562*l.*

Total "ultra arrerag," 1,327*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

iii. Lands, &c. of William Brereton, Esquire. Account for the year ended Michaelmas last 27 Hen. VIII.

Lands in farm of the King:—To him and my lady in survivorship, lordship of Echells, 68*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, manor of Alderlaie, 20*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, and manor and lordship of Aldeford, Chesh., 53*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*, with lands of Aldeforde, in Flintshire, 106*s.* 8*d.*; in all 47*l.* clear, and the King paid. Lordship of Mottrom in Londendale, 46*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, to him and his brother Uryan in survivorship, manor and lordship of Shotwyks and Sage Hall, 22*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; lands in Chester, parcel of Mottrom in Longdendale, 20*s.*, to him and his heirs; manor of Lesnes, ——;* lands in Charleyton, Chesh., 6*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; ferries of North Wales, 20*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* clear; lordship of Fyncheley, Midd., 25*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*: total 271*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Lands in farm of the duke of Richmond:—Demesnes of Holt Castle, with the "weyre houks" and other pasture in the lordship of Bromefeld, 19*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; the horsemill in Holt town, 33*s.* 4*d.*: total, 21*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Farms:—of the earl of Derby, of marshes in Alford, Coddington, and Twylston, Chesh., 18*l.* 19*s.*, worth 8*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, the King paid; of lord Audelay, the lordship of Tatenhall, co. Chester, 38*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, "worth nothing;" gift of Sir Randall Brereton, his father, lands in Malpas, &c., of the annuity of William Brereton,

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Esquire, 64*s.* 1*d.*; of Sir Anthony Browne, the lordship of Newhall, Chesh., 65*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, "worth nothing by the year:" total, 120*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*

Sir John Savage's lands in farm of the King during the nonage of John, son and heir of the said Sir John, with my lady his wife's jointure:—In co. Chester, the lordship of Shipbroke, 85*l.* 2*s.*, manors and lordships of Clyfton, 27*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, Bradley, 14*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, Makkelfeld, 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, Huxley, 7*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, Barrowe, 67*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*, Chedell, 74*l.* 10½*d.*, Coulle and Hurleston, 20*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*; in co. Shropp., lordships of Edelburnell, 13*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, Crofton (with the manor), 7*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, Sutton, 6*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, Wotton Ovenbury, 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, Hopebowdler, 55*s.* 1*d.*, Wycus Malbus (Nantwich) for the barony there, 30*s.*; in co. Derby, lordships of Stanby, 34*s.* 17*s.* ½*d.*, Elmeton, 16*l.*, Ilkeston, 37*l.*, Holmeffeld, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; lordship of Graundby and Sutton, Notts, 36*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; lordship of Dowre, Derb., "*nil*, for he hath not accounted;" castle and manors of Gryse, Notts., "*nil*, in the hands of Richard Savage, the elder;" in co. Stafford, manors and lordships of Rossheton, 18*l.* 6*s.* 7¼*d.*, and Tayne, 12*l.* 7*s.* ½*d.*; lordship of Shepfeld, Leic., 10*l.*; a meadow and tenement in Leicester, "*nil*, in the hands of John Savage:" total, 534*l.* 4*s.* 3¾*d.*

In farm:—of Dr. Chamber, tithe corn of Pykyll, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the abbot of Vala Crucis, tithe corn of Ruabon, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, "for the which he paid nothing:" total, 40*l.* Offices by the King:—chamberlainship of Chester, 22*l.* 10*s.*, and Randall Brereton for the fee of chamberlain, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 49*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* clear; constable of Chester castle, 18*l.* 5*s.*; escheator of Chester, 10*l.* 10*s.*; rangership of Dalamer forest, 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; stewardship of Halton, 100 [*s.*]; comptrollership of Chester and Flintshire, 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; stewardship of Bromefeld, 20*l.*; receivership there, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; master fostership, 60*s.*; office of serjeant at Paxe there, 4*l.*; of improver there, 60*s.* 10*d.*; keeping of Mersley park, 60*s.* 10*d.*; stewardship of Crykeland, 10*l.*; receivership there, 100*s.*; annuity of Denbigh, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; sheriffship of Flintshire, 20*l.*; keeping of Halton park, 60*s.* 10*d.*: total, 190*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Other offices:—stewardship of lord Audeley's lands in Chester, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; receivership of Newhall, Coulle, and other lands of Sir Anthony Browne, 50*s.*; annuity of the abbot of Norton, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of Anthony Kingeston, 53*s.* 4*d.*; the abbot of Chester, 20*l.*; abbot of Vala Riall, 20*l.*; stewardship of Sir Wm. Brereton's lands in Malpas, 40*s*: total, 58*l.* 10*s.*

Grand total of Brereton's lands, &c., 1,236l. 12*s.* 6¼*d.*

Large paper, pp. 16. 3 *blank leaves.*

879. Norris and Brereton.

R. O. Grant to Henry Norres, squire of the Body, of the stewardship of the manors of Lewesham and Estgrenewich, with a yearly fee of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* [A.D. 1532.—*See* Vol. V., 1065 (22)].

Lat. Draft, pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Draft warrant to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in behalf of Thomas Brigges, deputy to Henry Norres, to whom the rangership of Whichwood Forest, Oxon, was granted by patent 24 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII., with 6*d.* a day out of the issues of cos. Oxon and Berks,—to levy 17*l.* arrears of the said 6*d.*, which are unpaid since 5 June 26 Hen. VIII. through insufficiency of the said issues, out of the petty custom of the port of London. [Date apparently 16 April 1536].

Pp. 2. *Draft, mutilated. Endd.:* 55*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—28*l.*

R. O. 3. A list of William Brereton's offices; viz., chamberlain of Chester, escheator, baron of the Exchequer [*i.e.*, of Chester], receiver general and surveyor, constable of the castle. "Also he maketh the coroners." Steward of Halton Castle and keeper of the prisoners there, steward to all abbeys and priories within the shire. "Steward to the king of Mottram in Longdendale, wherein he hath great manrede; steward and farmer of Echees, ... and Alderly, and farmer for the King of the same . . . . 100*l.* by the year," &c.

P. 1. *Mutilated and defaced by damp. Endd.:* William Brereton offices.

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879. Norris and Brereton—*cont.*

R. O. 4. Accounts of John Norbury, general receiver of the lands of Will. Brereton in cos. Chester, Flint, and other counties, from 22 to 25 Hen. VIII., containing numerous names of tenants, farmers, and officers.
A large folio volume of 41 *leaves, numbered in pencil.*

S. B. 5. Grant to W. Breerton, page of the chamber, of the wardship and marriage of Godfrey son and heir of Roger Fuljambe. [This S. B. is undated, but was probably issued early in the year 1529. *See* Vol. IV. 5508 (1). It has accordingly been placed on the file of the 21st year].

R. O. 6. A remembrance to Master Secretary of three offices in the King's gift, which Wm. Brearton late had, in Cheshire; the riding forestership of Dealamer Forest, 4*d.* a day; keepership of Shotwike park, 2*d.* the [day]; escheatorship, 10*l.* a year.
P. 1. *Endd.:* [Hen]ry Annesley, Groom of the Chamber.

880. Robert B[arnes] to Cromwell.

R. O. Is informed that through the death of these false men the mastership of Bedlam* shall be void. Begs for that promotion, which he would rather have than a bishopric. Hears it is worth 40*l.* If he had it, would be near Cromwell, who might be a witness of his conversation. Need compels him to write, for he has nothing and nobody to care for him.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* Anno xxvii°.

881. Robert Bar [Barnes] to Cromwell.

R. O. Desires to speak two or three words with him. "My matters pertain to God's glory and to the salvation of your soul, which our Heavenly Father ever keep for the sweet bulde (blood ?) of his dear Son, Jesus Christ."
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary.

15 May. **882.** Sir Ambrose Cave.

R. O. "A remembrance to my right worshipful brother Sir Thomas Dyngle, knight, commander of Badsley and Mayne, to do for me, Sir Ambros Cave, knight, at his coming to Maltha or elsewhere."
At my departure from England, my lord of St. John's gave me a packet of letters for Malta addressed to myself. I have left them with Mr. Forseto. I beg you will receive it, and deliver the contents at Malta. I left with him also other packets for Mr. Turcoplier, Mr. Russell, and other gentlemen in convent, which I have commended to Mr. Copuldicke. I also left with the said Forset the "proves" (?) of Mr. Waring, and a penny for a token from his mother. You know I left England intending to join the convent, "and what case I stand in to meglior you know. Of any commandry that my ancients have I am content to meglior upon, except Slebiche, which I will not meddle with; if my lord master do his grace of Shyngay then I cannot meglior upon it, but else I have wrong if it be not mine for my meglior-ment." When my lord master doth give his grace I beg you will get me a part thereof, that I be not always put to charges without reward. You know my lord master has made me promises in presence of M. de Manoasque and of the auditor. I beg you will procure me all other offices that may touch me by my ancienty, for which I constitute you my proctor. Lyons, 15 May 1536.
Hol., pp. 2. *Endd. in the same hand.*

* Lord Rochford was master of Bethlehem Hospital. *See* IV. 5815 (27); also in this Vol., No. 878, preceding. The endorsement is therefore wrong.

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[15 May.] R. O. **883.** JEHAN DES GARDINS, priest, to MR. HYFELDH, man-at-arms at Calais.

I propose to be at Calais on Saturday night to see you and salute the Deputy. Commend me to Mademoiselle, your companion, and beg her to get me on Saturday morning two or three cheeses of the Boulonnais, which we call *fromage de heneneu* (?). Feast of the Holy Sacrament.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

15 May. R. O. **884.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to CROMWELL.

I have received your letters in favor of Sir Arthur Darcy, for the farm called Hingyng Grymston, touching which I beg you to peruse the humble supplication of my poor brethren. York, 15 May.

P.S.—I understand that Parliament will begin shortly, from which I beg you will obtain my leave of absence, both because of the plague which has visited my house near Powles and my late attendance there. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

15 May. R. O. **885.** THOMAS LEGH to Dr. [ÆPINUS].

I have received your three letters with others from Dr. Oldendorp. I find they were given to you by the Secretary (Pacæus), who shall receive an answer from me, and understand my diligence in that respect. I thank the Senate of Hamburg, and you also for your great pains. As for Philip (Melancthon), the King (*Rex ille*) sent him letters, not without expressions of favor. He will not have any reason to repent if he complies with them and will visit my *penates*. For the trouble you will take in this matter I send you a little present. Recommend me to all that entertained me, and especially to my host (*hospite*, qu. *hospiti?*) and tell him if he will only write, he shall want nothing that England produces. Excuse me to all others for not writing, on account of the pressure of business. You will learn our news from the messenger. "Nunc valeant vestrates, et iterum ac iterum mea Maria, mel illud." London, 15 May.

Hol., but not in his own hand. Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

15 May. R. O. **886.** RICHARD CROMWELL to LORD STAFFORD.

As to the abbey you wrote about, my uncle says he will not fail to obtain it for you when the surveying of the abbeys is at an end. The Rolls, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 May. Vienna Archives. **887.** [CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.]

We have received your letters of the 1st and 21st ult., to which, because of our being on our journey, we have not been able to reply sooner; and although it seems to us that the charge which we had delivered to you for the king of England, in accordance with the proposals passed between Cromwell and you, was altogether so honorable and reasonable that it deserved a more gracious answer from the said King, and we think you have spoken to him courteously, as he has always shown himself well pleased with your negociation, and although by this coldness that the King has shown by his said answers we could have occasion to go no further in this business (*practique*), still, in order to omit nothing on our side to show the King the remembrance we have of the ancient friendship between us and of past good offices, we wished not to omit to renew to you this charge; and, to make a greater effort (as you have advised), we shall write to him letters of credence for you, committing to you to say what you think will serve towards the establishment of a sincere reunion between us in the matters

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887. [CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS]—*cont.*

contained hereafter and in our previous [letters] from Naples. And in truth, it seems to us that, everything considered, we could not do more for the King even if he were another father, as hitherto we have esteemed him, and shall, if he pleases, continue to do; for, although we may have known his great prudence, magnanimity, and virtue, and that of himself he can well understand what concerns him in regard both to the Princess our cousin and his kingdom, as he has said to you, yet he ought to observe that what we have said to him through you was not with a view to our own interests, but rather, since it is a question of establishing amity between us, to clear away the things which might involve occasion of distrust hereafter, and, as it seems to us, for his good and quiet; indeed it seems to us that if we did not urge it he might justly conceive that we had not such good will towards him as we have, but that we dissembled in order to keep him and his affairs in trouble, and so hold him in greater restraint, as we know that others have done and still do, and as he is clear-sighted we cannot think how he does not perceive and remedy it.

1. With regard to the Pope, we do not wish to deny that he can find means to come to an agrement with his Holiness, but we can aver that there is no man living who more desires, and has wished to effect, that it might be done with his honor and the welfare of his realm; and it is not likely that those who rejoice at and wish to make their profit of this dispute, as till now they have always tried, as we know for certain, can be good and trustworthy ministers for it. It is true that they will be able to dissemble very well, as they have done, the fact that they have openly procured the privation of the said King of his kingdom, giving to understand (falsely, however,) that it was we who made suit for it. The English ambassador must know the truth, and whether it has lain with us that the said declaration should be made, the minute of which was sent us to Naples, which we have ever since retained; and perhaps those who brag so much of disposing of the Pope at their will have not so much influence with his Holiness as we, whom all vexation and injury of the said king of England would extremely displease, especially in an affair of this kind, not only for the desire we have of again effacing all that is past to the disadvantage of our amity and to render it indissoluble, but also for the affection we have always borne to his said kingdom; especially seeing that if they proceed by censures against the said King and his realm the neighbourly intercourse (*la bonne voisinance*) between our kingdoms would be interrupted, which is all the special interest we pretend in this matter, supposing that in any case the King would be displeased with the observance of the said interdict. And for the rest, as regards this point, we refer you to our previous letters.

2. As to the Princess our cousin, we also hold that the King will act like a good and natural father, especially considering her great virtues and good qualities; but our near relationship and the great worth of the said Princess compel us to urge the King to have a fatherly regard for her. Nor does it seem unreasonable that kinsmen should intercede with fathers for their children; and we do so all the more, because we have always thought that if the King has in any degree withheld his favor from her it has not been of his own motion but by sinister reports of others. So we think he will take our intercession in good part, as we would do in the case of our own children, of whom, if he consolidate this amity, we shall consider him another father.

3. As to assistance against the Turk, we have always believed that the King would reply most honorably, as he has done, and that he is disposed to it as becomes a prince who loves the weal of Christendom. Also there is much need of it, as those who ought to do the like forget their duty and stir up the Turk against Christendom; and, to say no ill of others, we refer to

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what the King may already have been informed; he may be well assured that we will co-operate willingly with all our power.

4. Lastly, as touching France, we suppose you have informed the King that we have passed on to Rome, and we wish no further testimony in our justification than what the King our uncle knows of things past; and the whole of Christendom sees that the king of France has so barbarously attacked his own uncle, the duke of Savoy, even though he had expressly promised us by his ambassador not to proceed against him by force; and that he has not only occupied all the Duke's territory, except Nice, Vercelli, and some other places which he could not subdue, but he keeps it, not meaning to give it up, and threatens to occupy Milan; for which reason we are forced to arm ourselves. Besides, he has persisted till now in claiming Milan for his second son, the duke of Orleans, at least the usufruct of the duchy during his life, although we had offered him reasonable conditions for the duke of Angoulême; and certainly the king of France does not forbear to offer us everything we could wish as regards the king of England, provided we would gratify him about Milan, in which we have taken such consideration that if our uncle had never sought such strict amity with us we think for this alone he is much bound to us; but it is not our custom to improve our case by reports of what has been said to us in secret, as others do, even in defiance of truth; so you need not allude to this, since our uncle may know already the ways of France, and reflect for himself that the French king would not be restrained by consideration for him from promising us anything.

Finally, we hope that the King will shortly see that neither the fear of France nor any other consideration induces us to cherish his friendship, except our own good will; and if the King will be as cordial as he has often promised, we may clear up matters and smooth away all difficulties. For this end you will earnestly entreat him to declare himself at once, and that it is certain that by this means we shall uphold all that concerns his honor.

We leave the rest to your discretion, and you will inform us as soon as possible of the King's inclination and of all particulars, that we may remain no longer in suspense.

We must not omit to state that we have expressed in general terms our good will to the English ambassador here, and that Granvelle has also spoken with him, hoping that the King will now make a good conclusion, and, if not, that we may know his inclination; and if, in fine, he will not do so frankly, we shall be all the more justified, and shall think our trouble well spent. We continue our journey against Lombardy to join our forces, and as to the practice of the peace, you will see by the copy sent herewith our last reply to the French ambassador at Lucca. The cardinal of Lorraine afterwards came to us there on his return from Rome, to whom, as he persisted in having Milan for the duke of Orleans, we replied as we did at Rome; seeing which, he left to return to the French king, giving us to understand that Francis would make a new request of the duchy for Mons. d'Angoulême; hence we are clear of complications (*dont nous sommes desmele*), and desire for this and other reasons to have news from you. Pontremulo, 15 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 7.

15 May. **888.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives.

We send with this other letters of ours, written for the purpose of being shown to Cromwell and the Council, and even to the King if you think fit, but you must not deliver a copy or let them out of your hands. In them we refer to our previous letters, in order that you may add or diminish as the state of matters requires. If the King consent to treat we wish you to follow substantially our previous letters, and, if there be any difficulty

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888. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

and you cannot do better, you are to temporise, either on the pretext of communicating with us, or otherwise, so that the King may not directly or indirectly assist France, without further pretending to the king of England that Francis can be induced to forbear from war for any reason but want of power, and we trust we are strong enough to withstand him. Moreover, we think that in this the king of England would think he had done much for us, and would become more intractable in other matters.

Hannaert has written to Granvelle on the 9th that he had just heard that the king of England's concubine had been surprised in bed with the King's organist. If this be so, as it is very probable that God has permitted it after her damnable life, we think the King will be more inclined to treat, especially as regards our cousin; but you must use great dexterity lest the King intend a marriage in France, and that he should rather choose one of his own subjects, either the one with whom he is in love or some other. We trust that if there be anything in it you will let us know with diligence. We send letters of credence for you for the dukes of Richmond, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and also for Cromwell, such as you will see by the copies. Pontremulo, 15 May 1536.

P.S.—Since the above was written your man George has arrived, who confirms the news touching the King's concubine, and, as we suppose that the King will put her and her accomplices to death and take another wife, as he is of amorous complexion and always desires to have a male child, and as on the side of France they will not fail to offer him a match, you will suggest, when you can, to him or Cromwell, a marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, daughter of our sister the queen of France, who has 400,000 ducats dowry by testament. Another marriage might be arranged for the Infant Don Loys of Portugal, our brother-in-law, with the princess of England. You must point out to them that these matches would be very expedient, both to remove past scruples and to promote strict amity between us, him, and Portugal, and would be very advantageous to England in case the King should have a male child by this marriage, as he may reasonably hope from the youth and bringing up of the Infanta. If you see the King not inclined to these marriages you might propose one between the King and our niece, the duchess dowager of Milan, a beautiful young lady, well brought up and with a good dowry; treating at the same time of the other marriage between Don Loys and our cousin. But we should greatly prefer the former match with the Infanta, for the good of both, and in order to be able to dispose of our niece of Milan otherwise. Bersel, 15 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

2. CHARLES V. to CROMWELL.

Ib. Thanks him for the good offices he continually does for the confirmation of amity between him and the king of England and for making it perpetual, of which he is informed both by the letters of [Chapuys] and what Cromwell has written to Granvelle.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

3. CHARLES V. to the DUKES OF RICHMOND, NORFOLK, and SUFFOLK.

Ib. Credence for his ambassador touching the confirmation of amity, of which the said ambassador has written to him, and the archdeacon, who is the English ambassador here, has spoken. (*Similar letters to each.*)

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

Ib. 4. Memorandum [by Chapuys ?] containing the names of the dukes of Richmond, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and of Thomas Cromwell, principal secretary. Opposite the first is written:—"Ad quem si dignabitur scribere Cæsar, non

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erit meo judicio abs re. Id enim in optimam partem interpretabitur pater, quem non magis corporis liniamentis quam animi dotibus referre certum est."

From a modern copy, p. 1.

15 May. **889.** ANTHOINE PERRENOT to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives.

I have by your man George, this bearer, received your letters and heard his charge. You have done well to send notice of what has happened there touching the Concubine; which is indeed music "de haulte game, et digne de rire;" for by this God reveals the iniquity of those from whom so many ills have proceeded; and since it is so, profit should be made of it, and regard had to conduct affairs in the best way, in accordance with what the Emperor last wrote to you and now again writes. If things could be well guided by you,—and I doubt not but you will use all possible diligence and dexterity,—besides the great benefit that would ensue from it, it would be the true way to arrive at the reward of your long services. Assures Chapuys of his friendship, and promises his influence when it comes to distributing the vacant benefices; in which, owing to the great business the Emperor has had since leaving Naples, nothing is yet settled nor is likely to be, seeing the direction affairs are taking towards war, as he will hear from the bearer, and will be more fully advertised from Alexandria.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1. *Original headed:* "15 May 1536. Du Secretaire de lempereur Perenin a lambassadeur."

[16 May.] **890.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON to [CROMWELL].

Harl. MS. 283, f. 134. B. M. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 62.

Was with the King today, and declared the petition of lord Rochford, wherein I was answered. The said Lord desires to speak with you on a matter which touches his conscience. I wish to know your pleasure, because of my promise to him, and also to know the King's pleasure touching the Queen, as well for her confession as for the preparation of scaffolds. The King told me that my lord of Canterbury should be her confessor, and he was here today with her. "The time is short, for the King supposeth the gentlemen to die tomorrow, and my lord of Rochford, with the residue of gentlemen, and as yet without Doctor Allryge (?), which I look for;" but I have told him to be ready to suffer tomorrow, and so he accepts it very well, and will do his best to be ready, "notwithstanding, he would have received his rights, which hath not been used, and in especial here." Yet this day at dinner the Queen said she would go to "anonre" (*a nunnery*)*, and is in hope of life.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Endd.*

16 May. **891.** LONGLAND BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for repressing evil persons haunting these parts of Buckinghamshire, as Swynnerton and Threder. The latter shall remain in prison till Cromwell's pleasure is known. Swynnerton is either in London or Essex. His costs were paid by poor men, not having enough for themselves. There is another like preacher with the King's great seal, named Garrard, of little learning and less discretion, against whom Lincolnshire much grudgeth.

Thanks him for accepting the stewardship of the university. Sends a gift of the next avoidance of the stewardship of Banbury. Cromwell can move the duke of Suffolk for his resignation at time convenient. To show what desire there is for it, sends a copy of a letter from the duke of Richmond. Trusts he will keep it himself, for they have ever been of honor that have

* Misread by Ellis, "Anvures," which he interprets as "Antwerp."

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891. Longland Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell—*cont.*

had that room. He will have thereby "the manerhode of tall men, which hath good qualities besides."

Hasilwoode is suing again for the earl of Wiltshire's debts, as executor to "my brother Lucas." Asks Cromwell to stay the matter again, by some commandment or injunction, till he sees the Earl's title, and "his" testament, which the Bishop will show him at Whitsontide.

Thanks Cromwell, for his nephew John Pate, and his brother the archdeacon of Lincoln. 16 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

2. Duke of Richmond to [Bishop of Lincoln].

R. O. As the stewardship of Banbury is like shortly to be vacant in consequence of Mr. Norres' trouble (many men thinking that there is no way but one with him,) asks the Bishop for a grant thereof under the chapter seal, that he may exercise the office by his deputy Gyles Forster, master of his horse, the bearer. London, 8 May.

Copy, p. 1.

16 May. **892.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas the Parliament is proclaimed to be held on 8 June next, and I am so far from London, that, considering the frailty of the inhabitants and their love of novelty, it would be better for me to stay where I am, I beg credence for the bearer. Brecknock, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed and Endd.*

16 May. **893.** Robert Abbot of Malmesbury to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter, and find you have been informed that Henry Norries had the stewardship of our house. Sir Edw. Baynton had that office of my predecessor under the convent seal, and Norries never had any interest therein saving the reversion of Sir Edw. Baynton, the which is granted unto him and his son. At the beginning of this next Parliament, I will wait on you to know your pleasure. Malmesbury, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

16 May. **894.** Henry VIII. to Sir John Allen, Mayor of London.

Titus B. I. 62., B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 90. Commands him to restore to William Blakenhale, chief clerk of the Spicery, the metership of linen cloth and canvas in the city of London, of which he has deprived him. Westm., 16 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To &c., Sir John Allen, knight, mayor of our city of London, and to the alderman of the same. *Endd.*

16 May. **895.** Thos. Stephyns to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. Received the King's letter in favor of John Torner, for the swordbearership of Dublin. The office was granted last Michaelmas to a gentleman who did good service during the rebellion of Thos. Fitzgerald. Has written to the King about it. Asks his influence with the King in consequence of their losses during the rebellion. Requests him to thank Mr. Secretary for his goodness, and to ask him to thank Mr. Brabazon also. There never came a more honest gentleman to this land of his degree, nor willinger for the King's honor and profit. Norfolk's old servant, Robt. Casey, desires the office of searcher and gauger, which he has had since Lewis Bushe died. The land is quiet, but in consequence of the destruction and burning everything is dear. The army was hindered by lack of money.

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No one can be more willing nor more painful than the Deputy. Dewblynge, 16 May.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

17 May. **896.** Anne Boleyn.

Wilkins, III. 803.

Sentence pronounced by the archbishop of Canterbury of the nullity of the marriage between the King and Anne Boleyn, in the presence of Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Charles duke of Suffolk, John earl of Oxford, and others, at Lambeth, 17 May 1536.
Memorandum.—This was sealed on the 10th June, and subscribed by both Houses of Convocation on the 28th.

17 May. **897.** Wm. Brabazon to Cromwell.

Lamb. MS. 616, f. 44. St. P. II. 315.

The following Acts have passed the Commons House:—The Acts of Attainder, Succession, First-fruits, Supreme Head, Slander, Appeals, concerning the lands of the duke of Norfolk and others, repeal of Poynings' Act, and an Act for the earl of Ossory. The proctors of the Spiritualty oppose the Supremacy. Some have passed the Higher House, and lack nothing but the Royal assent, which has been deferred for the coming of the Master of the Rolls and the Chief Justice, but my Lord will not wait longer. The Common House is marvellous good for the King's causes. 17 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

17 May. **898.** Sir Thomas Cheyney, Warden of the Cinque Ports.
See Grants in May, No. 16.

899. Ordnance at Calais.

R. O.

Certificate of Walter Jhons, gunner, addressed to Viscount Lisle as deputy of Calais, lord Edmond Howard and others of the Council there, declaring "the best shooters of gunners of the company" on five occasions, viz.:—
1. At the Castle Hill, before Wm. Sympson, under-marshal, and Geo. Gaynsforde, deputy, Wm. Ashton best.
2. Before Sir Ric. Graynfeld, marshal, and the master of the ordnance, Watyr Jhons best.
3. At Bechame Tower, before the master of the ordnance, Wm. Gawton best.
4. At Watyr Fortunes quarter, before Master Gaysford, Nic. Fox best.
5. At Bechame, before Mr. High Marshal and master of the ordnance, Watyr Jhons best.
Large paper, p. 1.

17 May. **900.** Didier de Ste. Jalhe, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to [Henry VIII.]

Otho, C. IX. 91. B. M.

Intended to go to England to kiss the King's hand, but the Turkish ships are infesting the Peloponnesus and the Grecian sea, and his brethren have summoned him to Malta, whither he must go with all haste. Has sent Ambrose Cave, "ærarii nostri communis proc[urator?]," to England, whence he had lately come, to bid the prior and brethren there to salute the King on his behalf. Vienne, 17 May 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Mutilated.*

18 May. **901.** Chapuys to Antoine Perrenot.

Vienna Archives.

As I hear that letters from England are opened at Calais, you will have more trouble in deciphering several things which but for this might be written clear. I have no news to add to what I write to His Majesty,

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901. Chapuys to Antoine Perrenot—*cont.*

except to tell you something of the quality of the King's new lady, which the Emperor and Granvelle would perhaps like to hear. She is sister of one Edward Semel, "qua este a sa ma^te^," of middle stature and no great beauty, so fair that one would call her rather pale than otherwise. She is over 25 years old. I leave you to judge whether, being English and having long frequented the Court, "si elle ne tiendroit pas a conscience de navoir pourveu et prevenu de savoir que cest de faire nopces." Perhaps this King will only be too glad to be so far relieved from trouble. Also, according to the account given of him by the Concubine, he has neither vigour nor virtue; and besides he may make a condition in the marriage that she be a virgin, and when he has a mind to divorce her he will find enough of witnesses. The said Semel is not a woman of great wit, but she may have good understanding (*un bel enigm*, qu. *engin?*). It is said she inclines to be proud and haughty. She bears great love and reverence to the Princess. I know not if honors will make her change hereafter. The news you wrote on the 22nd ult. touching Haurain* and the Sophi are very good, and I pray God your wish may be accomplished towards those who are in grief. London, 18 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

[18 May.] **902.** Sir Wm. Kyngston to [Cromwell].

R. O. I have been with my lord of Rochford, and showed him the clause of your letter. He answered that he had sent you word by Dr. Alryge. Notwithstanding, he says that he made suit to you for promotion of a White Monk, of the Tower Hill, and with your help he was promoted to the abbey of Vale Sante Crewsys, in Cheshire,† and he had for his promotion 100*l.*, and at Whitsuntide next should receive 100*l.* more, but for this the King has the obligations. He supposes the said abbey is suppressed and the abbot undone, and his sureties also. As yet I have heard nothing of my lord of Canterbury, and the Queen desires much to be shriven. I am very glad to hear of the "executur" of Cales, for he can handle that matter. For the gentlemen, the sheriffs of London must make provision. As yet I hear of no writ, but they are all ready, and, I trust clean, to God. They shall have warning in the morning, and I shall send at once to Master Eretage for carpenters to make a scaffold of such a height that all present may see it. If you wish more to be done, let me know. The Tower.

You must help my lord of Rochford's conscience for the monk, if need be; and also he spake unto [me] for the bishop of Develyn, for he must have of the said Bishop 250*l.*

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

18 May. **903.** William Freurs to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received letters from my Lord Chamberlain and you, desiring that John Latton and Will. Flemyng, burgesses of the Parliament for the town, should be elected burgesses again. Flemyng is an aged man, and cannot well see nor go; therefore I write to know your pleasure, and whether another shall be chosen to John Latton, or else two new ones. Oxford, 18 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

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* Ibrahim Pacha?

† Really in Wales, in what is now Denbighshire. The abbot here referred to was probably the successor of Robert Salisbury, who seems to have been deprived by Cromwell's visitors in 1535, and afterwards lodged in the Tower. *See* Vol. VIII., 1001 (3), ix. 244.

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18 May. **904.** Didier de Ste. Jalhe to [Cromwell].
Otho, C. ix. 54.* B. M. To the same effect as No. 900. Vienne, 18 May 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Mutilated.*

18 May. **905.** Didier de Saincte Jalhe, Grand Master of the Order of St. John, to Sir Wm. Weston.
R. O. Intended to send the prior of Corbueil to England. He has been at Paris three weeks, unable to continue his journey from ill-health. Now that Weston's nephew and Ambrose Cave say that if he gets to London later than St. John's Day he will not find either the King or Council there, it is determined that he shall not go, and that Weston, with the receiver John Sotten, Cave, and others, shall have an interview with the King. Sends Cave for this purpose. Desires him to tell the King that he would have come himself but for this rumour of war, the preparations of the Turk, and other urgent affairs of the religion, which compel him to return to Malta. Desires him to send word if the King will remain at London, and it is advisable to send some one else. The ambassador of France will take charge of letters. The packet must be addressed to the prior of Corbueil, at St. Jehan de Latterain, at Paris. Vienne, 18 May 1536. *Signed.*
Fr., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

18 May. **906.** Sir Gregory da Casale to Cromwell.
R. O. St. P. vii. 654. Wrote lately that the cardinal of Lorraine had gone to persuade the French king to consent to peace, if his third son had Milan, and was to let the Pope know in 20 days, till when his Holiness would stay at Bologna.
The French are beginning to suspect the Pope, in consequence of the French ambassador with the Emperor trying to clear himself for having said that the Emperor would agree that the duke of Orleans should have Milan. The Emperor has increased the suspicion by showing that neither his allies nor the Pope would be content with this. There are also certain agreements between the Emperor and the Pope, who has promised not to make war on the duke of Urbino before six months, or on the duke of Ferrara before a year. His Holiness has also given the Catholic Swiss the same pension as Leo X. did; and this, as the French complain, will cause dissension among the Swiss. The Emperor has shown much favor to Peter Lewis Farnese and his family, and given the cardinal Farnese the archbishopric of Monreale, and promised Peter Lewis the marquisate of Novaria. Thinks there is no chance of peace with the Pope's help. It is thought that the French army is deteriorating. The Spaniards have crossed the Dora, which was between the two armies. Thinks the French are safe enough, as Stephen Colonna holds Turin. Carigliano and Fossano are fortified, and the army has retreated to the Vale of Susa. It is not known whether the French will have the Swiss, but the Imperialists say not. The Emperor has crossed to Piacenza on his way to Milan, and is said to be going to the army.
The bull for summoning the Council is approved by the Consistory. When certain words are added will send a copy.
His colleague has not yet written to him.
As soon as he sees the chance of peace from the Pope come to nothing, will hasten to the Emperor. Cannot persuade the French that the king of England has not some alliance with the Emperor, which is reported from many places. Rome, 18 May 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., pp. 4. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

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18 May. **907.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives.

We have by your man, the bearer, received your two letters and learnt the occurrences with you. You did well to dispatch him to certify us of what has happened about the Concubine; and since the case is so manifest, as we suppose, by the Divine will, and the King takes it to heart as he ought, we think, as we wrote you in our last letters (copy with this) that the King will wish to marry again; and having since our said previous letters thought over the marriages (*partiz de mariage*) therein mentioned between the said King and the Infanta of Portugal, daughter of the queen of France, our sister, and of don Loys of Portugal, our brother-in-law, we have decided that it will be better openly to declare to the said King, in the way that you shall see most fitting, as the affair of the Concubine proceeds, and you can learn the King's inclinations from Cromwell and others, that. knowing what has taken place, we have charged you to put before him the said marriages, the more to show him the cordial affection we have always retained towards him and the peace of his realm, and that if it please him to listen to them we have good hope, in accordance with the perfect friendship between the king of Portugal and us, of conducting the affair. You shall use your best dexterity to forward the said matches (*partiz*), which we desire particularly to be able to conduct for several good reasons, and we do not intend you to speak of the other match, of the duchess of Milan, for the said King, unless you see there is no way to the preceding, and that he is seeking another marriage. And since we wrote fully in our preceding letters about the proposals and communications you have had with the King and Cromwell, we will add nothing but that we continue our journey towards Piedmont, where the French king's army is, to do against it what we shall see fit; and from Alessandria, where we shall decide what to do, we will write more fully. Borgo St. Donino, 18 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 6.

19 May. **908.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Received on the 7th, by the English ambassador's messenger, the Emperor's letters of the 13th ult. Was unable, from a tertian fever, to visit the King, but communicated the contents to Cromwell, who expressed himself very much gratified to hear, especially with such particulars, of the continuance of the Emperor's goodwill, giving hope, as usual, of reciprocity on the part of his master, and saying that matters could not be in better train, owing to what had taken place as regards the concubine; reminding Chapuys also of what he had said to him on the eve of St. Matthias, when he had given a hint of what was going to take place. He also expressed great desire for Chapuys' recovery, that he might, after the dispatch of the Concubine and her accomplices, come to Court for business. As to the draft copy of the [bull of] privation which the French have got, I think they will make little by it as regards the English, who have been long persuaded that the Holy See was pursuing the matter in its own behalf and pressing your Majesty about it; and they are more jealous lest the French should make immediate profit out of it—by exemption from the pension and from the claims of England in France—than that your Majesty should gain anything; and the Princess, for whom you have most consideration, would be injured by it. This I must point out to Cromwell on every opportunity, as he is incessantly seeking to establish this stricter amity. For this reason, when the English ambassador's messenger on his arrival reported the sincere and perfect goodwill shown by your Majesty to his master, Cromwell sent him immediately to the King, conjuring him to declare it plainly without allowing himself to be disturbed by any appearance of a contrary feeling on

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the King's part. The said messenger tells me the King answered him that there was no appearance whatever of this goodwill except in words, and that these words were only because the Emperor's affairs did not succeed altogether to his wish, and he wanted the King's help, *i.e.* pecuniary aid; for as to the rest, however the French might disguise it, he considered your Majesty's forces incomparably greater than theirs, and considered them as already lost.

The joy shown by this people every day not only at the ruin of the Concubine but at the hope of the Princess' restoration, is inconceivable, but as yet the King shows no great disposition towards the latter; indeed he has twice shown himself obstinate when spoken to on the subject by his Council. I hear that, even before the arrest of the Concubine, the King, speaking with Mistress Jane Semel of their future marriage, the latter suggested that the Princess should be replaced in her former position; and the King told her she was a fool, and ought to solicit the advancement of the children they would have between them, and not any others. She replied that in asking for the restoration of the Princess she conceived she was seeking the rest and tranquillity of the King, herself, her future children, and the whole realm; for, without that, neither your Majesty nor this people would ever be content. Will endeavour by all means to make her continue in this vein. Hopes also to go and speak with the King within three days, and with those of the Council in general and particular. Will also get some of the lords spoken with who have been called hither for the Parliament to commence on the 8th proximo. Thinks the Concubine's little bastard will be excluded from the succession, and that the King will get himself requested by Parliament to marry. To cover the affection he has for the said Semel he has lodged her seven miles hence in the house of the grand esquire,* and says publicly that he has no desire in the world to get married again unless he is constrained by his subjects to do so. Several have already told me, and sent to say that, if it cost them their lives, when Parliament meets they will urge the cause of the Princess to the utmost (*il pourteront jusques au boult laffaire de lad. princesse*).

The very evening the Concubine was brought to the Tower, when the duke of Richmond went to say Good night to his father, and ask his blessing after the English custom, the King began to weep, saying that he and his sister, meaning the Princess, were greatly bound to God for having escaped the hands of that accursed whore, who had determined to poison them; from which it is clear that the King knew something about it.

On the 11th were condemned as traitors Master Noris, the King's chief butler, (*sommelier de corps*) Master Ubaston (Weston), who used to lie with the King, Master Bruton (Brereton), gentleman of the Chamber, and the groom (*varlet de chambre*), of whom I wrote to your Majesty by my man. Only the groom confessed that he had been three times with the said *putain* and Concubine. The others were condemned upon presumption and certain indications, without valid proof or confession. On the 15th the said Concubine and her brother were condemned of treason by all the principal lords of England, and the duke of Norfolk pronounced sentence. I am told the earl of Wiltshire (*Voulcher*) was quite as ready to assist at the judgment as he had done at the condemnation of the other four. Neither the *putain* nor her brother was brought to Westminster like the other criminals. They were condemned within the Tower, but the thing was not done secretly, for there were more than 2,000 persons present. What she was principally charged with was having cohabited with her brother and other accomplices; that there was a promise between her and Norris to marry after the King's death, which it thus appeared they hoped for; and that she had received and

* Sir Nicholas Carew.

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908. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

given to Norris certain medals, which might be interpreted to mean that she had poisoned the late Queen and intrigued to do the same to the Princess. These things she totally denied, and gave to each a plausible answer. Yet she confessed she had given money to Voaiston (Weston), as she had often done to other young gentlemen. She was also charged, and her brother likewise, with having laughed at the King and his dress, and that she showed in various ways she did not love the King but was tired of him. Her brother was charged with having cohabited with her by presumption, because he had been once found a long time with her, and with certain other little follies. To all he replied so well that several of those present wagered 10 to 1 that he would be acquitted, especially as no witnesses were produced against either him or her, as it is usual to do, particularly when the accused denies the charge.

I must not omit, that among other things charged against him as a crime was, that his sister had told his wife that the King "nestoit habile en cas de soy copuler avec femme, et quil navoit ne vertu ne puissance." This he was not openly charged with, but it was shown him in writing, with a warning not to repeat it. But he immediately declared the matter, in great contempt of Cromwell and some others, saying he would not in this point arouse any suspicion which might prejudice the King's issue. He was also charged with having spread reports which called in question whether his sister's daughter was the King's child. To which he made no reply. They were judged separately, and did not see each other. The Concubine was condemned first, and having heard the sentence, which was to be burnt or beheaded at the King's pleasure, she preserved her composure, saying that she held herself "pour toute saluee de la mort," and that what she regretted most was that the above persons, who were innocent and loyal to the King, were to die for her. She only asked a short space for shrift (*pour disposer sa conscience*). Her brother, after his condemnation, said that since he must die, he would no longer maintain his innocence, but confessed that he had deserved death. He only begged the King that his debts, which he recounted, might be paid out of his goods.

Although everybody rejoices at the execution of the *putain*, there are some who murmur at the mode of procedure against her and the others, and people speak variously of the King; and it will not pacify the world when it is known what has passed and is passing between him and Mrs. Jane Semel. Already it sounds ill in the ears of the people, that the King, having received such ignominy, has shown himself more glad than ever since the arrest of the *putain;* for he has been going about banqueting with ladies, sometimes remaining after midnight, and returning by the river. Most part of the time he was accompanied by various musical instruments, and, on the other hand, by the singers of his chamber, which many interpret as showing his delight at getting rid of a "maigre vieille et mechante bague," with hope of change, which is a thing specially agreeable to this King. He supped lately with several ladies in the house of the bishop of Carlisle, and showed an extravagant joy, as the said Bishop came to tell me next morning, who reported, moreover, that the King had said to him, among other things, that he had long expected the issue of these affairs, and that thereupon he had before composed a tragedy, which he carried with him; and, so saying, the King drew from his bosom a little book written in his own hand, but the Bishop did not read the contents. It may have been certain ballads that the King has composed, at which the *putain* and her brother laughed as foolish things, which was objected to them as a great crime.

Three days after the Concubine's imprisonment the Princess removed, and was honorably accompanied both by the servants of the Little Bastard and by several gentlemen who came of their own accord. Many of her old servants

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and maids upon these news went to her, and although her *gouvernante* allowed them to remain, she was warned by me not to accept or retain anyone but those given her by the King her father. What I most fear as regards her is, that when the King is asked by Parliament to restore her to her rights, he will refuse his consent unless the Princess first swears to the statutes invalidating the first marriage and the Pope's authority. To this, I think, she will not easily yield, although I should advise her to acquiesce in everything as far as she can without prejudice to her conscience and her own rights. Desires to know the Emperor's opinion.

Today* Rochford has been beheaded before the Tower, and the four others above named, notwithstanding the intercession of the bishop of Tarbes, the French ambassador resident, and the sieur de Tinteville, who arrived the day before yesterday, in behalf of one named Vaston (Weston). The Concubine saw them executed from the Tower, to aggravate her grief. Rochford disclaimed all that he was charged with, confessing, however, that he had deserved death for having been so much contaminated and having contaminated others with these new sects, and he prayed everyone to abandon such heresies. The Concubine will certainly be beheaded tomorrow, or on Friday at the latest, and I think the King feels the time long that it is not done already. The day before the *putain's* condemnation he sent for Mrs. Semel by the Grand Esquire and some others, and made her come within a mile of his lodging, where she is splendidly served by the King's cook and other officers. She is most richly dressed. One of her relations, who dined with her on the day of the said condemnation, told me that the King sent that morning to tell her that he would send her news at 3 o'clock of the condemnation of the *putain*, which he did by Mr. Briant, whom he sent in all haste. To judge by appearances, there is no doubt that he will take the said Semel to wife; and some think the agreements and promises are already made.

The Scotch ambassador is still here, and there is no answer about the interview of the two Kings. The said ambassador has told me that his master would not hear of the marriage with the lady of Vendôme. Will write what he hears about the interview and the charge of the bailiff of Troyes. The said bailiff, hearing, by the way, the news of the Concubine's imprisonment, delayed some days at Boulogne, pretending to be ill, awaiting news from his master whether any change was to be made in his charge.

Has just received the Emperor's letters of the 18th ult., with enclosures, which he will use as instructed. Will immediately report how the King takes everything. Has heard that the King, before the said bailiff's arrival, took in very good part the Emperor's proposal. So Briant told Mrs. Semel and other ladies on the day the King sent to inform her of the *putain's* condemnation; and though Brian is French in his leanings, he does not forbear to praise your Majesty in these matters, and to abuse and laugh at the French, who had made a foolish and shameful reply about the combat between your Majesty and the king of France. Cannot write more fully about the King's inclination to negotiate. Cromwell puts him continually in hope, especially by what has happened to the Concubine. Will understand matters better when he has spoken with the King, which he will do as soon as he can. Must not omit to mention that although the King at Easter pressed him strongly for the four articles in writing, he has since praised Chapuys for his refusal and for his further diplomacy; and Cromwell, the same day, admitted to him that the request for those articles in writing was not justified by any suspicion. On Chapuys asking what could have turned

* This part of the letter was written on the 17th. *See* further on, at the beginning of the last paragraph.

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908. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the King so suddenly from the intention he had so persistently declared to Chapuys, Cromwell could give no other reason except that the King had taken some suspicion of himself by reason of the letters your Majesty had written to him.

Having written the above the day before yesterday, thought it well to delay the despatch to inform the Emperor of the execution of the Concubine, which was done at 9 o'clock this morning within the Tower, in presence of the Chancellor, Cromwell, and others of the Council, and a great number of the King's subjects, but foreigners were not admitted. It is said that although the bodies and heads of those executed the day before yesterday have been buried, her head will be put upon the bridge, at least for some time. She confessed herself yesterday, and communicated, expecting to be executed, and no person ever showed greater willingness to die. She requested it of those who were to have charge of it, and when the command came to put off the execution till today she appeared very sorry, praying the Captain of the Tower that for the honor of God he would beg the King that, since she was in good state and disposed for death, she might be dispatched immediately. The lady who had charge of her has sent to tell me in great secresy that the Concubine, before and after receiving the sacrament, affirmed to her, on the damnation of her soul, that she had never been unfaithful to the King. London, 19 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 10. *The original endorsed:* A Lempereur —De lambassadeur en angleterre du xix^e^ de May, receues a Asti le v^e^ de Juing.

19 May. Vienna Archives.

909. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Refers him for the news to his letter to the Emperor. Hopes to make amends for his present brevity by writing to him the history of the conduct of this English Messalina or Agrippina during her imprisonment. The woman who has her in charge will not conceal anything from Chapuys. She has already sent to tell him some news, among others that the said Messalina could not imagine that anyone but Chapuys had got her in disgrace with the King, for ever since he came to Court the King has regarded her with an evil eye. It is well for Chapuys she did not escape, because with her humanity she would have given him to the dogs to eat. There are still two English gentlemen* detained on her account, and it is suspected that there will be many more, because the King has said he believed that more than 100 had to do with her. You never saw prince nor man who made greater show of his horns or bore them more pleasantly. I leave you to imagine the cause.

Owing to my illness, and to await the last act of the story, besides that George must have informed you what was to follow, I have not hastened to write sooner. London, 18 May 1536.

Yesterday the archbishop of Canterbury declared by sentence that the Concubine's daughter was the bastard of Mr. Norris, and not the King's daughter. This already removes an obstacle in the way of the Princess, who, I hope, whatever difficulty the King has made hitherto, will be declared true heiress of the kingdom, not as born of lawful marriage, but as legitimate *propter bonam fidem parentum.* Others tell me that the said Archbishop had pronounced the marriage of the King and Concubine invalid on account of the King having had connection with her sister, and that, as both parties knew of this, the good faith of the parents cannot make the said

* One of these was Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wyatt. *See* No. 840. The other seems to have been Sir Richard Page. *See* Nos. 919, 920.

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bastard legitimate. Although the matter is not much to be relied on, many think that most of the new bishops "ont davoir leur Sainct Marten," because, having persuaded the Concubine that she had no need to confess, she grew more audacious in vice; and, moreover, they persuaded her that according to the said sect it was lawful to seek aid elsewhere, even from her own relations, when her husband was not capable of satisfying her. The Concubine, before her marriage with the King, said, to increase his love, that there was a prophecy that about this time a queen of England would be burnt, but, to please the King, she did not care. After her marriage she boasted that the previous events mentioned in the prophecy had already been accomplished, and yet she was not condemned. But they might well have said to her, as was said to Cæsar, "the Ides have come, but not gone." Has no doubt that if the Emperor intends to negociate with the English he will send some one to give greater weight to the affair, according to the letters of his Majesty; and if the said personage could negociate before the conclusion of Parliament, it would be very advantageous both for the interests of the Princess and for the rest. If he come about St. John's Day, he will probably assist at the new marriage and coronation, in which the King intends to do wonders. He has already given orders to build a vessel like the "Busentaure de Venice," to carry the lady from Greenwich hither. London, 19 May.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

[19] May. **910.** Sir Wm. Kingston to Cromwell.

Otho, C. x. 223. B. M. Burnet, i. 327.* Ellis, 1 Ser. ii. 64.

"Syr, thys shalbe to advertyse you I have reysayved your letter, wherin yo[u would] have strangerys conveyed yowt of the Towre, and so thay be by the [means] of Richard Gressum and William Loke and Wythepolle, bot the numbre of stra[ngers passed] not xxx., and not mony hothe (*sic*), and the imbassitor of the Emperor had a ser[vant] ther, and honestly put yowt. Sir, yf we have not anowre serten [as it may] be knowen in London, I thynke he (*sic*) wilbe bot few, and I thynke [a reasonable] humbure ware best, for I suppose she wylle declare hyr self to b[e a good] woman for alle men, bot for the Kynge, at the our of hyr de[ath, for this] mornynge she sent for me that I myght be with hyr at [such time] as she reysayved the gud Lord, to the intent I shuld here hy[r] s[peak as] towchyng hyr innosensy alway to be clere; and in the writ[ing of this] she sent for me. And at my comynge she sayd, 'Mr. Kyngston, I h[ear say I shall] not dy affore none, and I am very sory therfore, for I thowt[h to] be dede [by this time], and past my payne.' I told hyr it shuld be now payne, it [was so sotell. And then she said, 'I] heard say the executor was very gud, and I have a lyt[el neck,' and put he]r hand abowt it, lawynge hartely. I have sene [many men and a]lso wemen executed, and al thay have bene in gre[at sorrow, and to my knowle]ge thys lady hasse mech joy and plesure in dethe. Sir, [her almoner is contin]ewaly with hyr, and hasse bene syns ii. of the cl[ock after midnight. This is] the affecte of hony thynge that ys here at t[his time. And thus fare you] welle. Your Willm. Ky[ngston]."

Hol. Add.: To Master Secretory.

911. Anne Boleyn, Rochford, &c.

Vienna Archives.

"Execution criminal hecha en Inglatierra el 16† de Mayo 1536."

The count (viscount) Rochefort, brother of the queen (unjustly so called) Anne Boleyn, was beheaded with an axe upon a scaffold before the Tower of

* The mutilations in the original are supplied from Burnet. Compare also Herbert, who abridges.

† The date is wrong. Anne Boleyn was executed on the 19th, the others on the 17th.

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911. Anne Boleyn, Rochford, &c.—*cont.*

London. He made a very catholic address to the people, saying he had not come thither to preach, but to serve as a mirror and example, acknowledging his sins against God and the King, and declaring he need not recite the causes why he was condemned, as it could give no pleasure to hear them. He first desired mercy and pardon of God, and afterwards of the King and all others whom he might have offended, and hoped that men would not follow the vanities of the world and the flatteries of the Court, which had brought him to that shameful end. He said if he had followed the teachings of the Gospel, which he had often read, he would not have fallen into this danger, for a good doer was far better than a good reader. In the end, he pardoned those who had condemned him to death, and asked the people to pray for his soul. After him Norris was beheaded, then Weston and Brereton, and Marc, the player on the spinnet, who said scarcely anything except to cry mercy of God and the King, and beg people to pray for their souls. Brereton and Marc were afterwards quartered.

The said Queen (unjustly called) finally was beheaded upon a scaffold within the Tower with open gates. She was brought by the captain upon the said scaffold, and four young ladies followed her. She looked frequently behind her, and when she got upon the scaffold was very much exhausted and amazed. She begged leave to speak to the people, promising to say nothing but what was good. The captain gave her leave, and she began to raise her eyes to Heaven, and cry mercy to God and to the King for the offence she had done, desiring the people always to pray to God for the King, for he was a good, gentle, gracious, and amiable prince. She was then stripped of her short mantle furred with ermines, and afterwards took off her hood, which was of English make, herself. A young lady presented her with a linen cap, with which she covered her hair, and she knelt down, fastening her clothes about her feet, and one of the said ladies bandaged her eyes.

Immediately the executioner did his office; and when her head was off it was taken by a young lady and covered with a white cloth. Afterwards the body was taken by the other ladies, and the whole carried into the church nearest to the Tower of London. It is said that she was condemned to be burned alive, but that the King commuted her sentence to decapitation. Thus, he who wrote this billet says that, according to old writings, he has seen the prophecy of Marlin fulfilled.

Sp., from a modern copy, pp. 2.

Ib. 2. French translation of the preceding, *pp.* 2 (modern copy).

A copy of this will be found in the Rymer Transcripts in the Record Office (145, No. 7); and the part relating to Anne Boleyn's execution has been printed by Gachard in his "Analectes Historiques," I., 17, *note.* An English translation of the whole, except the heading, will be found in Froude's "The Pilgrim," 116.

912. Queen Anne Boleyn.

R. O. Debts owing to the Queen.

Archbishop of Canterbury, 400*l.* Bp. of Salisbury, 200*l.* Sir Edw. Baynton, 200*l.* John Asheley, 100*l.* Mr. Harper, 50*l.* Edm. Harvy, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Geo. Tayllour, 30*l.* Sir Jas. Boleyn, "as I think," 50*l.* The lady of Worcester, "as I think," 10*l.*=1,073*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

With Tomson at Greenwich, 6 "kene." Gold and silver plate, a great gold chain, many great strange pieces of gold and "suffrance" in the keeping of Ant. Deny at Westminster. 2 ivory altar candlesticks and a pair of knives trimmed with gold with Geo. Tayllour. Hangings at Hanworth, and other

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things in Mr. Lovell's keeping. Bedding and hangings at Greenwich, in Tomson's keeping. Owing of the last half-year, ended at Michaelmas, 400*l.*, whereof there are divers bills to be paid. Nothing is received for this half year ended at Lady Day.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Certain debts due to the late queen Anne.

913. Queen Anne Boleyn.

R. O. "The Queen's reckoning, beginning in December, anno xxvii. Hen. VIII."

12 Dec.:—40 yds. garnish of Venice gold for a nightgown, at 4*s.* To Blase, her "brotherer," ½ lb. Venice silver, 24*s.* Stuff delivered to Floide, yeoman of her wardrobe, Stywarde her saddler, and Jervice, servant to Mr. Everest. 18 Jan.:—Boat-hire from Greenwich to London and back to take measure of caps for my lady Princess, and again to fetch the Princess's purple satin cap to mend it. 23 Jan.:—25 yds. of cadace fringe, morrey color, delivered to Skutte, her tailor, for a gown for her Grace's woman fool, and a green satin cap for her. A purple satin cap, laid with a rich caul of gold, the work being roundelles of damask gold, made for my lady Princess. 19 Feb.:—Tassels of fine Florence gold to Hen. Cryche, clerk of the Wardrobe. 20 Feb.:—"A pair of pyrwykes" for my lady Princess, delivered to my lady mistress. 28 Feb.:—A button of silk and gold, delivered to Mrs. Coffyn. 10 March:—2¼ yds. crimson satin, at 15*s.*, an ell of "tuke" and crimson fringe for the Princess's cradle head. 13 March:—Crimson fringe for a chair, to Grene, her coffer-maker. 2 fine pieces of "nydle rybande" to roll her Grace's hair withal. 17 March:—6 "forfruntes" wrought with laid work, delivered to Mrs. Margery. 20 March:—A white satin cap laid with a rich caul of gold for the Princess, 4*l.*, and another of crimson satin, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 2 rich tassels of Florence gold for your Grace's beads, 10*s.*; a pound of starch, 4*d.* 20 April:—To Floide and Thos. Chapell, a fringe of Venice gold and silver for the little bed. To Baven, the bed-maker, fringe for the great bed. Green riband to garnish a pair of clavichords. Green fringe "to perform the green chair." 27 April:—Venice gold fringe and silk and gold points for a saddle for my lady Margaret. 2 round buttons of silk and gold for the bridle. 28 April:—Silver and gold fringe, black silk fringe, and gold and silver buttons for a saddle for your Grace. 2 leading reins with great buttons and long tassels. Red fringe to mend the harness of the Queen's mules. A cap of taffeta covered with a caul of damask gold for the Princess, 4 mks. And many other items.

Total, 68*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.*

Pp. 9. *Endd.:* A book of the Queen's debts.

914. Anne Boleyn's Debts.

R. O. ["Debts owin]ge by the late queen Anne at the time of her death."

The wardrobe of robes.

Mercers:—To Wm. Lok, Ambros Barker, Thos. Abraham, Hen. Brayne, Wm. Pecoke, Ric. Gresshame, and Symonds Low, 218*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.*

Drapers: Chr. Campyon, John Middleton, Wm. Hewtson, Rowe, and Ph. Herderman, 27*l.* 5*s.* 0¾*d.*

Tailors:—John Malte and Scutte, 34*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Embroiderers: — Gilliame, Wm. Ibgrave, and Stephen Umble, 55*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

John Aware, clothier, 11*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Lawrence Carewe, fustian maker, 28*s.* Mrs. Curtes, Mrs. Kelinge, and Mrs. Phillips, silkwomen, 7*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Sharpe, pinner, 21*s.* 4*d.* Thos. Fretton, groom of the wardrobe of robes,

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914. ANNE BOLEYN'S DEBTS—*cont.*

110*s.* Robt. Everest, yeoman of the wardrobe of robes, 119*s.* 4*d.* Wm. Greene, coffer maker, 60*s.* 4*d.* Ric. Sylkokes, gold wire drawer, 38*l.* Thos. Adington, for furs, 29*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Thos. Hardy, hosier, 22*s.* Baptiste, dyer, 34*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Arnolde, shoemaker, 42*s.* 6*d.* Costs of the Maundy, 27 Hen. VIII., 31*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* Total, 508*l.* 5*s.* 11¾*d.*

Wardrobe of beds:—

William Lok and Symson, mercers, 30*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* Stephen Umble, embroiderer, 26*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Dormer, linendraper, 6*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Bawen and Chapell, bed-makers, 9*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Rypley, joiner, 39*s.* Bayne, ironmonger, 72*s.* 8*d.* Roman, the King's farrier, and Cornelys Smyth, 6*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Greene, coffer-maker, 104*s.* 2*d.* Mrs. Vaughanne, silkwoman, 68*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* Cloth of gold, 7*l.* 20*d.* Androw, paynter, 29*s.* 4*d.* Total, 166*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The stable:—

Pecoke, mercer, 11*l.* 12*s.* Wm. Hewtson, draper, 14*l.* 6*s.* Gilliame and Stephen Umble, embroiderers, 20*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Edw. Stewerd, saddler, 21*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The farrier, 105*s.* 4*d.* Oats, &c. by the account of Denys Coppes, avener and clerk of the stable, ended 31 March 27 Hen. VIII., 59*l.* 6*s.* 0¾*d.* Wages of the avener and yeoman of the Queen's horses, 24*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Total, 156*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.*

Thos. Alsoppe, apothecary, 41*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Nic. Thorne, of Bristow, for 49 lb. of slevyd silk of Granatho, at 25*s.*, delivered in accordance with a letter of her hand, dated Westminster, 14 Dec., 61*l.* 5*s.*

Total debts, 934*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*

Large paper, formerly a roll. Pp. 8. *Endd. Mutilated.*

R. O. 2. Another copy, omitting the last item.
Pp. 7. *Mutilated.*

19 May. **915.** HENRY VIII. and JANE SEYMOUR.

R. O. Dispensation by Cranmer to Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, to marry, although in the third and third* degrees of affinity, without publication of banns. Lamehithe, 19 May 1536.

Parchment, p. 1. *Signed:* "T. Cantuarien."

19 May. **916.** GEORGE GYFFARD to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to the King's commandment we have perused four religious houses,—Chacomb, Catisby, Canons Assheby and Seuisley; and on the 17th instant have been at St. James's Abbey, Northampton, of which the head is a right discreet man, a good husbander, and well beloved of all. He was appointed abbot three years ago by you. By his alms there is relieved three or four score folks of the town and country adjoining, daily. The yearly value of the lands is 207*l.*; the house stately, in very good repair, and standing much to the relief of the town of Northampton. In consideration of the great good done to the poor, I beg your favor for the abbot, and that you will be a mean to the King that he may reasonably redeem it. The inhabitants of the town of Buckingham according to your letters sent them for nomination of Mr. Pope and me to be burgesses, have named us both. I think I should not be fit as I am in this commission, which cannot be finished in 10 or 11 weeks. I wish to know whether I shall be at the beginning of this Parliament according to your request, and so leave the King's business, which, in that case, cannot be executed without a new commission. St. James', 19 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* *Sic.* "Tertio et tertio affinitatis gradibus."

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19 May. **917.** Edmund Knyghtley and others to Cromwell.

R. O. We have exercised the King's commission at divers houses, viz., Chacumbe, Assheby, Catesby, Sewesley, and St. James's Abbey nigh Northampton. St. James's is a goodly solemn house in church and choir, meet for one of treble the lands. It is in substantial repair, of old foundation, and the goodliest barn that ever was seen for stone and timber. There are many poor in Northampton, and they are greatly relieved by this house, which has a good report through the whole town. We have been well entertained by the abbot, who showed himself very diligent and plain in all that we have required of him for furthering the King's commission. We cannot certify you of the values of these houses. If every man had done his part at the first commission this had not been in danger now, and you might do a very meritorious deed, with much honor to the King, if this house were allowed to continue. Northampton, 19 May.

Signed: By the Kynges Commissioners—Edmund Knyghtley—John Lane—George Gyffard—Robt. Burgoyne.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

19 May. **918.** Antony Pykeryng to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have delivered to Wm. Colle 7½ oz. of gold and 2*s.* 6*d.* st. to pay for dyeing and dressing your kersey. The gold cost 5*s.* an oz.; you gave me 7½ cr., which is 37*s.* 6*d.*, and owe me 2*s.* 6*d.* On the 17th instant lord Rochford, Master Norys, Master Weston, Master Brwerton, and Markes of the Privy Chamber were put to death on Tower Hill. Today the Queen was put to death within the Tower in the presence of a thousand people. London, 19 May.

Apologises for his rude writing.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

19 May. **919.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter with the spurs. With all my efforts I have been unable to come to the King's presence. "His Grace came not abroad except it were in the garden, and in his boat at night (at which times it may become no man to prevent him), this 14 days." But now that these matters of execution are past I hope soon to speak with him and deliver your spurs. Lord Rocheford, Mr. Norrys, Bruriton, Weston, and Markes suffered with the axe on the scaffold at Tower Hill on Wednesday the 17th, and died very charitably. The Queen suffered with sword this day within the Tower, upon a new scaffold, and died boldly. I can hear nothing of Mr. Russell of the King's pleasure. I fear he will profit me little in your affairs, but I will be in hand with him, and learn if you shall come over this Parliament. I hope now to have leisure to remind Mr. Secretary of his promises towards your Lordship's living. I will tomorrow present him your "brews" (?) and declare the matter concerning the "mares" (marsh). I have been divers times in hand with Mr. Treasurer touching Snowden's room. He says he may lawfully keep it still, but if any command come to put him out, he will speak to the King ere his departure to St. George's feast. But he will not trouble the King till he come again on Whitsunday. He has seen the King's bill and the copy of the King's letter, but I can get no other answer of him than before written. Any wine you send for Mr. Secretary will be well received. I wish you had written to Mr. Hennage, for I think him the trustiest man in the Court. It is said my lord of Northumberland is dead, but I cannot certify it. Mr. Payge and Mr. Wyat remain in the

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919. JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

Tower. The most of the late Queen's servants are set at liberty to seek service elsewhere. Mr. Aylmer will explain by mouth something I cannot write. London, 19 May.

I can get no answer touching the friar.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

19 May. R. O. **920.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

Mr. Basset had ridden into the country before your last letter came; but if I see no further danger I will cause him to return after the holidays. I trust to order Mr. George to your satisfaction. Mr. Selyard and others will devise the best they can against lord Dawbny's coming up. As to your weir, there is no doubt you may cause it to be made like others; but I will ask Mr. Popley to learn Mr. Secretary's mind therein. When I go to Hampshire I will show Mr. Wyndsor your pleasure touching Leake. I am sorry you were ill when you last wrote, but I hope you are better. Annys Woodrove has brought two dozen quails, which I will see delivered to Mr. Skutt; but I see small good to be done at his hand, though I have spoken to him for some cheap garments. I have got a gentlewoman who I hope will please you. She is of a good age and well brought up, and will be with you in 10 or 12 days. She will take out the sample of Anth. Huse's wife's cushion.

"The late Queen suffered this day in the Tower, who died boldly; and also her brother, Mr. Noreys, Bruirton, Weston, and Markes suffered the 17th day of this instant upon Tower Hill; all which died charitably. God take them to his mercy if it be his pleasure. Mr. Paige and young Wyat are in the Tower. What shall become of them God best knoweth."

George Taylor is merry, but he and the rest of his late master's servants are at liberty to serve where they please; however, the King has retained some of them. London, 19 May.

You will receive by the bearer nine cramp-rings of silver, which I have got with much ado of John Williams. He says he never had so few of gold as this year, as the King had most himself, but next year he will make you amends.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

19 May. **921.** The BISHOP OF ABERDEEN to CROMWELL.

The letter printed as of this date in St. P. v. 49, appears to be of the year 1535. *See* Vol. VIII., No. 734.

19 May. Add. MS. 8,715, f. 249. B. M. **922.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to Mons. AMBROGIO.

The king of England, a fortnight before he imprisoned his wife, her father, mother, brother, and friends, wrote the kindest and most loving letters, saying that he did not trust what the Emperor said to him, and wished to share the fortune of the French king, who is very desirous of having the honor of bringing him back to obedience to the Pope, and is trying to do it. He praised his ambassador in England, nephew of the cardinal d'Agramonte. "That woman" will doubtless be put to death. As the King allows certain doctrines in favor of the Church to be preached which he had formerly prohibited, desists from suppressing (*levare*) those abbeys which he had ordered to be suppressed, and has sent to seek the archbishop of Canterbury and another who had fled, being friends of the woman and Lutherans; it is thought here that he may be persuaded to the truth.

Ital. Modern copy. Pp. 7. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio. Da Sueyeu (Sury le Comtal), 19 May 1536.

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923. ——— to HENRY VIII.

Egerton MS. 2,603, f. 24. B. M.

Today the Emperor sent for the ambassadors of Venice, and showed them his pleasure concerning the determination of their "unice" subsidy granted for the defence of Italy, whereof the duke of Urbyn is captain; and also concerning his prefixed purpose to invade France in three sundry places by sea and land. He protested to them both, that as the French king has these many years attempted his destruction, and interrupted his goodly enterprises against the Infidels, "and the Turque prepared mortal enemies to our faith and religion," to the perturbation and confusion of Christendom, he would now teach him what it is so uncharitably, tediously, cruelly, unchristianly, and incessantly to provoke his patience without a reasonable cause. This he has long suffered for the love of God, whose quarrel he has evermore studied to defend. Was told this by one of the said ambassadors, who thought it worth the King's knowing with speed, so that before "your integrity join with any prince in league with the Turque, it know this man's power," who was never more strong, and his just provocation. However, he (the ambassador) knows, as no man better, that your Grace will be no part-taker against the Emperor, unless on account of some marriage with the French king's daughter, which it is commonly said is already "offered you to alter your pious mind in that behalf."

Is not ignorant of the King's prudence, "trusting to see for that, that to my great comfort both these princes, to your eternal renown and honor, doth nów seek upon your love and favor, none otherwise surely than co-rivals, equally beloved of a fair beautiful woman, desire by all worldly means to be with that goodly creature equally preferred, that estimation conjoincte with a fear, that is that they shall no more fear your old accustomed puissance than sincerely love you; and precordially and indifferently bestowing yourself if the rumors of this Court be true, that is, if your Grace be now a widower, upon the beautiful princess of Portugal, the queen of France her daughter that now is."

In Wriothesley's hand (a translation?), pp. 2. *Endd.:* The copie of a lr̃e.

924. [SALVATORE DI . . . . .] to ———.

Vit. B. xiv. 170. B. M.

" Hic est ordo . . . . . .
Italo q. v. . . . . .

" Postquam applicui Lugdinum s. . . . . [Johan]. Battista de Salvago de Janua, unde co. . . . . fuit sic tarde adventus tuus; ego . . . deba . . . . . subspendi multos fratres et decapitare duos* no . . . . . tun[c] . . . tabam, quia vos Parisiis tenetis pontificem pro capite ecclesiæ, et nos tenem[us regem] . . . . . quod ipsi fuerunt decapitati. Unde omnes poterant liberari si confirma . . . . . et magis voluerunt eligere mortem quam liberari. Sed quia nos sumus . . . . . intelligo a prædicatoribus doctissimis, quod nos debemus obedire reg[i, etiam] in spiritualibus, peto a vobis quid vobis videtur, quia nos sumus . . . . . quod inquiram et laborem pro salute animæ meæ. Ego dixi Parisiis et per . . . . . et Italiam tenemus Papam pro capite ecclesiæ, aliter omnes essemus combusti, ... opiniones ipsorum sunt efficacissimæ per Paulum in xiii. c°† etiam ad Ti[tum sic etiam] Petrus, ii. c° 'Subjecti igitur estote omni humanæ creaturæ propter Deum,' et per . . . . . resolutionem ut possim inquirere veritatem et salutem animæ meæ, quia si tale[s opiniones] essent veræ, certum est magister Morus et alii essent martires, quia ips[i potuerunt libe]rari et noluerunt, nam Rex dabat libertatem, si dixissent quod rex est [caput ecclesiæ], unde ostendit mihi literas

* More and Fisher. † Qu. Rom. xiii. 1? ‡ Tit. iii. 1.

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924. [Salvatore di . . . . .] to ——— ——— —*cont.*

quasdam in quibus literis trattabatur actus magist[ri Mori pro quo] modo mortuus fuit. Sed postquam literas illas perspexerim, dixi amice . . . . . quia volo ferre mecum ad Parisios, et ibi pertrattare volo ut talis . . . . tata et ventilata, quia vos habetis plures auctoritates pro rege, et . . . . . dedit mihi literas magis ob declarationem sui animi quam per aliam causam.

" Iste erit modus inveniendi illum qui dedit mihi literam, [qui] vocatur Joannes Battista de Salvago de Janua.

" Iste homo manet in domo Arrigi de Salvago, Itali de Janua, in qua . . . . . olim manebat dominus Antonius de Vivaldo de Janua, et domu . . . . . vos vultis ire ad castrum regis, et ante domum suam est qued[am] . . . . . est in medio vico, et ibi invenietis illum qui dedit mihi literas . . . . . vobis dicere a qua parte habuit et per similem viam h . . . . . .

" Frater [Salvator . . . . .]"

Mutilated. In the same hand as the next letter.

19 May. Vit. B. xiv. 212. B. M.

925. Salvatore di . . . . . to Jan Battista Salvago.

" Carissime fr., li disgracii accaschano a li homini et non a li petri, dove . . . . . perhendiri dolori, ne pena in una per causa che el serenissimo re di . . . . . lu pricipiu et lu origini dovi haviscino quilla litera laquali mi do[veva] . . . . . Moro quando fo decapitato, per che in passare Cales me fo retrovata dove . . . . . mi altri frati, et somo carzarati di modo che stettimo otto jorne . . . . . li mei compagni mal trattati inocenti menti me parsi revalare la cos[a] . . . . . to io [per causa che non si sapia cui lavia portato]* de modo che loro si partero et restay io sulo carzarato, dilche sono sta[to] . . . . . ultra di liotto carzarato, et annomi liberato con quisto patto che revera acq . . . . . litera, dico vobis et testis est mihi Deus, per che loro vi lu potranno dir, quanto ordine . . . . . ho usato solum non havissero saputo, ma perche sono in manu di justicia et . . . . . re et non havia ani uno per me, li mei compagni tutti me abandonaro . . . . . tutto, pero non formidati ne habbiati pagura in una, per che accu . . . . . stato liberato serreti voi dicendo, dovi haviscino simili litera, dilche sono qu . . . . . [in]terrogato como me hani donato quista litera. Io le respose conformi al nostro . . . . . voi volendo investigare el vero secundo che predicavano li predicatore indire . . . . . serenissimo esseri capu di la ecclesia per causa che aduchiano multi autorita et per b . . . . . conscientia io ve respose che si tenisse simile fantasia io fora aproxato in p . . . . . respose amore Dei vogliati videri et studiare et investigare in Parise si qu . . . . . lui essere capu di la ecclesia per causa che me voglio quietare de animo, per che vid . . . . . aduchino autorita di Paulo, nui essere subjetti in terra ali principi et regi . . . . . parlare. Me donascino una litera laqual cotenia lu attu di maystro Mo[ro] . . . . . ve la domandai io per portarila a Parise et fare dispotare el caso. Amore Dei m . . . . . timore per che dico vobis serreti liberato, altro non dico et continuo prego a Dio . . . . . questa furia di Cales, adi xviiij. di Magio 1536. El serenissimo Re vole inten[dere] . . . . . me donascino quista lettera, dove voi putteti dire como passan la cosa.

" El vestro fratre Salvatore Di . . . . . ."

Hol., mutilated. Sicilian dialect. Add.: Al carissimo fratello in X° M. Jan Battista Salvago, in casa di M. Arrigo Salvago taliano di Jenua. In Londres. *Endd.:* Salvator Italus.

* This is in the margin, but probably comes in here.

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20 May. **926.** CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

Vienna Archives. Wrote yesterday very fully to the Emperor and Granvelle. Has just been informed, the bearer of this having already mounted, that Mrs. Semel came secretly by river this morning to the King's lodging, and that the promise and betrothal (*desponsacion*) was made at 9 o'clock. The King means it to be kept secret till Whitsuntide; but everybody begins already to murmur by suspicion, and several affirm that long before the death of the other there was some arrangement which sounds ill in the ears of the people; who will certainly be displeased at what has been told me, if it be true, viz., that yesterday the King, immediately on receiving news of the decapitation of the *putain* entered his barge and went to the said Semel, whom he has lodged a mile from him, in a house by the river. Cannot write to the Emperor for the haste of the courier, but will send particulars to him shortly. London, 20 May 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

20 May. **927.** GISBURNE PRIORY.

R. O. Copies of three documents, dated 20, 15, and 18 May 28 Hen. VIII., whereby Jas. Cokerell, D.D., late prior of Our Lady of Gysburne, releases to Robt. Silvester, now prior, and the convent, his claim to a pension of 40*l.* for four years, in consideration of a mansion in Gysburne, called the Bishop's Place, with one tenement in Hoton, near Gysburne, Wylde Close, and the manor of Ugthorpe.

The three documents are each signed by Cokerell, the first in the presence of Robt. Tristram, Robt. Pikerd, and John Elveden, witnesses. *Endd.*

20 May. **928.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. v. 50. Has received his letters by lord William Howard and the bishop of St. Asaph, and others by Sir Adam Otterburn, complaining that James has deferred the meeting and altered the place at the suggestion of those who bear ill will to their amity. James only desired delay for pregnant causes: he never agreed to York as the place, and his lords would not consent to his going further than Newcastle. Is anxious to confer with Henry before all men, but cannot think, even if his Council agreed to it being at York, that the meeting can take place this year. Linlithgow, 20 May 23 James V. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

20 May. **929.** JOHN ALCOK, Mayor, and the CORPORATION OF CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received his letter this 20th May, signifying the King's command that Rob. Darknall and John Bryges should be burgesses for the city of Canterbury. Ordered the commonalty to assemble in the court hall, where 97 citizens and others appeared, and, according to the King's pleasure, "freely, with one voice and without any contradiction," elected the aforesaid. Canterbury, 20 May.

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

ii. CROMWELL'S "REMEMBRANCES."

To remember Sir John Gage, Sir William Kingston, and Antony;—Gostwyke, for Finchley;—Sir Humph. Foreste;—the poor men of Somersetshire, for their pardon;—Sir John Wallop;—Sir John Dudeley, for the carvership;—my lord Clinton.—To send for all the three Kings-at-arms.—To

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929. JOHN ALCOK, Mayor, and the CORPORATION OF CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL—*cont.*

remember Dr. Halyfax;—my lady Bercley.—Letters to be written to all ordinaries for preaching for setting out of the King's articles for unity.—To send for Stephen Vaughan to come home.—To remember Stuarde, the sadler.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *On a fly leaf of the preceding.*

iii. "REMEMBRANCES."

For Audelet of Abingdon:—Touching the abbots of Bermondsey, Evesham, and Faversham, the prior of Coventry, the juries of Yorkshire and of Devonshire.—The abbot of Westminster, for the Nete.—The two Bretons, for their joint patents.—Sir Will. Brereton, for Bromfeld and Yale. Sir John Done, for the fostership of Dalimer.—To remember the Emperor's ambassador.—Also for an answer to be made to the Frenchmen.—To rid Edmund Sextoun.—Item, for the bishopric of Cork.—Item, for signing my Lord Chancellor's bill and warrant.—To remember Wodehowse's suit and land.—To remember the mistress of the maids, and Sir Edmund Bedingfeld and Sir Edward Chamberlain.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *On the back of the leaf on which the preceding letter was written.*

20 May. R. O. **930.** PHILIP HAWFORD, Cellarer, of Evesham, to CROMWELL.

I am advertised by Mr. Wells of your furtherance of my suit, and will gladly accomplish the promises made by my friends, which shall always be ready when you call me to preferment. Evesham, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 May. R. O. **931.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

I spoke this day with Mr. Secretary, presenting him with your "brews," which he thankfully received, and showed him you had wine for him. He said he would not fail to have you in remembrance to the King. As to Leyns Bank and Dyke, you shall ere long have letters from the King declaring his pleasure. As to the friar, he says he would now that he were at the Devil, for he will search out the matter ere long, and as soon as he has leisure will write for the friar's delivery. For this time his Highness has pardoned your coming over to Parliament, wishing you to remain there; so I cannot see that you are likely to have a licence to come over. "Also Mr. Treasurer's pleasure is that your Lordship shall admit an executioner there, though he be an alien; but in case any Englishman will at any time undertake to furnish that room, that then he shall be indelayedly thereunto admitted." Popley desired me to write that Mr. Secretary is not half pleased because Water Skinner was so busy with him for the marsh, saying your Lordship gave him commandment so to do. Please call before you Geo. Kennynges, my deputy in the search of Oye, for Mr. Receiver of Marke is not content with him. If he be found in fault, let Mr. Treasurer and Mr. Receiver admit another. My friend Will. Smythe writes that I am already checked of 40*s.*; whereof I marvel, for I had my check till the 26 Jan. last, and remained there till 20 March. I think I am wronged, for I have been here mostly on the King's affairs. I think they do it in despite of your Lordship. They say I have great living, and do little for it. The matter of which I sent you word by Goodall and by Mr. Aylmer shall take effect without fail. London, 20 May.

Your auditor desires an answer to his last letters.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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20 May. **932.** Sir John Wallop to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The cardinal of Lorraine has returned from the Emperor, bringing certain capitulations, which if the French king will agree to, he may have peace; but I see no great likelihood, for today the Tamboren has gone about to amass more men of war. The villeins of Savoy have assembled and taken again a town of their own, in which were 160 men-of-arms of St. Pol's band in garrison, all of whom they have taken prisoners and killed some. Those that were varlets they have sent home in their shirts because they had done so much evil in pilling the country. The Admiral's camp and Antony de Leyva's are within three miles, separated by a river, and skirmish daily. The French have the greater number of horse, which gives them the advantange, but I think they will beware of joining battle, and retire into Piedmont. In three or four days we shall know further, for the Emperor gave the cardinal but ten days to make answer, of which eight are passed. I and my wife send commendations to my lady. Lyons, 20 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

20 May. **933.** John Alen to Cromwell.

R. O. Arrived here 13th inst., and are waiting for wind. Has received letters from Ireland, and perceives that all things are yet in a stay.

Sends on one addressed to Cromwell. It is reported that Mr. Justice and Alen "be in Tower." Chester, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 May. **934.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur de Vervins] to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. Four or five days ago, some men-of-war of your country, who were in the pay of the King, were in the village of Wirevigne in the Boullonnais, and took two mares belonging to Robt. aux Enfans Barbarier, which they took to the town of Marcq, where the said Barbarier had them arrested. I beg you to have them released, as I have been certified by several gentlemen that the said Barbarier has sustained this loss. Boulogne, 20 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. le Debbitis de Callays, chevalier de l'ordre du Roy d'Angleterre.

21 May. **935.** Sir George Lawson to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. Hears that the Duke has taken displeasure, and is heavy lord to him, and that he will be discharged of his fee with the duke of Richmond without cause. Reminds him of his services, and begs him to continue his gracious lord; to allow him to answer any report that has been made of him; and to permit him to enjoy the said fee in his old age. Pleads his faithful service and losses. Lynne, 21 May.

P. 1. *Endd.* "The copie of my letter sent to my lord of Norfolkes grace for my fee with my lord of Richemoundes grace." "Sir George Lawson."

21 May. **936.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Moved my Lord Chancellor to speak to the King for your coming to England. He will urge it on the King today if he has an opportunity Water Portlande has probably sent you the news. London, 21 May.

My Lord Chancellor has staid your pursuivant three days in order to send you the Acts for Calais, passed in this last Parliament. Your denizens of Calais have made Walter Portlande very rich. Be good to one Anseley, that is a suitor for the . . . . (?) of his brother at Calais.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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21 May. **937.** Lord Leonard Gray to [Cromwell].

R. O. St. P. II. 316. Has sent espial to Galway to meet the return of the ship which took Jas. de la Hyde and Parson Welche to Spain. Sends the examination of John Dyrram, Delahide's tailor in Spain, who landed on the 12th at Drogheda, and has been executed. Has refused licence to the Lord Treasurer and the baron of Delven to go to the King, as they are the best captains of the Englishry, except the earl of Ossory, who cannot take such pains as they. Asks him not to listen to complaints without sending here for the truth. Complains of want of money. Some soldiers have pledged their horse and harness for meat and drink, and others sold them outright. Some Acts of Parliament have been waiting for the coming of the Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls to receive the royal assent, but the Council thinks they had better pass. Dublin, 21 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

R. O. 2. The examination of John Dyrram, lately servant to Thomas Fytzgarett, newly come out of Spain.

Left Jas. Delahyde at Malaga. Delahyde went by land to Naples at Lammas last, leaving parson Walche to return home and shift for himself. Has not seen him since, but heard he was sick at Naples, and went in a russet jacket. Heard Markas Lynche, merchant of Galway, say that a letter came from Naples to Thos. Fitzgerold, but he did not know whether it were from the Emperor or Delahide. Welche left St. Mary's Point for Ireland in a ship of Portingale on New Year's eve, with Piers Kyrewan and John Halowen. Was told by Gregory Fagan, of Lymbryk, at Kaeles, that Delahyde and Atkins or Watkins, the King's servant, were face to face before the Emperor who desired Delahyde to stay in Naples for a season. There were ready in Biscay 7,000 men and ships arrested for them; and at Syves and Malaga 1,600,000 biscuit and 3,000 tun of wine.

Before Thomas's departure, he delivered to Melyour Faye and to the White Friars of Kildare two standing cups and other plate; and to Lady Sislie all the hangings of Maynouth and the late earl of Kildare's parliament robes. Other plate, including "a mawdeling pott gilded to drinke aqua vite," was left with a'Breen.

List of apparel of the late earl of Kildare's, of Thos. Fitzgerald, and the countess of Kildare, left with the said O'Breen.

Artillery and ordnance of the King. In the castle of Lee was left 16 pieces, fawcons, hagbusshes, and "red peaces" (reed pieces). In the castle of Carlaghe, a fawcon and a "red peace." In Kysshavan one piece. Item, Garold McGarold, two red peaces. *Signed:* Leonard Gray — James Butler — Edwarde Mideñ —J. Rawson, P. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabason.

Add.: To Mr. Secretary.

22 May. **938.** The Council of Ireland to [Cromwell].

Vesp. F. XIII. 130. B. M. Sundry persons have reported that the bearer did much for the defence of this city during the late rebellion, and practised with the earl of Ossory and lord Butler for the destruction of the traitors. During his mayoralty he well endeavoured himself for the succour of the King's army, which they doubt not that [Cromwell] will have in condign estimation. Dublin, 22 May. *Signed:* Leonarad (*sic*) Gray—J. Barnewall, chaunceler —P. Oss'—James Butler—Edwardus Miden'—R. Baron of Delvyn—T. Lorde of Howthe—Thomas of Kylkelyng—Willm. Brabason—Thoms. Luttrell, justice.

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22 May. **939.** LORD JAS. BUTLER to CROMWELL.

R. O. In favour of the bearer, who was mayor of Dublin during the rebellion of Thos. Fitzgerald, and made active defence. Dublin, 22 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

940. The MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. In consideration of the damage done at the late siege, ask for the possessions of the Hospital of St. John's without the Walls, which is 110 marks a year, or the priory of Allhallows, which is 84 marks; for the perpetuation of the allowance for murage, &c. of 46*l.* out of the fee-farm of 200 marks; and for six falcons for the six gates, with four lasts of powder.
P. 1.

22 May. **941.** EDWARD ARCHBP. OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O. In answer to Cromwell's enquiries:—In the books which came out of the Exchequer they found, under the style *Ecclesie Collegiate Beverlacensis*, 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which sum they could not demand of any other promotion except the provostry; for they found all other things "seased" (cessed) and the provostrie, unless under that style, not in the book. Mr. Winter refuses to pay, saying it is more than one-tenth of the clear value by the book sent in, by his proctor, to the Commissioners. Mr. Winter may be deceived, since many things allowed by the Commissioners abroad have been disallowed by the Commissioners appointed by statute for examination of the books. Cawod, 22 May 1536.
P. 1. *Add.:* "Secretarie." *Endd.*

23 [May]. **942.** [BP. OF SALISBURY] to CROMWELL.

Otho, C. x. 260 b. B. M. I have this day accomplished your desire. "I beseech you, Sir, in vis[ceribus] Jesu Christi, that ye will now be no less diligent [in setting] forth the honour of God and his Holy Word, than [when] the late Queen was alive, and often incit[ed you thereto]. Leave not off for God's sake, though she [by her misconduct have] sore slaundered the same. And by the lo . . . . . she hath exceedingly deceived me, for . . . . . the great day, Sir, I would have thoug[ht] . . . . . that vice that she was found fawt[y of had not the like] in Christendom, for ought that . . . . . [The] Lord have mercy on her soul, and [pardon all her] offences. Moreover, I beseech your . . . . . the poor abbot of Norton, an . . . . . that house, for the poor peop[le] . . . . . refreshed there. If that be n . . . . . pleasure. Remember the byssho[p] . . . . . by my faith it should in my . . . . . but I commit him unto your g[ood mastership to do] what ye think best." Remmesbury, 23 [May].*
Mutilated. Add.: Mr. Secretary.

23 May. **943.** SIR JOHN RUSSELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I perceive by your letters sent by the bearer your servant, that you wrote to the King to have something of what came to his hands by these gentlemen's deaths. I spoke to his Grace about it, but he said that all things worthy of you had been given away before your letter came. I am sorry I was not privy to your letter, else I might have helped you. The

* Supplied from modern marginal note made before the mutilation. "[2]3 May [Sa]risberye."

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943. Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

King thanks you for the pease you sent him. When asked if he had any commands for your servant, the King answered, nothing but to have him heartily commended to your Lordship; and this he spoke with a loving countenance. Westm., 23 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd. Sealed.*

23 May. **944.** Bp. Barlow to Cromwell.

R. O. St.P. v. 52.

Has stayed somewhat after my Lord's departure, chiefly at the request of the Queen, who wished him to abide the return of the messenger sent by my Lord and him. She is anxious to receive a comfortable answer from the King in relief of her sorrow. Stays a day or two also by my Lord's advice in case of further orders; but when he knows Cromwell's pleasure will, no more regret to depart than Loth did to pass out of Sodom. Edinburgh, 23 May. *Signed. Add. Endd.*

23 May. **945.** Bernardino Sandro to Starkey.

R. O.

Coming today from Padua found Starkey's letter of 29 April. Is glad to hear he is in good health. Has spoken to Mr. Edmonds (Harvell) about the books Starkey wished bought. He says there is no means of sending to England at present. Has been looking out for new printed books in Greek and Latin, but has found none good besides what he wrote of, except the following. *Greek:*—Jo. Grammatico sopra la priore, sopra la physica, sopra l'anima. Jo. Grammatico contra Proclo de Mundi æternitate. Le questioni di Alessandro. Arriano de dictis Epicteti. Arriano de 'gestis Alexandri. Stobeo. *Latin:*—M. Antonii Flaminii paraphrasis in duodecimum Aristotelis librum de prima philosophia. Eusebius de Demonstratione Evangelica.

Eustrathius (*sic*) is not quite finished. It is reported that the Emperor is raising many men against France, in Genoa, Italy, Spain, and Burgundy. The Venetians and all the rest of Italy are with him. The free states of Germany help him, and Spain will not fail. It is thought that Ant. da Lieva will have 30,000 good troops. It is thought that they will follow the French into France. All here condole with the ill luck of the king of England, and blame the Queen. Nothing else is talked of here. Commendations to M. Edoardo and M. Clemente, in his name and that of Giovanni Baptista of Pavia. Venice, 23 May 1536.

Hol. Ital., p. 1.

23 May. **946.** Antony di Vivaldi to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xiv. 213. B. M.

"Stimando che le mie lettere a V. S. non sieno di fastidio ben . . . . . corriere che fu spedito dallo ambasciator del nostro . . . . . lo Imperator V. S. hara inteso lo occorrencie in queste p . . . . . essere di continuo del tutto avertita dalli ambasciator[i] . . . . . [Re] Christianissimo non manchero notificarli quello che poi e' occo . . . . . domani si trovera in Alexandria con tutta la sua co . . . . . dicono stara per otto giorni dapoi andera alla volta . . . . . verso qual loco questa notte, havendoli cossi comesso . . . . . el principe Doria in diligentia et per quello se puote . . . . . per risolver quello se ha da fare della armata mari[tima] . . . . non sendo forma alchona di accordio fra quella et el dett . . . . . per molti segni che si vedeno essa armata se volter . . . . . quatro giorni fa capitorno xv. galere del princip . . . . . et xxv. de lo Imperatore de Malicha, hanno condoto . . . . . bella gente quali de subito se aviorno alla volta di lo m . . . . . portato per conto di essa sua Maesta scudi ccccl^{m} stampa . . . . . .

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et ducati cccc[m] et per altre persone particolari . . . . . di modo che con diverse altre provigione fatte . . . . . prestatili dal Magnifico M. Ansaldo de Grim . . . . . sensa interesse alchuno si trovera . . . . . chi mesi. Da giorni otto in qua se mandato alla volta di . . . . . dia peze el. de artegliaria de quali lxxx. grossi et lxx. . . . . sorte gran somma di polvere et altre monitioni et di continuo se ne . . . . n da magior somma; in oltra per tutto se fanno di molte provigioni . . tali che se Dio non li mette le mano la sera una longa guerra et [cr]udele. Lo Almiraglio si trova al solito a Turino con el suo exercito, [a]l qual loco segondo intendiamo hanno assai ben fornito. El signor Antonio de Leva con lo exercito Cæsareo si trova cinque miglia apresso disposto di andar a trovare essi Francesi che di gia saria seguito, ma sendo state gran piogie da otto giorni in qua sono stati sforzati far un ponte per passare un fiume chiamato la Stura, et questo giorno se non li sera stato obviato lo doveano passare per metersi a fronte al ditto exercito di modo che bisognera faccino qualche facende.

"Di Alamagnia scrivono che di breve verra gran somma di cavagli [e]t fanterie, oltra quelle che conducono Mons. di Asisten, quale a questo [g]iorno se doverebono trovare su le piane di Verona. In questo ponto . . . inendo e capitato un corier di campo, quale porta nove como lo [exer]cito Francese si ritira alla volta del Moncenis che e' mal . . . . . loro. Questo giorno sono lettere di xvij. di Aprile di Costanti[nopoli] . . . . . ch[e]l Turcho poi di haver fatta tagliare la testa a Abraino Bassa, ha disposto un' altro Bassa s . . . . . eleguitone dui altri in cambio loro, et che erano in . . . . . et quanto per quest' anno non era ordine che potessino fa[re] . . . . . maritima per venir in Cicilia como molti pensa . . . . . manchare, et per haver recuperato el Sophi tutte le s . . . . . excetto Bagadem. Haviano mandato xxx. galere . . . . . quatro ne doveano uscir fuori et segondo scrivono a . . . . . venir a scorcai e che armata prepararava lo Imp[eratore] . . . . oltra per portare uno ambasciatore destinato per Fra[ncia] . . . . e' quanto sino a questo giorno se intende, benche V. S. deb . . . . . tutto meglio avertita, a quale non diro altro salvo di n . . . . . la prego vogli havere gli affari mei raccomandati et p . . . . . in mia absentia, non mi sia fatto torto da persona s . . . . . in breve veder V. S., la quale prego Dio prosperi et . . . . . quanto la desidera." Genoa, 23 May, M[DXXXVI].

P.S.—" . . . . . o alli xxiiij. Poi e capitato un altro corieri quale afferma [la rit]irata di Francesi, et hanno lasciato fornito per loro Turino . . fanti cinque milia di quali e capitanio el Signior Stefano Collona, et . . . . . altri capitani Francesi."

Mutilated. Add.: "Mag[co] S[or] M. Thomaso [Cromuel] gran secretario del Ser[mo] [Re] d'Ingliterra, patrone mio observandissimo." *Endd.:* Anthony Vivalde.

23 May. **947.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 276. B. M.

Received today her letter of 15 April. Supposes that the Empress has since received his letters with news of the Princess's health. No letters have arrived from Eustace Chapuis, but the queen of Hungary writes that the king of England has imprisoned his mistress in the Tower. Other letters state that in order to have a son who might be attributed to the King, she committed adultery with a singer who taught her to play on instruments. Others say it was with her brother. The King has sent them to the Tower with her father, mother, and other relations. Expresses his joy at her fall, which will ensure the safety of the Princess.

Remembers that the cardinal of Burgos told him he had heard, when ambassador in England, that it was foretold that this Ana would be burnt to death.

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947. Dr. Ortiz to the Empress—*cont.*

It is said that the king has taken from "Maestro Cronvel" the office by which he did so much harm to the monasteries; and that he has chosen two Catholic bishops of good life, by whom he wishes to be governed.

The bull for the convocation of the Council has been concluded by the Consistory, and will be intimated soon. The Pope has given up his journey to Bologna. The card. of Santa Cruz is going to Hungary to negotiate between the king of the Romans and the Vayvode. Rome, 23 May 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

24 May. R. O. **948.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

Let me know the King's pleasure about coming to the Parliament, as I am in great perplexity. If I come, the King may be displeased. If not, I am in danger of the King's writ to appear. The time is short, and I am in great trouble what to do. Brecknock, 24 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

24 May. R. O. **949.** John Abbot of St. Werburg's, Chester, to Cromwell.

Whereas it is contained in the King's injunctions lately exhibited by his commissioners, Drs. Layton and Legh, that there should be no entry into the monastery except by a certain great gate; I have caused a door in the wall compassing the same monastery to be closed up, which was thrown down by Rob. Challener of Chester, merchant, and certain others, who came into the monastery at their pleasure. Please send by my servant the bearer a commandment to Challener to close up the said wall. Chester, 24 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

950. Purgatory.

R. O. "The words of William Weston, of Lincoln College in Oxford, in his formal sermon preached before the University at St. Peter's Church."

1. That contrary to the commandment against speaking of Purgatory he called it a heresy to deny it. 2. He condemned the conventions of the young men at Oxford who had privy lectures. 3. He misrepresented the doctrine of Sanctification.

ii. "The words of Master Smyth, of Martyn College, in his formal sermon."

He preached Purgatory and condemned the doctrine of *Sola fides;* also that fasting was an Apostolical ordinance.

P. 1.

24 May. R. O. **951.** Jacques de Coucy [Sieur de Vervins] to the Deputy of Calais.

The sieur de Becourt has twice written to you in my absence to procure the delivery from prison of the servant of the *Barbarier de Wissant*, and one of his cattle, detained by those of Tournehen. They passed through your pale to be brought to Tournehen. I thank you for having already got three of his beasts restored. I beg you to get the servant and the remaining animal also. Boulogne, 24 May. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

24 May. R. O. **952.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

Your peascods were thankfully received by the King "for mo considerations than I will write of." Mr. Russell says he moved his Grace for your preferment, and his Grace said it was too late, for all things had been disposed of long since, except some offices in Wales not fit for you, as it

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was so far from your native country, but he would gladly your Lordship had somewhat. The truth is, as I wrote, that Mr. Russell is a right worshipful, sad, and discreet gentleman, but will never prefer your Lordship. "I pray God take Mr. Norrys to his mercy, for you have made an unlike change." You had better write to Mr. Hennage, and send him some pleasure. As to the priories of Mawdlens and Pylton, send me the extent of their lands and I will move the matter, but I think you might ask for some abbey "of the suppressed number" in Hampshire, Wiltshire, or elsewhere, near your dwelling-place. When your wine and quails come I will distribute them, unless otherwise commanded, to Mr. Russell and Mr. Hennage, but in anywise you should write to the latter, and also to Mr. Secretary, though he does you little good and promises much. The 200*l.* the late lord Rocheford had out of the revenues of Winchester returns to the Bishop's coffers. Mr. Bryan had 100*l.* that Mr. Norris had out of the bishopric. As to the spurs, I cannot get to the King's presence, but when you have written to Mr. Hennage he shall have the delivery of them. Whatever be the reason, the King will not license you to come over. The King has already written about the marsh. I have not yet been able to get from Mr. Secretary the letter he promised to write for the friar's despatch. Your counsel do not advise you to procure a proviso by Act of Parliament for lord Daubney to stay the sale of lands that should descend to Mr. Basset, but only to keep a vigilant eye on his proceedings. Ling and haberdeyn are so dear that I cannot tell what to do, the former 8*l.* per cwt. or over, and the latter 3*l.* or over. A new coronation is expected at Midsummer. The progress shall not this summer pass Windsor. Your Lordship shall receive, by Hugh Colton, two pair of hosen. London, 24 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

24 May. **953.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I have received three sundry letters from you and a token by Petly. As to lord Daubny, your counsel advise you by no means to procure any proviso against him, but to get some of his familiar friends to inform you of his intentions, and if he purpose to sell any lands which should descend to Mr. Basset he can be stopped. But if you prefer having a proviso by Act I will endeavour to obtain it. I think Mr. Geo. Rolles dissembleth not; if he do, he is a very fine fox. He and Mr. Degory, and two of my lord Dawbney's counsel, were yesterday reasoning in Westminster Hall concerning Calstok and Lamkessey, but they could show nothing of the manner in which Mr. Basset was made sure of the annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.*, and deferred that to my lord Dawbney's coming; but if Mr. Cobbleyghe keep promise you need not fear the wood sale. As to the warren and free market you wrote of, I hope ere long to espy a time, but I wish my Lord's suit were first at a point. I have shown Bery my mind about your weir,—to make it up as all other be made. I have bespoken two dozen bowls which will be sent by Hugh Colton, and I will procure for you some lanards if they can be got. I am glad you have pleased Campion. As for salt fish, you will not believe how dear it is, both ling and haberden. I have delivered Thorne's letter at his brother's house. As to the confession of the Queen and others, they said little or nothing; but what was said was wondrous discreetly spoken. "The first accuser, the lady Worcester, and Nan Cobham with one maid mo; but the lady Worcester was the first ground." London, 24 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

24 May. **954.** JOHN THORNETON to LORD [ERSKINE?].

Galba, B. x. 67. B. M. Came hither (Antwerp) on the 14th instant. As I could not easily obtain posting to go myself to Rome, I have sent my errands by the post, who has promised to be in Rome and deliver my errands there this night,

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954. John Thorneton to Lord [Erskine ?]—*cont.*

and I trust to have answer in 15 days, when I will return to Scotland with diligence. I hope your Lordship has obtained me the safe-conduct to pass through England which you promised me, but I have heard nothing thereof.

Your Lordship will do the King our master great and singular pleasure, and have me indebted to you by sending it as soon as possible to Mons. Camillo Tadiattote's (?) bank here in Antwerp, where I am lodging. The merchants of London write that there will be no difficulty in sending it here if it be sped. I dare not return without it through England, as Mr. Cromwell's writing serves only for Calais and Dover, "and tha ar ellis out of handes and deliverit quhen I come over, and sua quhen I return againe, but [a salve] conductte I am war not of before and inclusit in ane horse net, quhilk God [keep] me fra in Ingland, and your L. ma put remeidy and ye pleise." Will gladly pay all the expenses. I hope to be ready to depart in Whit-Sunday week. There are three or four Scotch ships in Zealand ready to depart, "bot tha ar mor to aventur in, and grant apperans of breking of wey . . . . . betwix France and the Imperator."

Both Italy and Almain are furnishing the Emperor with men-of-war and necessaries. Sixty thousand men are passed to the Emperor's army, which will number 100,000 men. He has joined it himself. The 13th instant he was beside Placentia, 40 miles from Milan. I have sent to Scotland by sea copies of a writing I got from Rome, and of the Emperor's oration made before the Pope. The count Palatine has come with 13,000 men. Some say he passes to recover Denmark. The duke of Gueldres with 6,000 men is besieging Grinning, in Holland, and 3,000 men of this country have gone to defend it. All that he does is by the solicitation of France. They reck little of his intelligence with the Turk, who seeks to invade Hungary this year. A Scotchman, who lately came from Reusbrige, says that many of the Lutherans are turned again to the right faith because of the poverty and mischief that came amongst them since they erred. At Nuremberg, which was the worst, mass, matins, and all divine service are sung as before. There is an ambassador from England at Frankfort,* who was with the duke of Saxony. I trust he is a bishop returning to England. They will not let him pass without the Emperor's command.

At Frankfort a friar who had married a nun and had fair bairns with her, after coming from the preaching ran her through with a sword, and hanged himself in his own house; and, "on the morn," Barbour, who was a chief Lutheran, cut his own throat with a razor.

In this country they are very good Christian people and devout. Many who were noted Lutherans before consider the sect to be dead, because they see their deeds and intentions to be evil. Commend me to Master Adam Mur (?), Sir Jo. Ker, and all friends. Hantverpe, in Vigilia Ascensionis, 1536.

Hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

24 May. **955.** Sir Gregory Casale to Ric. Pate.

R. O. As he wrote yesterday, several letters have confirmed the news about the queen of England, though they do not all agree. The Pope has asked him to stay in Rome till more certain news arrives. Wants to know what Pate knows or thinks of it. The Nuncio will forward letters. Rome, 24 May 1536.

Hol., Lat. Add.: Reverendo D. Riccardo Pato, S. Regis oratori apud Cæsaream Majestatem. *Endd.*

* Foxe. *See* No. 847.

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24 May. **956.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 252. B. M.

According to information from England, received by the King yesterday, on the 15th inst. the Queen was degraded, and the following day was to be executed,—either burnt or beheaded; but first her brother, four gentlemen, and an organist, with whom she had misconducted herself, were to be quartered in her presence. It is not true that her father and mother were imprisoned, but the former, being on the Council, was present at his daughter's sentence. All was done in the presence of the French ambassador only. It is said that the King has been in danger of being poisoned by that lady for a whole year, and that her daughter is supposititious, being the child of a countryman (*villano*); but these particulars are not known for certain, according to what the King said today. The discovery was owing to words spoken by the organist from jealousy of others. They are expecting now the declaration of the true daughter to reinstate her and annul what was done in favor of the other. Has not omitted to show what may be done on this occasion for the honor of God, &c. The French king answered that he ardently desired to bring back Henry to the Church, and that he would not fail in endeavouring to do so. He knows that the Imperialists have offered the king of England the queen of Hungary as a wife, but it is thought he will not take her, as she is in bad health, and not fit to bear children. He has today sent a person to his Ambassador about these affairs. He thinks it would be easy to bring back the King if it were not for his avarice, which is increased by the profit he draws from Church goods. The English ambassadors here are in very great joy. Knowing that one of them† was a good man, and a friend of his, caused the opportunity and advantage of the King's coming back to the Pope to be shown to him; and that he should be neutral, and give the Emperor and (French) king to understand that he would oppose whoever refused peace; that there was not a better opportunity of wiping out the stains on his character, and making himself the most glorious King in the world; that every one should do his duty, and they would find in the Pope that true piety and goodness which ought now to be known to all the world. The Ambassador, and Winchester also, who is the other, thanked him, saying, with many tears, that this was their only desire, and they would do their part, so that they hoped we should soon embrace each other. * * *

Ital., modern copy, pp. 6. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio, Da Lione, li 24 Maggio 1536.

25 May. **957.** Bishopric of Norwich.

See Grants in May, No. 22.

25 May. **958.** Lord Sands.

See Grants in May, No. 23.

25 May. **959.** Queen Margaret to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. v. 53.

Is anxious for an answer to her letter sent by lord William and the bishop of St. David's last post. Has informed them of all things, and the conclusions wherein she did her diligence without effect. Lord William did all he could. Begs an answer to the part of her letter touching herself. Edinburgh, 25 May.

Hol. Add. Endd.

† Wallop.

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25 May. **960.** THE SAME to CROMWELL.

R. O. Desires him to be her good friend in the matters touching herself, of which she has written by lord William Howard. Edinburgh, 25 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, great sacriter unto the King's high ness our dearest brother. *Endd.*

25 May. **961.** HENRY COLE to THOMAS STARKEY.

Nero, B. VI. 168. B. M. Thanks him for the pains he has taken about his letters, "wherein ye shall esteem your benefit after the weight of your goodness, which only of itself, without any deserving on my party, have vouchsafed to serve him in his needs, which God knoweth whether he shall ever be able to quit your goodness." Begs him to continue his kindness. Will always do Starkey what service he can. Has not yet spoken with M. Lazaro, nor with M. Antonio de Genua, for he only received Starkey's letter today and heard that the post left tomorrow. Will do as he wishes, when he has an opportunity. Monday last M. Moryson went to England, and will give Starkey the news. The Emperor has passed Milan with a goodly host of men, and every day soldiers come to him from Germany. The French host and his are very near each other, and some feat of arms is expected in a few days. It is said that 5,000 or 6,000 Spaniards were lately slain, endeavouring to take the French artillery. Some say there is a truce for 10 days. The French are gone back beyond Turin, where they had left a garrison. Men look for the oration which the Emperor made in Rome on Easter Day in print. Will perhaps send one. Heard from Bembus that the imperial cities of Germany offered the Emperor 30,000 men to attack France. Many astrologers have given judgment that this year the French king is like to suffer. Ferdinand and king John have agreed that while the latter lives he shall enjoy as much of Hungary as he now holds. Asks Starkey to deliver these letters to his (Cole's) master, as he needs money. Padua, Ascension Day, 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 May. **962.** BRIAN TUKE.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 24.

25 May. **963.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Yesterday I received your letter of my fellow Fysher. Mr. Treasurer* is ridden to Guildford, and will not return to court till Whitsuntide, so that I cannot get his letter that you write for without going to him. I cannot tell what he means, for if he had informed the King before he left, this matter would have been at a stay; but if Snowden come over I will ride to Mr. Treasurer with him. You may say meanwhile you have written to the King, and can make no direct answer without knowledge of his pleasure. Mr. Wyndsor is now in the city, and, if he remain till 31 May, will receive your money of Sir Edw. Seymour; if not, Mr. Smythe must. As to your liveries, Rob. Coddgrave can inform you, who spoke with the party that made the cloths, for whom I tarried in Canterbury almost two days. I left 20*l.* in Canterbury with Roger Wellis to pay the clothier if the cloths were

* Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the household.

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approved, and the said Robert would deliver them 10 days before Whitsuntide. Your Lordship never wrote for the 20 bows of which my lady writes; but I have searched, and good bows cannot be got under 5 marks the score. The wine and quails are home, and I shall see them delivered as I think best for you. There is enough for both Mr. Russell and Mr. Hennage. I wrote long since about your coming over. Mr. Russell says Peretre's pardon is granted, and you shall shortly have a letter missive for it; but his Grace willeth the law to proceed upon him to the last point of execution before announcing it. Please let me know what has been done about my office of search and check, and which abbey or priory you will make suit for, when I will ride into Hampshire. London, 25 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

25 May. R. O. **964.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

I received your letter by my fellow Fyssher. Touching your weir Mr. Dygory is determined to do as much as the statute will bear, and as others do to theirs. This is Popley's counsel. As to your warren and free market I will set forth the same when I spy a time convenient. Mr. Degory and Bury have this day gone to Devonshire. Your woman shall be sent by Whitsunday, and shall bring with her the extract of Anthony Huse's cushion, to whose wife I will give your Ladyship's thanks. At Mr. Treasurer's coming I shall deliver him the puncheon of wine, and report by my next if it was thankfully received. If your Ladyship send Mr. Basset 5 marks or 4*l.* he will keep it as wisely as if he were 20 years older; but as he is to return after Whitsuntide you need not send it till then. My Lord never wrote to me for bows. You will receive by Petley 1,000 pins that Bury delivered me. I have written your Ladyship all that your counsel can yet say about lord Dawbny. London, 25 May.

As to the Queen's accusers my lady Worcester is said to be the principal. "Your ladyship hath two nieces with the Queen, daughters to Mr. Arundell."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

25 May. R. T. 145, No. 8. Gachard's Analectes Historiques, 1 S. 17. **965.** MARY OF HUNGARY to FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS.

I hope the English will not do much against us now, as we are free from his lady, who was a good Frenchwoman. That the vengeance might be executed by the Emperor's subjects, he sent for the executioner of St. Omer, as there were none in England good enough.

Hears he has already espoused another lady, who is a good Imperialist (I know not if she will continue), and to whom he paid great attention before the death of the other. As none but the organist confessed, nor herself either, people think he invented this device to get rid of her. Any how, not much wrong can be done to her, even in being suspected as *méchante*, for that has long been her character. It is to be hoped, if hope be a right thing to entertain about such acts, that when he is tired of this one he will find some occasion of getting rid of her. I think wives will hardly be well contented if such customs become general. Although I have no desire to put myself in this danger, yet being of the feminine gender I will pray with the others that God may keep us from it.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* "Extrait d'une lettre de la Reine d'Hongrie au Roy des Romains en date du 25* Mai 1536."

* A translation of the same extract is printed by Mr. Froude at the end of "The Pilgrim," p. 117, and dated 23 May.

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26 May. **966.** INDICTMENTS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.
See GRANTS in MAY, No. 26.

26 May. **967.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY, Lord Chancellor.
See GRANTS in MAY, Nos. 28 and 29.

26 May. **968.** PRINCESS MARY to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. x. 276. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 140.

"Master Secretary, I would have been a suitor to you before this time to have been a mean for me to the King's Grace to have obtained his Grace's blessing and favor; but I perceived that nobody durst speak for me as long as that woman* lived, which is now gone; whom I pray our Lord of His great mercy to forgive." Is now the bolder to write, desiring him for the love of God to be a suitor for her to the King, to have his blessing and leave to write to his Grace. Apologises for her evil writing; "for I have not done so much this two year and more, nor could not have found the means to do it at this time but by my lady Kingston's being here." Hunsdon, 26 May.

Hol. Mutilated.

26 May. **969.** CH. DE COORNHAUSE to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O.

You have been misinformed about my men having enterprised on the limits of the king of England. It was some adventurers who obtained my assistance to recover certain cattle, though they had no passport. If I had known I would have had them hanged. One of them was English and the others Brabanters. Boy de Hack confesses having let the cows for hire to a Frenchwoman, and I have caused them to be restored. Broucbourgh, 26 May.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

26 May. **970.** HARVEL to STARKEY.

Nero, B. VII. 110. B. M.

I acknowledge your advice in your letter of the last of April to write to my honorable friends, but the length of time I have abstained from writing oppresses me with shame, which I know is groundless, *sed natura sum pudenti ut scis.* Besides, I have little pleasure and comfort of myself, considering the perpetual factions and discords of the worldly things, which makes me cold to come among men in public. My mind inclines much more to follow a private and quiet life and give up the worldly "fastidies" to those *qui ambiunt honores*, in the which number I was never greatly to be reckoned. I will not forget to provide your books. The news of the Queen's case made a great tragedy which was celebrated by all men's voices with admiration and great infamy to that woman to have betrayed that noble prince after such ma[nner], who had exalted her so high and put himself to peril, not without perturbation of all the world, for her cause. God showed himself a rightful judge to discover such high treason and iniquity. But all is for the best, and I reckon this to the King's great fortune that God would give him grace to see and touch with the hand what enemies and traitors he lived withal, of the which inconvenience his Grace is fair delivered, for with time there might have followed damage to his Grace inestimable.

There is no hope of peace. Everything tends to war between these two princes. The Imperial party is incomparably superior, both in men of war and in the estimation of all the world. The Emperor is at present in Ast, and will go in person to the war. His army will number about 70,000.

* Anne Boleyn.

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The French have fortified Turin with a garrison of 5,000 men, and it is thought they will return with the rest of their host to France, which country the Emperor will probably invade. The Imperial league in Almain offered the Emperor 30,000 foot and 10,000 horse, paid, on condition that if France is vanquished it shall go the Empire, but the Emperor required Burgundy for his own patrimony, and agrees to the rest. It is thought the affair is concluded, for they are raising many men in Germany, probably to commence the war in Burgundy. The Emperor's navy is going to Provence. A great quantity of gold has arrived in Spain. Mr. Morison left for England on the 21st. Cease not to write, especially having so great argument there by these new mutations, which are likely to follow this case of the Queen's. Venice, 26 May 1536.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

26 May. R. O. **971.** G. Lilius to Starkey.
Has scarcely time to write three words, owing to the hurry of the bearer. Is pleased by Starkey's opinion of his writings, and his advice. Venice, 26 May.
Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Londini.

26 May. R. O. **972.** Paul III. to the King of Portugal.
Minute of a brief: "Regi Portugalliæ super obitum filii et super Regem Angliæ." 26 Maii.
Transcript from a book of minutes in the Vatican.

26 May. Add. MS. 28,588, f. 281. B. M. **973.** [Hannaert] to Charles V.
* * * * *
There is news from England that the so-called Queen was found in bed with her organist, and taken to prison. It is proved that she had criminal intercourse (*hazia el maleficio a si mismo*) with her brother and others, and that the daughter supposed to be hers was taken from a poor man. The English ambassador says that she and her brother are condemned to be burnt, and a valet (*camarero*) of the King's, who was very intimate with him, and three others, to be beheaded, for conspiring the death of the King. The King has sent for the Princess, made much of her, and given her many jewels belonging to the unjust Queen. De Leon Solarrona (*Lyon sur le Rhone*), 26 May 1536.
Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

27 May. R. O. **974.** Raynold Pole to Henry VIII.
Was informed by letters, first of your chaplain Mr. Starkey, and afterwards of Mr. Secretary, of your Grace's pleasure that I should declare to you my opinion touching the superiority of the Pope, with other articles, and state my reasons. I have done so, accordingly, in a book which I send by the bearer. How it will satisfy you, He only knows in whose hand are the hearts of kings. If you wish further information of my purpose, I refer you to the bearer. Venice, 27 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

Cleop. E. vi. 334. B. M. Burnet, vi. 172. 2. Instructions of Reginald Pole to be shown to Henry VIII.
To declare to the King Pole's intent in writing the book, which was the manifestation of the truth in the matter about which Mr. Secretary wrote, whose letters he took as a commandment from the King. Otherwise had never set pen to a book in so little hope of persuasion, and with such likelihood of not being the best accepted. Found that in the books sent to him

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974. Raynold Pole to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

on the contrary part the truth was marvellously suppressed and cloaked, and all colours that could be invented set upon the untrue opinion. Saw also what sore and grievous acts followed upon the same, and that unless the truth was purely set forth, it might turn to the utter undoing of the King and destruction of the quietness of the realm. This made him use all the wit and learning God had given him, to endeavour to express the truth and declare the qualities of the acts that followed of the sinister opinion, that he doubts not whoever read the book, that would know the truth, would never after fall in danger for ignorance of the true sentence. Believed that the King was allowed by God to fall into these errors, as He sometimes suffers those who are in His favor, that they may the better know where they have their true light and safeguard.

Refers to the falls of David and Solomon, and trusted that the King would be recovered to higher honor and grace than ever, as David was when the prophet had shown him the truth.

There is not only peril before God, but also in this world danger might happen if the King continued in this sentence, so different from other Christian princes; for his people cannot be quieted with these innovations, and it pertains to other princes to defend the laws of the Church. That the danger might not be unknown, has brought together in the book the reasons why other people or princes might be justly instigated against his Grace. He might think by the vehemency and sore reprehension he sees in the writing that Pole is the greatest adversary of his honor that ever has been; but anyone who reads the whole book together will see that his purpose was to save the King from great dishonor and peril both in this world and that to come. For the better understanding of his opinion and sentence, would desire the King to appoint some learned and sad man to read over the book and declare his judgment, being bound with an oath to show his judgment without affection. Suggests that it should be given to the bishop of Durham.

To declare to the King Pole's purpose that no part of the book should come abroad before the King had seen it, and to follow the same secretness as in the book about his matrimony. How this intent has been frustrated, "this you may declare by mouth, knowing the whole matter."

To desire the King to take as a favorable admonition of God the detection of the iniquity of her which hath been the original cause and occasion of all these errors and dangers, and to follow the advice of those whose conscience and fidelity to the King caused them, against their own private wealth and with great danger, to dissent from that matrimony. If the King will accept this warning to return to the unity of the Church, it will be taken for one of the greatest miracles that has been showed these many ages, and the most certain sign of special favor that ever was showed from God to any prince.

Now all Christendom calls for a General Council, and the King must either with dishonor and damage flee to obey thereunto, or with more danger answer there such causes as are laid to him. If he return, no Christian prince would appear there with more honor. The innovation he has made in the Church is the occasion of ruin of the fairest member of the Church of God. If God made him turn, his fall will be the happiest fall that was unto the Church many years, which may be a ready and high way to the reformation of the whole. The end will be, in every man's opinion who marks the whole process, that God suffered his Grace to fall, to make him rise with more honor to the greater wealth of his own realm and the whole Church. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Headed:* These shall be your instructions following, this same to be shown to the King's highness.

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975. [POLE'S] Book [*de Unitate Ecclesiastica*] addressed to HENRY VIII.

R. O. After expressing the difficulty he has in writing either against the King or against his own conscience, seeing that others have been punished with death for their loyalty, he says he nevertheless feels it a duty, as he is the only one of the English nobility whom the King has educated from a boy. He then enters into a long argument in reply to Sampson's defence of the King's authority; and taunts Sampson with conduct like that of Judas in betraying the Church for some money promised him in past years by the King out of the bishopric of Norwich, expecting also that bishopric for himself. Speaks of the execution of Fisher and More, and of More's character as a judge, of his trial, and of his daughter embracing him on the way to execution,—how he was seen looking grey for the first time on coming out of prison, and how even strangers could not refrain from tears on hearing of his fate. Pole himself can hardly write for tears, having known the man as he did. Describes also Fisher's character, and refers to the Carthusian and Bridgetine martyrs, especially to one whom he knew personally, by name Reynolds (*ei Reginaldi erat nomen*), remarkable for his holiness of life and for his learning. He was the only monk in England who knew the three languages "quibus omnis liberalis doctrina continetur." Such was his constancy that, as an eyewitness informed Pole, he put his own neck into the noose, looking more like one putting on the insignia of royalty than one about to undergo punishment. Refers also to the Observants. Though it seems a hopeless task to recall Henry to virtue, yet as the prayers of Mary and Martha recalled a brother from corruption, so Katharine now prays for her husband, and Mary for her father; even Achab repented. Compares Henry's conduct to that of Nero and Domitian, and appeals to the Emperor to protect thousands of Christians from a far greater danger than the Turk. At the very time of Charles V.'s glorious expedition to Africa, Henry, bearing most untruly the name of Defender of the Faith, did not merely kill but tore to pieces all the true defenders of old religion in a more inhuman fashion than the Turk. Who that knew Fisher would have expected that a man so old and feeble in health and slender in body could have endured imprisonment even for one month? Pole, certainly, when he left England three years before, did not believe that, with the utmost care, he would have lived more than a year longer. Was told afterwards that when he was brought to London to be sent to prison he was so weak that for some time he lost consciousness. Yet he endured 15 months' imprisonment. "Who," the writer asks, "does not acknowledge the hand of God beyond nature that lengthened his life to your shame that he might perish by your sword, and allowed him to be enrolled among the number of cardinals, that it might be known to the whole world that you had slain not merely an excellent bishop, against whom you had no just cause, but a cardinal over whom you had no authority?" The writer then warns the King that the Pope is urgently entreated to expel him from the Church as a rotten member, nor can Henry expect his subjects to keep faith with him when he has broken it so shamefully with them. During the 27 years he has reigned he has continually plundered them, and if he was liberal in anything, it was certainly not in things making for the common weal. He has robbed every kind of man, made a sport of the nobility, never loved the people, troubled the clergy, and torn like a wild beast the men who were the greatest honor to his kingdom. What epitaph is to be placed on Henry's tomb except the recital of these facts, unless this is to be added, that he has obtained for himself from the universities the name of an incestuous person, and by the slaughter of his best men has got himself acknowledged 'Head of the Church.' Warns him by the fate of Richard III., that he may find few

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975. [Pole's] Book [*de Unitate Ecclesiastica*] addressed to Henry VIII. —*cont.*

friends one day, and concludes with a strong exhortation to repentance. *Dated at the end* 1536.

Lat., pp. 280.

Begins: Quid ad te hoc tempore scribam.

Ends: Et non erit vobis iniquitas vestra in ruinam.

R. O. 2. An abstract of [Pole's] treatise; or rather, a list of statements contained in it.

In Moryson's hand, pp. 10. *Endd.:* Abbreviations of a certain evill willyd man or wryt ayenst the Kynges doinges.

27 May. **976.** Jenne de Saveuzes [Madame de Riou] to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letter by Jehan Semtin (*sic*), and was glad to hear of your good health. Before hearing from you I was made anxious by a report of plague in England, but the bearer tells me there is none. Your daughter* is well. I have received the angelot you sent me for her, and thank you for the beautiful tokens to myself. Jehan Semoin told me you wished me to take notice how your daughter employed the three crowns you have sent her. I assure you she does not waste them, but spends them as well as can be in her little affairs and in good works; otherwise I would let you know. You need not trouble yourself to get lanners, for Mons. de Ryou is not in this country. Pont de Remy, 27 May.

I do not wonder my lord Lisle and you could not send into this country sooner, considering the troubles in England. I always feared you would have much trouble owing to lord Lisle's sense of his responsibility (*pour l'amour de la charge que a Mons. de Lisle*).

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

27 May. **977.** [Sir Gregory Casale] to Henry VIII.

Vit. B. xiv. 215. B. M. "Ser^me^ et invictissime Domine, Domine mi supreme, [salutem et fælicitatem.] Jam dies decem præterierunt ex quo Pontifex [jussit me ad se] accersi, narravitque ad se perlatum esse Regi[nam una cum] suis parentibus, quod illis assentientibus adulteriu[m admisisset,] in carcerem fuisse conjectam. Dixit deinde se [millies] obtestatum fuisse Deum, ut vestræ Majestatis mentem alio[quin rectam] suo limine hac in re illustraret; se quidem se[mper præ] oculis aliquid tale habuisse, propterea quod ita [secum] reputaret Majestatis vestræ animum iis esse vir[tutibus] decoratum, eaque fuisse ipsius merita in Christ[ianam] Rempublicam, ut eam Deus haud esset desert[urus] sed potius sui luminis gratia sublevaturus, ut [his] temporibus, quibus maxime certe opus est, v[estra] Majestas, quemadmodum alias fecit, egregiam ope[ram] reipublicæ præstare valeat, ab eo conjugio so[luta] quod ei nimis sane impar esset. Nec sile[ntio] præteriit Majestatis vestræ animi præstantiam qu[a Christianorum] pacem et concordiam semper quæsivit, liber[alitatem et] magnanimitatem, qua sæpe huic ecclesiæ [armis], pecuniis, omnique ope et consilio præsto fu[it, prudentiam] ac doctrinam, qua acerrime Lutherum [impugnavit; hæc] omnia frustra apud Deum futura nequaquam se [cre]didisse. Quinimmo nunc animadvertere divinam [pr]ovidentiam voluisse vestram Majestatem in eum locum ducere, [u]nde tantas duorum maximorum principum iras et inimicitias tantum bellorum incendium facile, nec sine immortali gloria, sedare et extinguere possit. Primum igitur se omnipotentem Deum bonorum omnium largitorem, deinde

* Anne Basset.

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Majestatem vestram obsecrare ut animum inducat, sese ita comparare, ut tantæ gloriæ adeundæ occasionem non prætermittat. Quod si vestra regia Majestas huic Romanæ ecclesiæ conjuncta fuerit, ipsam sine dubio tantum habituram autoritatis, ut Cæsari simulque Gallorum regi jubere possit et utrunque cogere ad pacem, cujus honorem Majestati vestræ cum nemine esse communicandum, cum quia manifestum fuit, se quamvis totis viribus conatus sit, nihil profecisse, tum quia minime obscurum est Majestatem vestram, si secum Romanum Pontificem habeat, reliquis principibus quod voluerit imperaturam, potentiæ et autoritatis causa. Se vero polliceri se in hoc negotio vestræ regiæ Majestati obtemperaturum, et omni [sig]nificatione ac rebus ipsis declaraturum, honorem ex hac provincia referendum ad Majestatem vestram [tantummodo] pertinere. Utque hoc magis persuaderet affirm[avit se nihil] omnino aliud præter pacem optare, nec anim[um suum] factionibus addictum esse, aut alteri ex pa[rtibus magis] studere, neque ea cupiditate laborare, ut suæ [familiæ] fortunas in immensum augeat aut pontific[iæ ditionis] fines propaget, unde accidere posset ut ab hac [recte] instituta ratione recederet. His adjunxit, non [debere vestram] Majestatem infenso animo erga se, sed potius amico [et benevolo] esse. Semper enim studuisse rem gratam vestræ [Majestati facere], nec unquam eam lædere voluisse, sed in rebus [omnibus], me quidem teste, et plerumque suam operam require[nte, sui] amoris et observantiæ signa non obscura dedisse. [In] causa vero matrimonii, et in consistoriis, et pub[lice et] privatim apud Clementem VII. se omnia quæ [potuit pro] vestra Majestate egisse : et Bononiæ Imperatori per [horas] quatuor accurate persuadere conatum fuisse [non] esse Majestatem vestram per illam causam impug[nandam] ; qua quidem in re vera narrabat, meo [namque] rogatu id fecit. Atque hujusmodi certe offic[ia se ex]corde fecisse, cum confideret Deum [bonorum operum Majestatis] vestræ rationem habiturum. Nec ulla in re offendere [vol]uisse Majestatem vestram, quamvis in Anglia quotidie aliquid contra Sedem Apostolicam fieri intelligeret. Quod vero ad Roffensem pertinet, Deum testatur se sperasse amorem sibi inde, non odium conciliaturum fuisse. Idque in causa esse cur id fecerit, quod cum imprimis cuperet concilium haberi, opusque esset collegium cardinalium aliquot viris doctis concilii causa augeri, ex sui animi sententia cardinales nonnullos creare voluit, et eo respexisse, quod mos sit ex qualibet natione cardinalem aliquem concilio interesse. Ideoque Roffensem in Anglia legisse, cujus libri adversus Lutherum præcipuæ sunt authoritatis. Ac se quidem putasse rem undecunque laude dignam facere. In eo tantum se fatetur errasse, quod suam deliberationem nemini dixit. Sed postea cum undique sollicitaretur compellereturque ad Roffensis mortem qua posset ratione ulciscendam, non potuisse non habere ea de re sermones, et ea agere quæ tamen numquam in animo habuit ad exitum perducere, optans modo [ut] divina Majestas opem ferret, quemadmodum nunc fecisse videtur, cujus vestigiis in hoc se velle [insistere. Ideo] cogitare, se ad vestram Majestatem missurum, q[ui eam adhortetur] et obtestetur, ut velit considerare div[inam providentiam] non sine magna causa ista effecisse his [temporibus] adeo turbulentis. Idcirco Majestatem vestram se [accingere] debere ad tantam gloriam comparendam [vel potius] accipiendam, quam Dii hominesque ei obtul[erunt, cum] pacis inter Christianos principes componendæ [pulcherrimam] præstent occasionem, unde Majestas vestra suas [laudes et] titulos præclarissimos sit cælo æquatura. [Ex] pace vero concilium subsecuturum rem præ[ter cæteras] necessariam, et a Christianis principibus va[lde exoptatam]. Unde sperandum sit difficultates omnes, [quæ sunt] inter Christianos sublatas fore. Quo negoti[o confecto] non dubitandum est, quin infideles facillim[e debellari] possint, cum præsertim Turcæ sint de[biliores] at Christianorum vires longe maximæ nun[c potissimum] esse videantur.

Cum Pontificem interrogarem an vellet ist[a quæ mihi] dixit, ad vestram Majestatem scriberem ut ab ipso [accepta, post] multam deliberationem

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977. [Sir Gregory Casale] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

permisit, ut ta[nquam ex me in mod]um consilii scriberem, diceremque in ipso me adeo bonum [a]nimum reperisse, ut proculdubio vestra Majestas omnia de ips[o] sibi polliceri possit. Meo quidem judicio, si Majestas vestra vel minimam significationem fecerit mittendo, vel aliquid ad me scribendo, unde colligi possit, ipsam aliquo modo amicitiam et conjunctionem cum Pontifice desiderare, Pontifex nuntium mitteret, et omnia quæ posset ageret. Sed nunc ipsius voluntas impeditur, quod multi ei dicunt, magno dedecori ei fore, si post tot injurias acceptas, ad vestram Majestatem miserit, antequam ex ullo signo aut conjectura sperare possit, id in bonam partem acceptum iri. Hanc ob causam se missurum dixit Latinum Juvenalem aut Andream Casalium, ita tamen ut fama sit, non ab ipso mitti, sed a me privatarum rerum mearum causa. In hoc tamen ipse nihil adhuc decrevit, neque ego assentire volui ut meo nomine mittatur. Dico autem quod si ita placet, eorum alterum suo nomine mittat, nec aliter sum dicturus. Video tamen ex hac re nil nisi honorificum accidere posse. Si sciret Pontifex me omnia singillatim ad Majestatem vestram, ut debeo [et ut facturus] semper sum, scripsisse, nunquam ampliu[s quod haberet] in animo mihi ostenderet.

"Heri aliatæ fuerunt literæ, itemque hodie [a Marchione] Vasti ex Cæsaris castris, quæ significa[nt Gallos] ultra montes recedere, et relinquere Taurin[um] . . . . . Columnam ; Imperatorem vero magnis itineri[bus versus] suos contendere. Nihil tamen hac de re [nuntius] Pontificis scribit. Ex Hispania Gen[uam] . . . . . advenerunt xxv. triremes cum duobus mill[ibus et] quingentis peditibus, cumque quadringentis mill[ibus] aureorum." 27 May 1536.

Mutilated. Add.

Add. MS. 29,547, f. 9b. B. M.

2. Modern copy made before the Fire. The mutilated passages have been supplied from it, except in the last paragraph, which is not in the copy.

27 May. **978.** Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 656.

Will not repeat the substance of his letter to the King. Rome, 27 May.

On the 20th inst. decided to go to the Emperor's court, seeing that there was no hope of making peace through the Pope, but his Holiness asked him to wait until he had certain news of the Queen, &c.

Hol. Lat. Add.: Secretario, &c.

28 May. **979.** Cromwell.

Harl. Ch. 57. H. 3. B. M.

Indenture, dated 28 May 28 Hen. VIII., between Thos. Crumwell, chief secretary to the King; John Clopton and Elizabeth his wife, one of the cousins and heirs of Edw. Knyvet, Esq., d. and h. of Margaret, late wife of John Roydon, Esq., second sister of Edw. Knyvett; and Francis Clopton, cousin and heir of Edw. Knyvett, son and heir of Thomasian, eldest sister to the said Edw. and late wife to Sir Wm. Clopton, father of the said Francis, for the sale of the manor of Newington Belhouse, Kent, to Cromwell, for the sum of 667*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Vellum. Signed and sealed by Cromwell and Fras. Clopton. Endd.

28 May. **980.** Sir Ralph Ellerker, the younger, and others, to Cromwell.

R. O.

On Saturday, 26* May, we were at the monastery of the Charterhouse, Hull, which we surveyed according to the King's commission. The prior and his brethren were ready to accomplish the King's articles. They

* Should be 27.

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are well-favored and commended by the honest men of Hull and others for their good living and great hospitality, and they also desire that you would be good master to the prior and his brethren, and that their house may be continued. From the monastery of Swyne, 28 May. *Signed:* Rauf Ellerker, the yonger, k.—M. Constable—Leonard Bekwith—Hugh Fuller.
P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

28 May. **981.** THOS. PRIOR OF BODMIN to MR. LOKES.

Cleop. E. IV. 116. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 130.

Complains that the canons have lived unthriftily and against the good order of religion. The bp.* in his late visitation gave certain injunctions, no harder to keep than their own rule, which have sore grieved them, and most of them intend to depart with capacities without the prior's consent. One has purchased a capacity, without the prior's licence, last term, which is against the words of his capacity. Has therefore restrained his departing. If he allows him to go, will have never a canon to abide with him. Is sore threatened by Roger Arundel, their maintainer, to be brought before the King's council for not allowing him to depart. Asks Lokes to show this to Mr. Secretary, and refer any complaints to Sir John Arundell, Sir Peter Eggecumbe, Sir John Chamond, and other discreet gentlemen in the country; so that he may not have to come to London, which would be a great charge to him, being so indebted. This gentleman has procured a commission to pull down a weir which has belonged to the house this 400 years. Will write more by Mr. Hill. Bodmin, 28 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add:* To, &c., Mr. Lokes, mercer, dwelling in Cheapside at the sign of the Padlok. *Endd.*

28 May. **982.** JACQUES DE COUCY [SIEUR DE VERVINS] to the DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O.

I have received your letter touching the galeasse of Boulogne, which, as you were told, took a ship belonging to Ric. Gardonne, merchant of London. No ship or mariners of Boulogne have made such a capture. Yesterday there was a ship in the roadstead, which was said to belong to Dieppe. It would not enter the harbour, and left today without unloading anything here, as the bearer will tell you. If they had, I would have arrested them, after receiving your letter. Boulogne, 28 May. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

29 May. **983.** BISHOPRIC OF ST. ASAPH'S.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 36.

29 May. **984.** SIR JOHN WHYTE† to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Asks him to obtain the King's letters to the Under-Treasurer to allow him to occupy land which the earl of Kildare kept from him. Also that he may have a commission to take up certain tithes of corn for the expenses of the castle of Dublin. Dublin Castle, 29 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

29 May. **985.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Asks for money, 300*l.* at least, for the payment of 480 men, for ironwork and boats, and for courts occupied daily for the cleansing of the harbour. Mr. Wyngfeld has sent for money to pay them for a month, which

* The bishop of Exeter. † Constable of Dublin Castle.

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985. JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL—*cont.*

is on Saturday next. Many who have wages are not set to work. It grieves him to see the money go so fast. What he told Cromwell at Stepney, that the master of the Maisondieu and Mr. Wyngefeld were as one, appears to be true. The men Whalley put in office have been discharged by the master's counsel, and new officers of the townsmen put in meet for their purpose. The bearer is one of those dismissed. Asks Cromwell to hear him, and then order everything as it shall please him. Wyngfeld says Whalley shall not meddle with buying provisions nor making clerks and officers, but that he is to admit them, and Whalley pay everything that he and the master assign. In all the King's works the paymaster ought to see everything for the money. Asks that he may be so discharged. The master of the Maisondieu keeps a book, and has admitted one Chr. Levyns, of Canterbury, to be his clerk, who he hears is chosen to be one of the burgesses of Parliament for Canterbury. He is meet for the master, for he is a seditious and crafty fellow. Has written to Wyngfeld that he will not allow both him and the master clerks. The Comptroller is sufficient for putting his hand to Whalley's book. They care not how the money goes, but he is afraid thereof. Remits all to his pleasure. Has been sick since he saw him at the Rolls, but trusts shortly to be able to go to Dover, Monday, 29 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

29 May. R. O. **986.** NIC. [SHAXTON], BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to MR. TURWYTT.

You have done me wrong to sue to the King for his letters. The offices were not in Henry Norris's nor Hennege's hands since the King gave me the bishopric. Hennege held the offices only during Campeggio's time without the chapter seal, and Norris's title was no better. It was in my gift, and Henry Norris knowing right well spake to me for the rooms, and had them of me during my pleasure. The fees were given to his servant Sandes, but the leading of the men, whenever it took place, was what he regarded.

If he had lived, and not fallen into this danger, I would have spoken to him to have provided otherwise, for I had warned his servant the last Michaelmas to cease occupying my demesnes, and would have given my brother Norris's office. It is worth only 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and is of great charge, as the officer has to receive clerks convict, and convey them to Salisbury, &c., as I will show you at my coming to Parliament. Remmesbury, 29 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

29 May. R. O. **987.** SIR E. NEVILL to CROMWELL.

Please to help me that I may now pay my debts, and set me forward to wait upon the King when he goes. As my lord, my brother, has been very ill I have kept him company. When I arrived at London to wait upon you, hearing he was very ill, I was compelled to return. He is now very well amended. "Notwithstanding, your letter of recommendations which ye promised shall do good rather than hurt to the disease of his honor."* Please you of your goodness to relieve me of this money at this time, and I were greatly bound to you. Forest of Waterdowne, 29 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* Sic.

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29 May. **988.** Lord Leonard Gray to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has received his gracious letters by the Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls. Expresses his determination to serve the King. Complains of the lack of money. Dublin, 29 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

29 May. **989.** S. Vaughan to Cromwell.

See the two letters in Vol. VII., Nos. 731, 732, which are of the year 1536.

[29 May.] **990.** Melancthon to Justus Jonas.

Corpus Reform., III. 81. The reports from England are more than tragic. The Queen is thrown into prison, with her father, brother, two bishops, and others, for adultery. You will hear the whole thing from Bucer. Monday.

Lat.

30 May. **991.** Princess Mary to [Cromwell].

Otho, C. x. 277. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 146. Thanks him for the great pain and labor he has taken in obtaining for her her father's blessing and licence to write to him,—the two highest comforts that ever came to her. Begs him to continue in suit for her. Will be as obedient to the King as can reasonably be expected, and hopes his Grace will not only withdraw his displeasure but license her to come to his presence, which she desires above all worldly things. Begs Cromwell to be her petitioner, "for the love of Him that all comfort sendeth." Can write no more for the rheum in her head, and begs credence for bearer. Hownsdon, 30 May.

Hol. Mutilated. Begins: Master Secretary.

30 May. **992.** Sir Thos. Audeley, Chancellor, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Sends two books, one for the ordinances of the town of Calais, and the other containing an Act for the same. London, 30 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

30 May. **993.** Wm. Marche to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Your letter was delivered on Monday after my departure from Calais, and Mr. Secretary made me answer that he had given you a full answer to its contents. Mr. Boysse and I are at your commands, if we can do anything further. As to the horsemill, Mr. Dawnce told me it may not be set upon the King's ground, but if he had set it upon his own freehold it might have passed well enough. This day the King is known to be married unto one Mrs. Jane Semar, Sir John Semar's daughter; and my lord William [Howard] this day came out of Scotland in post and merry. London, 30 May 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

30 May. **994.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has delivered to Sir John Russell one piece of French [wine], 10 doz. quails, "and a xi. brews;" also to Mr. Hennage, 11 doz. quails, 1 hogshead Gascon wine, telling him what losses you have sustained by Mr. Norrys's death. As he offers his services, you will find in him a very friend, for he now supplies Mr. Norrys's whole room. Mr. Treasurer is at Guildford,

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994. JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

and I have delivered the French wine to his servant Osborn. His man paid for it. Thinks he should write to Mr. Hennage. Wyndsor is here, and shall receive the 60*l.* He is loth you should do away with any part of the "waytes londes," "saying there is therein great charge of conscience. Howbeit if it were in his hands I think his conscience would not therein be so scrupulous." Sends the proxies made by Pexsall. The registration in the Parliament chamber will cost 20*s.* The usage has been to put in a spiritual man and a temporal, but now by Pexsall's advice two temporal men are named, the lord Delaware and lord Montague. Received his letter by Snowden, who has gone to Mr. Treasurer. If Mr. Porter will have this room he must come over. Mr. Secretary says he sent you the King's letter touching "the Marrys." Boyes and Marche confirm it. Will ask Page for a gelding for you. All his council are opposed to proof (?) for my lord Daubeny. Boys desires your instructions what motion they shall make in the Parliament House. If I stop here and follow your causes, I am afraid I shall lose my room and my check will be stopped. I send you by Fyssher two pair of hose and a pair of satin sleeves for Lacy. Wishes to know his mind respecting the 20 bows. London, 30 May.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

30 May. **995.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I thank you for your last, and the pains you have taken in saving my check, though I never thought my lord and you would see me lose my wages while staying here on your affairs. The danger, however, is increased by the new statute, "which doubleth so from day to day that a man were as good give up his room as run in the danger of two months' check;" and your affairs will ask no small time to be well ordered. But I trust, now my lord Comptroller is my lord's friend, that the matter may be the sooner stayed; if not, suit must be made to the King, or I must give up. I will show Skutt the misordering of your gowns. You need not send money to Mr. Basset till he returns to London after the holidays. As to lord Daubeney, Mr. Suyllyard and others of your council are against making any motion for the proviso, but think you should work by some trusty friend about him. Mr. Degory, Bury, and Myller wish you to remember their liveries. Tong cannot complain of your Ladyship for his money. I send by the ship that brought your wine two dozen bowls packed with my Lord's hosen and a pair of satin sleeves for Mrs. Lacy. I delivered the puncheon of wine to Mr. Treasurer's servant, John Osborne, against his master's coming; to whom I shall give your recommendations, and note how thankfully he receives them. No credible news worth writing. London, 30 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

30 May. **996.** THOMAS ABBOT OF ABINGDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his goodness in the matter between him and John Audelett, which he understands is brought to such a point that it lies with Cromwell to finish it. Begs him to make an end now, rather than in the Parliament time, when he will have less leisure. This day one Andrews inquired of me in your behalf if the obligations were sealed. They were both sealed on the 15th, and I sent them up next day by John Wellsborne, who sent me word that the one with the convent seal was delivered to you. The other he returned to me. Abingdon, 30 May.

Begs Cromwell not to be offended with his bold writing. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary, &c. *Endd.*

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30 May. **997.** Robt. Testwood to Mr. Whalley.*

R. O. I have sent you certain articles and a letter enclosed, which I beg you to communicate to my right worshipful Master Cromwell so closely and suddenly that neither Mr. Warde nor any other of the canon's friends at Windsor know thereof. It will advantage the King 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* Mr. Myles shall be sent for and examined. I would have come myself, but can get no horse, and it would have been thought by all our masters, the canons, whereabouts I had gone. I have therefore sent my son to you. Show my letter to Mr. Cromwell. If it please him that I should have any knowledge of this business, when anyone comes I will use my diligence. Windsor, 30 May.

I think it meet for some of Sir Chr. Plummer's† servants to be attached for divers causes.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Unto his assured and well beloved friend, Mr. Whalley in Chepps Syde, this be given with all speed that may, and in his absence to Mr. Marshall in Woodstrete.

31 May. **998.** William Prior of Bridlington to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letters of the 7th, complaining that the writer had promised Thomas Brigham, for certain services, the next farm that should be void, refusing him Besyngby lately void by the death of Herbert St. Quintin. Never made any such promise to Brigham, who has been sufficiently recompensed. The farm of Besyngby was not void by St. Quintin's death, as the lease was not expired, and his executrix sold it to Henry Pully, who has obtained a new lease under the convent seal before the coming of Cromwell's letters. Sends him by the bearer 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with a grant of an annuity of 10 marks per annum. Bridlington, 31 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

31 May. **999.** Thomas Runcorn to Anthony Bonvix.

R. O. There is no news since you left, except that I, my brother and Medow, greatly regret your absence. We remember you every Friday. You have left, however, behind you, a pledge with me of your affection, which I consider so grateful that I can never repay it, and shall be glad of any opportunity of serving you. They say the Emperor goes this day to Asti, six miles from Turin, thence to besiege a castle called Fosson, formerly belonging to the marquis of Saluzzo. Lyons, prid. Calend. Junias.

You need not show this news to Baltazar.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

31 May. **1000.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The bearer, Mrs. Alice Warton, is the gentlewoman I wrote of, and I trust will do you good service. She has taken out a great part of the cushion, but has not had leisure to take out the whole. There remains the tree or flower and the beast, which is an unicorn. If you will have it taken out, I will get some woman or painter to do it. You will receive by this ship two dozen bowls, which cost 4*s.*, and the coals which Annes Woodrove bought for you. It is said the coronation will not be till Michaelmas. "The King was married yesterday in the Queen's closet at York Place or

* Whalhed in the body of the letter.

† Canon of Windsor, deprived in 1536.

1536.

1000. JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE—*cont.*

Manor, whose Grace is determined to see the watch on Midsummer night." London, 31 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

P.S. on the back :—Mine host Cross sends in this ship a kilderkin of ale, and desires his barrel again and some venison. Mine hostess will have half the thanks.

31 May. **1001.** IRELAND.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 80.

Treaty between Lord Leonard Gray and Remund Savage, who promises to serve the King, and is confirmed as principal captain of Lecale. 31 May 28 Hen. VIII.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

31 May. **1002.** BISHOP OF FAENZA to Mons. AMBROGIO.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 254 b. B. M.

* * * He will see by the copy enclosed that there is nothing of importance from England since the death of the Queen. It is certain that the French (*questi*) know the good stroke they would make by bringing him back to the Church and making an alliance [matrimonial] with him.

Ital., modern copy, pp. 4.

Headed : Al Signor Prot. Ambrogio. Da Lione li 31 Maggio 1536.

31 May. **1003.** MELANCTHON to HENRY VIII.

Corpus Ref. III. 82.

Sends this letter by John Stratius, a Flemish knight, of Ulyssean experience, an old friend of his own and of Francis,* the Vice-Chancellor of the elector of Saxony. After studying rhetoric and law, he went through France and Italy, partly as a soldier and partly from desire for learning, and finally went to Poland and Hungary, where the Princes employed him on embassies and other important business. In Italy and elsewhere powerful bishops made him great offers ; but he hates the tyranny of the Pope, and would not join them, but preferred to go to the King and offer his services. His eloquence, knowledge of languages, experience, and other qualities may be of use in embassies or other business. 31 May 1539.†

Lat.

31 May. **1004.** The MARQUIS OF SALUCES.

R. O.

Order by the Emperor to "Jherusalem Conquerant Roy d'Armes" to summon Françoys marquis of Saluces to quit his marquisate on account of his action against the Emperor, the defensive league, and the duke of Savoy, on pain of being treated as a rebel.

He is to take with him "Macabeus trompette" to make a public proclamation, in case he cannot find the Marquis. He is then to go to the prince d'Asculi, Anthonio de Leyva, to tell him what he has done. In the city of Ast, 31 May 1536. *Sig.* (*copied*) A. Perrenyn.

Fr., copy, p. 1. *Endd.*

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* Burchard ?

† Note by Editor :—"Pezel. 1536. Sed etiam Cod. Bav. 1539." The letter is printed in the edition of Melancthon's letters published at London, 1642, (lib. III., No. 5,) and the date is given as "anno millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo sexto."

1536.

1005. [Lisle] to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has received his letter dated Westminster, — April, desiring him to admit Rob. Whethill, son of Sir Richard, to "a rome of a spere," late Thos. Prowd's room. Reminds the King that three years ago he wrote to him in favor of Sir Thos. Palmer, knight porter here, who was to have the first that fell vacant out of three, viz., Thos. Prowde, Ralph Broke, or Thos. Tatte; which grant Sir Thos. brought before master Treasurer and the other commissioners at their last being here. On Prowde's death, accordingly, the writer gave it to Palmer, who is a good horseman, and will spend on the death of his father little less than 100 marks a year. On this "lady Whethell came unto my poor wife in Pilate's voice, railing upon me many slanderous words and untrue, as shall be proved." Would have punished her, except out of respect for the King. The young man himself, too, declared "he would have a spear's room and ask me non lyve (leave); which, as methought, was very liberally spoken in the gate here before all your servants, I being admitted by your Grace unworthy to be your captain here."

Draft on a long sheet of paper, corrected by Palmer.

ii. [Same] to Same.

On the same subject. Has been treated by Sir Ric. Whethill, his wife and son, in a way the worst groom of the King's chamber would not have suffered.

Draft in Palmer's handwriting.

1006. [Sir Thos. Palmer to Lord Lisle.]

R. O. Begs him to let Tystone have the next 6*d.* a day that falls vacant, that the writer may have the "room" Tystone has, and that the writer's room may be given to the priest's brother. With this my lord Controller and master Treasurer will be satisfied, if they have Lisle's favor, saying it is not against the Act.* Will give him 40 load of log wood and 40,000 of billet lying at Apylldor. My lord Controller and master Treasurer had appointed that Pynar should have the next 6*d.*, till he promised Pynar's wages should be continued till another "room" should fall.

Hol., p. 1.

1007. John Whalley to [Cromwell]

R. O. Reminds him that there are in the King's works at Dover 460 persons, as reported by the clerks to the writer and the master of the Maison Dieu. To most of them is owing a whole month's wages; the greater number at 5*d.*, others at 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 10*d.* a day, altogether over 200*l.*, besides certain iron work, timber carriages, 40 dozen shovels, spades, scoops, &c., bought in London, within this six days. Begs the money may be sent at once. The great pain he suffers with the stone and "stranguyllion," grieves him no more than the lack of money to pay these men. If Cromwell distrust him, let him appoint another to see payment of it.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Rt. Honorable, &c. good Master.

1008. Anne Boleyn's Debtors.

R. O. Abstract of the "arrearages" of divers persons, due to the late queen Anne at Michaelmas 27 Hen. VIII.

Northt.—Berkhampstede, from lord Vaux.

Berks.—Newbury, from John Erley.

* Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 63.

1536.

1008. Anne Boleyn's Debtors—*cont.*

Wilts.—Dychamton, fr. Sir Humph. Stafford; Marleborough, fr. John Wylks.

Linc.—Grantham, fr. Fras. Halle; Kelby, fr. the heir of George Taylbos, of the fee farm of Shillinghope.

Herts.—Huchyn, John Smyth.

Norf.—From the earl of Rutland, Ric. Southwell, Wm. Conyngesby, and Sir John Heydon.

Hants.—Southampton.

Salop.—Fordeshome.

Total, 197*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* ¼ ⅛.

Lat., pp. 4.

1009. Anne Boleyn's Appointments.

R. O. "The offices and fees yearly that George Tayllor had by the late Queen." First, the receivership, 50*l.*; item, for his attendance the four terms, and for his house of receipt in London, 10*l.*; item, for paper, wax, and ink, 46*s.* 8*d.*: 62*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *In margin in another hand:*—"Griffith Richards."

The lord Mountjoy:* Stewardship of Havering at the Bower, 6*l.* Francis Blake:* annuity out of Moche Waltham in Essex, 10*l.* Griffith Rede:* customership of Penbroke and Tymby, in Wales, 4*l.*; bailliwick of Rowse in Wales, 3*l.*

Total, 85*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* George Taylor.

1010. Jane, widow of Lord Rochford, to [Cromwell].

Vesp. F. xiii. f. 109 b. B. M. Arch. xvii., 277. Ellis, 1 S. ii., 67. Beseeching him to obtain from the King for her the stuff and plate of her husband. The King and her father paid 2,000 marks for her jointure to the earl of Wyltchere, and she is only assured of 100 marks during the Earl's life, "which is very hard for me to shift the world withal." Prays him to inform the King of this. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Begins:* Master Secretary.

May. **1011.** Lady Rochford.

R. O. . . . May, 28 Hen. VIII.

Stuff belonging to lady Rochford remaining in a chest in the chamber over the kitchen.

10 pair of sleeves of velvet, satin, damask, and "tynxell." 13 plackards of similar materials. A primer borded with silver and gilt and one clasp. 2 pair knives with black velvet sheaths. A silver-gilt foot of an ivory coffer. 2 pair of broken beads—gold and pearl, and gold and white bone. A paper of lawnes. 2 books, covered with black and crimson velvet. A pair of knit hose of white silk wrought with gold, for masking. 5 squares of velvet and satin in a case.

Mutilated.

1012. J. [Hilsey], Bishop of Rochester, to Cromwell.

R. O. As I intend to visit my place at Bromley, let me know if it is expedient for me to set forward now or defer my journey. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

* These names prefixed to the offices are written in the margin in the same hand as the name of Griffith Richards. The lord Mountjoy referred to seems to have been William lord Mountjoy who died in 1534. See Vol. vii., No. 352.

1536.

1013. JOHN FAGAN, servant to Lord Odonaill, to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Petitions for an answer from the King for his master, for which he has waited here more than five months, to the great hurt of the King's business in Ireland. The time is passing in which any good can be done against the Irish rebels. Asks for a letter from the King to the Deputy, to aid Odonaill against his false son Manus, and other rebels. Thinks otherwise he will have no more aid nor comfort than he had last year. He was with lord deputy Skeffington three months or more last year, and yet it was not the Deputy's fault that time. If he had lived, Odonaill would have been aided, as it appears by Skeffington's letters, and also Ulster would have been at the King's commandment. Refers to Mr. Warre, Mr. Whit, and Jeram Grene of Bristow, to answer the complaint that Fagan did not diligently try to depart thence. They heard what he said to the Mayor and the customer "for his dispatching there hence, and to have a picard or a ship."

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1014. RICHARD THORPE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Martin Fouller has been into Flanders for your horse, and on Saturday night passed through Gravelines at low-water mark, bringing with him six horses, and was within the King's pale within half a mile, where he was set upon by six fishers of Gravelines, who took two of his best horses and wounded his man. The horses—a grey for your Lordship and a bay for Mr. Myddelton—are now in the captain's stable. You may safely write for them. I have arranged with Fouller to let you have the grey as a free gift, if he have the other home.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lylle, lord Deputy of Calais.

1015. GRANTS in MAY 1536.

May.

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1. Rob. Harvye, a native of Normandy. Denization. Westm., 1 May. — *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 13.

2. *Commissions of the Peace.*

Hunts: Sir Th. Audeley, C., Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam lord admiral of England, J. bishop of Lincoln, E. bishop of Ely, John lord Husey, John lord Mordaunt, Sir John Baldwyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Walt. Luke, Sir John Russell, sen., Sir Wm. Husey, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Sir Laur. Taylard, Sir Rob. Kyrkham, John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, Edw. Mountague, serjeant-at-law, John Gostwyke, John Goodrik, Hen. Goodrik, Rob. Tyrwhitt, Th. Hall, Rob. Apryce, Oliver Leder, Th. Megge, Th. Wawton, Th. Downold. 1 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 4*d.*

3. *Co*[*rnwall*]*:* Sir Th. Audeley, C., Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Henry marquis of Exeter, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, lord admiral of England, J. bishop of Exeter, Sir John Fitzjames, Sir Th. Willoughby, serjeant-at-law, Sir Pet. Eggecombe, Sir John Arundell de la Hern, Sir Ric. Greynvile, John Arundell, son of Sir John Arundell of Heron, Sir Th. Arundell, Sir Wm. Godolghan, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, Rog. Arundell, John Reskymer, John Arundell of Talfern, John Arundell of Trerise, John Carmynowe, Ric. Eggecombe, Rob. Vyvyan, Ric. Penrose, John Tregean, Wm. Loure, Hen. Trecarell, Th. Seyntabyn, Wymond Carewe, Wm. Carneshewe, Rob. Langdon, Th. Chamond, Th. Trefrye, Humph. Trevylyan, Pet. Coryngton, Nich. Carmynowe, Rob. Hyll, John Tubbe, Wm. Bere, Walt. Kendall. 6 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 3*d.*

4. *Camb.:* Sir Th. Audeley, chanc., Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, John earl of Oxford, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, lord admiral of England, T. bishop of Ely, Sir John Baldwyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Mich. Fyssher, Sir Giles Alyngton, John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, Ph. Parys, John More, Edw. North, John Goodrik, Th. Checheley, Wm. Everard, Th. Megge, Th. Hutton, Rob. Tylney, Th. Rudston, Th. Castell, Th. Dunnolde, Chr. Burgoyne, John Lambart, jun. 6 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 3*d.*

5. Pet. Vannes, canon and prebendary of the prebend of Bedwyn in Salisbury cathedral, and Latin secretary to the King. Confirmation of his admission by Nicholas bishop of Salisbury by letters under the said bishop's seal, dated 22 Sept. A.D. 1535, as coadjutor of Ric. Pacey, dean of Salisbury

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1015. GRANTS in MAY 1536—*cont.*

May.

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cathedral, on account of the said dean's bodily and mental infirmities; the said Peter to have full administration of the affairs of the deanery, except an annual prestation of 50*l.* for the support of the said Richard. Westm., 6 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8* May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15. *Rym.* XIV. 568.

6. Sir John Daunce, King's councillor, and John Hales, baron of the exchequer. To be general surveyors of Crown lands, in accordance with the Act 27 Hen. VIII. (cap. lxii.), making perpetual the Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. (cap. xv.) regarding the revenues; with a clerk, an usher, and a messenger, with the fees specified in the Act. *Del.* Westm., 9 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

7. Geo. Salvyn and Margery his wife. Licence to alienate a ninth part of the manor of Sutton, and a ninth part of 1,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 20s. rent in Sutton S[ut]cotes,† Dreypole, and Stonferry, Yorks., to Sir Wm. Seydney and Agnes his wife, and John Baker and their heirs. Westm., 10 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

8. Th. Crumwell, King's secretary. Grant of the prebend of Blewbery in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Westm., 8 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13. *Rym.* XIV. 569.

9. Rob. Redshawe of Scotton, York, yeoman. Pardon for the murder of John Wylkes, of Scotton. Grenewyche, 13 March 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 May 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

10. John the abbot and the convent of St. Mary, Bordesley, Worc. Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 30 Sept. 4 Edw. IV., being a licence to the abbot to enclose the waste called Lyndenwood, Worc. without the forest of Fekenham, but within the purlieu thereof. Westm., 12 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 4, *m.* 24.

11. Ric. Ratclyf, *alias* Calais. To be one of the King's ordinary pursuivants with the name of Blewmantell, and 10*l.* a year. Westm., 5 May 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

12. Geoff. Colvyle. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Colvyle, deceased. Westm., 16 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

13. Sir John Mordaunte lord Mordaunte. Pardon and release as tenant of the lands late of Sir John Middelton, deceased, late sheriff of co. Northumb. and son and heir of Sir John Mordaunte, deceased, tenant of the said lands. Also grant to the said lord Mordaunte, of the issues of the manors of Brunton and Neipton, Northumb., late of the said Sir John Middelton, and lately seized into the King's hands by Henry earl of Northumberland, sheriff of said co., the said John Middelton not having accounted to the King for the issues of his office. Westm., 6 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 32.

14. Th. Savage and John Collynson of Holme in Spaldyngmore, York, *alias* of Flamburgh, York, yeomen. Pardon. Westm., 18 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 May anno subscripto.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

15. Th. Halley, *alias* Norrey. To be king of arms and principal herald of the southern, eastern, and western parts of the kingdom, with the name of Clarenciaulx. Greenwich, 18 April 27 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 May 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

16. Sir Th. Cheyney. Appointment as constable of Dover Castle and warden of the Cinque Ports. T., Westm., 17 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 24.

17. Wm. Lawson. Livery of lands as son and heir of Rob. Lawson, deceased. Westm., 14 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 20.

18. Wm. Broke, of Magna Ilforthe, Essex, yeoman. Exemption from serving on juries, being made justice of the peace or of sewers, admiral, mayor, sheriff, or other officer, &c. Westm., 17 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 21 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

19. Ric. Sexten, one of the King's vintners in the retinue of Calais. Grant of the office of supervisor and keeper of the forest of Guysnes and of all the King's woods in the marches of Calais, in Picardy, with fees of 4*d.* a day. Westm., 17 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 22 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 32.

20. Wm. Beyneham. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Beyneham, deceased. Westm., 22 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 23 May.—*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

21. George Taillor. To be general receiver of all the possessions of the late Queen. Greenwich, 7 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May anno subscripto.—P.S.

22. Prior and convent of Norwich Cathedral. Congé d'élire on the death of Ric. Nyx, last bishop. Westm., 22 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 25 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 31. *Rym.* XIV. 569.

23. Sir Wm. Sands lord Sandys, the chamberlain, now keeper, governor, surveyor, and lieutenant of Guysnes Castle, in Picardy, and of the town and co. of

* Incorrectly printed 7 May in Rymer.

† Illegible. The name is Sutcottes on the Fine [Trin. 27 Hen. VIII., No. 87].

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Guysnes. Licence to remain in England notwithstanding the statute 27 Hen. VIII. (cap. 63). Westm., 17 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 25 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

24. Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber. To be steward of the manor and lordship of Haveryng-at-Bowre, Essex. Westm., 25 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* same day.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

25. Rob. Leighton and Meriella his wife, and Thos. Kighley. Livery of lands, Meriella being one of the daughters and heirs of Th. Lyndeley, and Th. Kighley, kinsman and heir of the said Thomas, viz., son and heir of Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of the said Thomas, on all the possessions in England, Wales, and Calais, lately belonging to the said Thomas Lyndeley, John Lyndeley, and Margery Grey, deceased, late wife of Anthony Grey. Westm., 20 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 25 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 20.

26. *Somerset:* Pardon of persons condemned of high treason for unlawful assemblies in co. Somerset. Westm., 26 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Schedule of names, places, and trades of those attached. Total, 140; of whom 73 were condemned, and had respite of execution; 19 were indicted "in magna billa;" and 38 in a second bill. The ten others were suspected but not indicted. Of those indicted in the second bill, one surrendered to lord Stourton. *Mutilated, pp.* 4.

27. John Williamson. Lease of the rectory of Bexle, Kent, with tithes, with reservation of the advowson of the vicarage of Bexle, and tithes due to the vicar; for 21 years from the Feast of Annunciation of the Virgin Mary next ensuing; at the rent of 10*l.* *Del.* Westm., 26 May 28 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

28. Sir Th. Audeley, the chancellor. Annuity of 300*l.* Westm., 26 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* same day.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 5, *m.* 8.

29. Sir Th. Audeley, the chancellor. Grant of the priory of St. Botolph, Colchester, Essex, the site, church, messuages, &c.; the manors of Blyndeknyghts, Canwikes, and Dylbrige, Essex; the rectories of the churches of St. Botolph, Colchester, Leyr de la Hey and Tey Maundevile, Essex; the advowsons of the parish churches of St. James, St. Peter, and St. Martin, Colchester, and Mile Ende, near the same town; an annual pension or rent of 60*s.* issuing from the priory of Hatefelde Regis, Essex; an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* from the rectory and church of Mile Ende aforesaid; an annual pension formerly of four marks and now of 26*s.* 8*d.* from the vicarage and church of St. Peter, Colchester; and the following other annual pensions, viz., 3*s.* from the rectory and church of St. Martin there, 10*s.* from the rectory and church of St. James, Colchester, 6*s.* 8*d.* from the wardens of the chapel or fraternity of St. Anne, near Colchester; from the following rectories and churches: Frating, Essex, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Parva Rayne, 20*s.*; Aldham, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Bures St. Mary's, Suff., 10*s.*; Holton, Suff., 6*s.* 8*d.*; Cornerd, Suff., 6*s.* 8*d.*; and all pensions and portions of tithes belonging to the said late priory of St. Botolph, in Boxsted, Alba Capella, Wytham, and Alba Notley, Essex; and in Bures St. Mary's, Holton, and Cornerd, &c. Suff.; an annual rent of 60*s.* issuing from the manor of Sheriffs and other lands and tenements thereto belonging in Colne Engayn, Colne Comitis, and Colne Alba, Essex; and all manors, &c. of tenants by lease of Th. Turnor, prior of the said priory of St. Botolph's or predecessors; rents, fee farms, &c. in Colchester, its suburbs and hamlets, and in the vills, fields, &c. of Leyr de la Hey, Peldon, Abburton, Fyngrinhoo, Magna and Parva Wigbarough, Ardeley, Magna and Parva Bromeley, Lawforde, Alresforde, Dedham, Wywenhoo, Elmestede, East and West Donylond, Birche, Lexden, Stanwey, Copforde, Mile Ende, Grinsted, Magna and Parva Tey, Tey Maundevile, Colne Comitis, Colne Alba, Colne Engayn, Keldon, Boreham, Notley, Cressing, Hatfelde Regis, Frating, Parva Rayne, Fordham, Bergholt Sakvile, Langham, Aldham, and Roydon, Essex, Bures St. Mary's, Holton, Cornerd, and Roydon, Suff., and in Hawkesdon, Camb., which Th. Turnor, the prior, held in right of the said monastery on the 4th Feb. last, and which came to the King's hands by virtue of the Act 27 Hen. VIII. [cap. 28]. Also annuity of 10 marks issuing from the manor of Blyndeknyghts, formerly paid by the said prior of St. Botolph to the priory of Wodbridge, Suff., which is now in the King's hands by virtue of the said Act. The premises are of the annual value of 134*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and are to be held by a rent of 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Westm., 26 May 28 Hen. VIII. [*Del.* same day.]—P.S. *Pat. p.* 5, *m.* 8.

30. Th. Jermyn, John Waller, and John Holt. Licence to enfeoff Fran. Jermyn and Anastasia his wife, daughter and heir of Th. Darrell, of the manor of Bakons and 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, 300 acres of marsh, and 9*l.* rent in Danasey, Essex. Westm., 26 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

31. Geo. Vernon. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Vernon, deceased; viz., of all possessions which lately belonged to the said Richard or of which Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, Th. Rawson, clk., or any others were seized to the use of the said Richard and his heirs, or of Margaret, now wife of Wm. Coffyn, for the term of her life, or of John Vernon, or any other ancestor of the said Richard. Westm., 1 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

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1015. GRANTS in MAY 1536—*cont.*

32. Chr. Yorke of London, mercer. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Tho. Clifford, vice-captain of Berwick-upon-Tweed. T.R. Westm., 26 May 28 Hen. VIII. —*Fr. m.* 2.

33. Ric. Ryche, chancellor of the Court of Augmentation. Grant of the site, &c. of the house or priory of Lighes, Essex, the church, messuages, &c. belonging thereto in Parva Leighes, the manors of Lighes *alias* Lighes Parva, Magna Lighes, Folsted, and Fyfeld, Essex; the advowson of the parish church of Parva Lighes; an annual pension of 5 marks issuing from the rectory and church of Magna Birche, Essex; and all messuages, lands, &c., in Parva Leghes, Magna Lighes, Folsted, Fyfeld, Bradwell juxta Coggeshall, and Magna Birche, Essex, and the manors of Lighes Camset, Bernes, and Herons, &c. as enjoyed by Th. Ellys, prior of the said priory, on the 4 Feb. last, the premises having come to the King's hands by virtue of the Act 27 Hen. VIII. Annual value, 26*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; rent, 52*s.* 9*d.* Westm., 25 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 27 May. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 5, *m.* 22.

34. Nich. Ford, Forde, Fourde, or Fourthe, fishmonger or merchant of the city of London. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir. Arth. Plantagenet viscount Lisle. *Signed:* Sir Arthur Lyssle. T., 28 May 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S.b.

35. Rob. Bulkeley. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Rob. Bulkeley, deceased, viz., of a third part of the manor of Burgate, Hants, and a third part of the views of frankpledges there, a third part of the court of the hundred of Forde, and a third part of one carucate of land, 66 acres of land, a park, pasture and wood, 200 acres of heath in Burgat; and a third part of 20 messuages, two carucates of land, one close of pasture, called Hethill, 12 acres of heath, called Sandelheath, and 4*l.* rent in Burgate and Stickton, Hants; the manor of South Charford, Hants and Dors., and the manor of Chynnor, Oxon, which Anne, late wife of the said Robert the father, held for life by way of jointure, and of which the reversion after her death belonged to the said Robert the son, &c. Westm., 24 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 28 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 13.

36. Bishopric of St. Asaph's. Congé d'élire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral, *vice* Wm. Barlowe, last bishop translated. Westm., 28 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 29 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20. *Rym.* XIV. 570.

37. Ralph Sadlyer. Grant of the ground, land, site, &c. of the late monastery or abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Lyesnes, Kent; the manors of Lyesnes and Fauntz, Kent (except the marshes of the manor of Lyesnes); and all lands, &c. in the vills, parishes, and fields of Lyesnes, Fauntz, Ereth, Bexlee, Dartford, Plumpsted, Highamfeldys, Fawystys Gardayne, Ledyn, Invyneyerd, Hookys, Walstowe, Saltlandis, Keyffeld, John Hyll, and Manfeld, Kent, belonging to the said manors; with liberty of free fishery, &c.; the premises having come to the King's hand by the attainder of Wm. Brereton, one of the pages of the King's Privy Chamber.

Also grant as above to the said Ralph, of a parcel of marsh called Coldherbert in Beinfflete, Essex, belonging to the said late abbey. Westm., 29 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 3, *m.* 32.

38. Rog. Radclyff. Grant of the offices of chief steward of the lordship of Langham, Rutland, with fees of 40*s.* a year, and bailiff of the vill of Langham, with fees of 26*s.* 8*d.* a year; in the King's hands by the attainder of Hen. Norres. Westm., 23 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 29 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 15.

39. Frauncis Galyardett. Licence to depart the realm with his wife, two children, four men servants, two women servants, and ten horses or geldings, ambling or trotting, with lawful baggage. Westm., 18 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.*, 29 May.—P.S. *Fr., m.* 1.

40. Sir Rog. Townesend. Licence to enfeoff Dav. Morisby, clk., Rob. Nicols, clk., and Ric. Borom, of and in the manors of Havyles and Scales, Norf., to hold to them and their heirs for ever. Westm., 29 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

41. Tudor Ap Robert and John Wyn Ap Robert. Lease of escheated lands in the vill of Bodestan, in the commote of Issalet in the lordship of Denbigh, late in the tenure of Jevan Ap David Ap Thomas, Rees Ap Thomas Ap Hoell, Saunder Ap David Ap Hoell Ap Comis, Rob. Ap David Ap Grono and Griffith Ap Llewellyn; and a water mill in the vill of Beryng late in the tenure of John Mutton; with reservations; for 21 years; at annual rents of 33*s.* 4*d.* for the lands, 12*d.* for the water mill, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 29 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

42. Th. Holwey of Compton Grenefyld *alias* of Avon, Hants, yeoman. Pardon of all felonies, robberies, and burglaries committed before 1 Feb. last, and all abjurations and banishments thereupon. Westm., 29 May.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 4, *m.* 28.

43. John Ridley, page of the King's long-bows. To be keeper of the tower and houses called "le Blokehouse and Berehouse," at Portesmouth, Hants., *vice* Ric. Palshid, deceased; with fees of 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 14.

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1016. PLAN of a PAGEANT.

Add. MS. 9835, f. 22. B. M.

The "Solame Warner" to be a figure of the holy city showed by the angel to St. John. A "Haternitie" (Eternity) gorgeously garnished with jeneper of like height, knit with a truelove knot, and over this the King's and Queen's arms in one scutcheon. "Fugured with the Father of Heven, with these scripters, *Tota pulcra est amica me*[*a*]; and also the Conception of Our Ladie, *Electa ut sol pulcra ut luna; stella matutina*, with the sonne, the mone, the day ster; the gates of Heven, *portæ cæli;* the plantes of roses, *planta rosarum;* the sider tree, *caerus* (*cedrus?*) *exalt';* the well of Life, *pituous* (*puteus*) *aquarum;* the rode of Jesse, *Virga Jesse*, or conclusede (*hortus conclusus?*), the closed garden; the lilie amongest thornes, *sicut lilia inter spinas*; the tower of Davet, *torrus Davet;* the onspotted glasse, *specula sine macula*; the olyf tree, *oliva speciosa;* the city of God, *civitas Dei.*"

The Queen's badge garnished with the Scripture, "bound to obey and serve."* The Coronation of Our Lady solemnly garnished, and to be crowned with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. The descent of the Holy Ghost on Whitsunday,† with these Scriptures: "*Et cum complerentur dies Pentecostes erant omnes unanimiter in eodem loco.*" A maiden with an "inycore" sitting in an arbour by a fountain's side. The transfiguration of Jesus, with this Scripture, "*Faciamus hic tria tabernacula.*" The story of Martha and Mary Maidelayne, with this Scripture, "*Domine, non est tibi curæ.*" The story of Adam and Eve, with the serpent under the apple tree. Cages with quick birds, to be set in a meadow. The story of Saint Anestetas. Fourteen other subtilties at the pleasure of the maker.

ii. Overleaf is a copy of a proclamation ordering all noblemen and gentlemen who came hither to this Parliament, and are not in attendance upon the King or Queen, or commanded by the Council to remain, to return home to put the country in a state of defence; and to serve the King touching the subsidy and other things.

Pp. 2.

1017. GARTER to [CROMWELL].

R. O.

The King has concluded that Mr. Seymour, with whom I have spoken, shall be named viscount Beauchamp.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1018. RI. GWENT of the Arches to DR. LEYTON.

R. O.

This is to desire you touching the prolocutor that ye will not only abstain from provoking any man to name me to it, but also do your best that some other man should be chosen. If ye knew what hangs upon it, and what displeasure it will be to me, I doubt not you will help to rid me from it. I am sorry you told Strete, a brabbling fool whom Mr. Secretary loves, what was not true of the deanery of Lichfield. If you will do me no pleasure, do me no hurt.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1019. WILLIAM GOWRELEY, yeoman purveyor for the King's mouth, to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Begs he will speak to Bartlett, the searcher at Calais, that his servant, Agnes Woodroffe, may pass with such fowls as she has for the

* This was Jane Seymour's motto.

† Jane Seymour was "openly showed as Queen" at Whitsuntide, in 1536, when Whitsunday fell on the 4th June.

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1019. William Gowreley, yeoman purveyor for the King's mouth, to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

writer. Bartlett says that she serves the poulterers of London, and that the King is defrauded of his custom. Assures him it is not so, for he is as deeply sworn as any one that the King shall not be defrauded. Begs him to write to his servant in the Isle of Wight that the writer may have some of Lisle's mews, as in times past, for the King. Lisle will receive of the said Agnes 12 eggrets and 2 doz. of quails ; "and I pray your Lordship, be bold with her for a dish of such fowl as she hath whensoever it shall please you." Has asked Mr. Treasurer of the Household* to write in his behalf.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1020. Roger Denys to Lady Lisle.

R. O. By your letter, dated Calais, 20 May, I perceive that you are displeased with me, for which there is no cause. You write that none of your servants shall account before me or any one, but you do not observe Mr. Basset's will. If I had not seen it and perceived what we were bound to, I would never have moved such questions. My business takes me into those parts twice a year for my lord, my master, who puts me more in trust than twenty times the value of the lands. Often being there, I hear more things than I think you know. States the position of the feoffees of her late husband's estates according to his will. Is sure she is a better lady to his cousin Jane than she deserves.

As to your daughters, your late husband gave you possessions for their finding, and left but little to his son James, who may call us, the feoffees, to account, and it would be well that we should know what to answer. I am the worst able to bear any charge, and the best of them will bear no more than I shall. I have not done or spoken herein, otherwise than my brother, Master Hacche, of Wollegh, has. All that your servants say is not truth. I ask you to have the will observed, and not to follow your servants' mind. The law will bind you to do so, and you cannot defend it. If anything happened to your ladyship, your daughters might call on us for their marriage money, and we could not avoid it. I beseech you to write your pleasure, and if anything is amiss it shall be reformed. London.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

1021. The Princess Mary.

Otho C. x. 256.* B. M. "Certain articles and instructions g[iven by] the Kinges Highnes to his right trusty [and] right entierly beloved cousin and [councillor] the duke of Norffolk, whome with [others] in his companie, his Majestie sendet[h to the lady] Marie, his doughter, for the purp[ose ensuing] :—

"Firste, where as the said lady Marie hathe sund[ry times and of] long contynuance shewed herself so obstinate towa[rds the Kinges] Majestie, her soveraigne lorde and father, and so di[sobedient unto the] lawes conceyved and made upon moste juste, ver[tuous, and] godly grounds, that as the willfull disobedience th . . . . . seemed a monstre in nature, so onlesse the mercy . . . . . ben moste abundantely extended unto her, by . . . . . [his gra]ces laws, and the force of his justice she e . . . . . rre that it was greatly to His Highness re . . . . . to see and perceive how little she esteemed . . . . . [the lo]sse of his favour, the loss of her honour, ... nd undoubtedly to the indignation of Almig[hty God, ... nei]ther obeyed her father and sovereign n[or] . . . . . use laws aforesaid. And that of late . . . . . [calling] to her remembrance her transgressions

* Sir William Fitzwilliam.

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. . . . . te towards God, her father and soveraig[ne] . . . . . s, she hathe written to the same three sun[dry letters for the dec]laration of her repentance, conceived for . . . . . an humble and simple submission as s . . . . . to submit herself wholly and without . . . . . last letter) to the laws, but also for h . . . . . t herself only in his Grace's mercy, ... [m]ercy and forgiveness for her offences . . . . . favour. Albeit his Majesty ha . . . . . used by her as is before decla[red], ... any private person to ab . . . . . [diso]bedient child from them . . . . [yet such is his] Majesty's gracious and divine nature, such is his clemency and pity, such is his merciful inclination and princely heart, that as he hath been ever ready to take pity and compassion [on] all offenders repentantly crying and calling for th . . . . . in case he may thoroughly perceive the same . . . . . lady Mary's heart, which she hath put in . . . . . His Highness considering the imbecillity of h . . . . . same frail, inconstant, and easy to be per[suaded by] . . . . counsaill, can be right well contented to rem[it some part] of his said just displeasure. And therefore . . . . . for the certain knowledge of her har[te, his Grace has sent to] her his said cousin with others to d[emand of her] certain questions, her answers . . . . . shall require and note in writing . . . . . whether she be in deed that person . . . . . respect hath with general word[s] . . . . . matter which is repugnant and . . . . . Majesty hath gathered and conceyv[ed]·

"And first, after their access a . . . . . they shall for the first question d[emand of her whether] she doth recognize and knowledge the [King's Highness for her] soveraign lord and King in th' imper[ial crown and realm] of England, and woll and doth s[ubmit herself unto his] Highness, and to all and singular l[aws and statutes of this r]ealme as becometh every true a[nd faithful subject of this realm to do. A]lso whether she woll with all her [power and qualities that God ha]the indued her withal, not on[ly obey, keep, and observe all and] singular laws and statutes of the [realm, but also set forth, advance] and maintain the same t[o the uttermost of her power, according to her m]oste bounden du[ty].

"Also whether she woll recognize, accept, take, and [repute] the King's highness to be Supreme head in earth under Chr[ist of this] Church of England. And utterly refuse the bishop [of Rome's] pretensed power and jurisdiction, heretofore usurped [within this] realm, according to the laws and statutes of the s[ame, made] and ordained in that behalf, and of all the King's [subjects] humbly received, admitted, obeyed, kept and . . . . . And also woll and doth renounce and utterly [forsake all] manner of remedy, interest, and advantage [unto the said] bishop of Rome's laws, process, or jurisdicti[on . . . . . in] any wise appertaining or that hereafter may . . . . . le colour or mean belong, grow, succeed . . . . . any case may follow or ensue.

"[Also] whether she woll and doth of her due . . . . . God her allegiance towards the Kin[g] . . . . . es of this realm and also of the sin . . . . . [th]at she beareth toward the truth fr[eely confess, recogni]ze and knowledge without any other . . . . . [Chris]tes law and man's law the ma[rriage] . . . . . [be]twene his Majesty and her mother . . . . . .

"[Also] be she inquired and examined for wh[at purpose and by whose] motion and means she hath contin[ued in he]r obstinacy so long and who did [embold and animate her] thereunto with other circumstances th[ereto appertaining.]

"[A]lso what is the cause that she at th[is time rather th]an at any other heretofore doth submit [herself in the] premisses, and what or who did [counsel her thereto. Fin]ally, in case the said lady Mar[y, in reply to]

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1021. The Princess Mary—*cont.*

these questions and articles, shall allege the matters of the sa[me] to be great and weighty, and such as she shall say she [can] not, being a woman, immediately answer unto, for the d[ifficulty] thereof or some other respect, without the obtaining [of delay] and respite to devise and resolve with hers[elf] . . . . . , and thereupon require a certain time to m[ake answer] unto them, the said Duke and others app[ointed to be with] him in this affair, perceiving her desire [to proceed from an] honest ground as is expressed, shall gr[ant her such] delay and respite so as she woll pro[mise that she will] make her answer within three or four d[ays at furthest], and the same to make in writing afte[r such form as she shall] after abide by before all men."

Mutilated.

Strype's Mem. I. II. 268. 2. Another copy of these articles, with some variations.

1 June. **1022.** Princess Mary to [Henry VIII.]

Otho. C. x. 278. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 147. Begs as humbly as child can for his daily blessing—her chief desire in this world. Acknowledges all her offences since she had first discretion to offend till this hour, and begs forgiveness. Will submit to him in all things next to God, "humbly beseeching your Highness to consider that I am but a woman, and your child, who hath committed her soul only to God, and her body to be ordered in this world as it shall stand with your pleasure." Rejoices to hear of the marriage between his Grace and the Queen now being. Desires leave to wait upon the latter and do her Grace service. Trusts to Henry's mercy to come into his presence. As he has always shown pity, "as much or more than any prince christened," hopes he will show it to his humble and obedient daughter. Prays God to send him a prince. Hounsdon, 1 June.

Hol., mutilated.

R. O. 2. Copy of the preceding.

1 June. **1023.** J[ean de Ponte] to Cromwell.

Vit. B. XIV. 220. B. M. "Juste deprecantibus nichil denegari debet, 1536." — On the 1st June, dined with the vicar of Honniton and another priest, at the house of John Bould, the "Lion," at Dover. There were also present a man named Granger, and the wives of Mr. Nedersolle, Mr. Wrake, and John [Bould]. During dinner a servant of the master of the Maison Dieu, named Tra[sse], came in with news that the day before Madame Anne was beheaded, the tapers at the sepulchre of queen Katharine lighted of themselves, and, after matins, at *Deo Gratias*, went out; that the King sent 30 men to the abbey where queen Katharine was buried to inquire about it, and the light continued from day to day; that orders would soon be issued to pray for queen Katharine as before, and afterwards a heap of heretics and new inventions would be hanged and burnt, "comme moy qui etoyt ung heretike plus grant de Angletayre, et ung false kenayve que je toys . . . . . davant que fut gayres je seroys davant le conseyll du Roy, comme ung false kanave que j[etoys];" and that I should mark well what he said. I asked whether he had heard me preach or speak heresy. He said yes, and that I had eaten milk, butter, and eggs. I said I never ate eggs. Then he said I was a false French knave, and should be had before the Council. "De Ponte," 1 June.

P.S.—I shall be killed of them of the Maison Dieu, and dare not abide in the chapel. I would not leave without permission of my friends, but I had rather leave than be killed without deserving it.

Hol., Fr., pp. 2. Add.

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Titus B. I. 358. B. M.

2. English translation of the preceding, from which the name of the writer, and the sense of some of the mutilated passages have been supplied. (This translation is printed in Ellis, First Series, II. 68.)

1024. JOHN DE PONT to CROMWELL.*

R. O.

I am in the greatest necessity because the party you know of is very suspicious that I have betrayed his counsel. I know this from Fitzwilliam and Beydlle, and he says that I am here in order to thwart him. I have been a long time here at your commandment. I fear he has the counsel of Beydlle. I shall be satisfied with whatever pleases the King and you, and beg you will defend me from the malice of my enemy. I did not expect to stay here so long before returning to Dover.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Mons. le Secretaire du Roy.

1 June. **1025.** WILL. ABBOT OF YORK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received your letter, and after the tenor of it I have sent you a proxy with blank spaces to put in such names as the King thinks convenient. I send three pasties of red deer. Give credence to my friend, Sir Geo. Lawson, the bearer. York, 1 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1 June. **1026.** JOHN FREEMAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

For the last preferment you got me, there is much business to be taken, and I have no encouragement to do more than my fee—for my auditor it will be worth 100*l.* more, to me not twelvepence. I shall bring a profitable inventory to the King, worth 1,000*l.* in one shire, not reckoning Gilbertines nor "sellys," which are 10 houses. Of these I reckon a great part in lead and bells, not including woods. For other moveables, they have left their houses meetly bare, nor can we make them bring all things to light.

By reasonable handling we please them, and they are more diligent to do the King's pleasure, and pray for him and for you, with many other good words I am glad to hear. Though it may be a little unprofitable to the King, I consider he will have enough, and a little thing pleases them. They are people of good nature. I beg you will get me some other office nearer home. I could then sell this for 200 mks., which 200 mks. will come to you. 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1 June. **1027.** JAMES ASCHE, parson of Staunton.

R. O.

Sessions held at Great Malvern, 1 June 28 Hen. VIII., before John Russell, Sir Ric. Lygon, and Rouland Moreton, justices of the peace.

John Snede of Staunton, says that on a Sunday in January 27 Hen. VIII. Jas. Asche, parson of Staunton, declared in the pulpit, "that if the King our Sovereign lord did not go forth with his laws as he begon, he would call the King antichrist;" and also that about Lent last, he said, "That the King our Sovereign lord was nought, the Bishops and Abbots nought, and himself nought too." Rauff Malten, Thos. Marten, Wm. Presbury, Wm. Grondy, and Wm. Jackmon confirm this.

Asshe was bound over to appear before the Council.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

* The French of this letter is very inaccurate and ambiguous, being, apparently, written from dictation.

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1 June. **1028.** JOHN BUNOLT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has sent by Hew Colton a puncheon of wine of Auseroys, to Rougecross, to be presented to Cromwell, and by the bearer certain bags of sweet powder. Has also desired Rougecross to open a matter to Cromwell for one Robert Arneway, the best friend Bunolt has on this side the sea. Calais, 1 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Maister [Se]cretari. *Endd.*

1 June. **1029.** DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. The Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls arrived on Saturday last. Will carry out the King's instructions. The 7,000*l.* the King sends is not sufficient for the payment of the arrears of the army, three months of which will remain unpaid. Unless more is sent, everything will be at a stay. Sir John of Dessmonde and all the Englishry of Mounster are combined with O'Brene to hold the earldom of Desmond. Intended to have advanced the army thither in the beginning of the summer, but for lack of money put it off till 25 July.

Asks for money to pay the army till All Saints next. Most of the inhabitants of these four shires adhered to Thos. FitzGeralde. Advises the issue of a commission authorising the Deputy and others to pardon them, on reasonable fines or otherwise. It is not advisable that the rigour of the law should be carried further, and rather the inhabiting of the land provided for. None of the Geraldines should be allowed to come hither again. Dublin, 1 June.

Signed: Leonard Gray—John Barnewall, your Grace's chaunceler—J. Rawson, p. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabason—Gerald Aylmer, justice—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles—Thomas Lutterell, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

1 June. **1030.** The SAME to CROMWELL.

R. O. To the same effect.

St. P. II. 318. The following Acts have been passed in the Parliament: of Succession, Declaration of Treasons, Attainder of Kildare and others, Supreme Head, Repeal of Poynings' Act, Act for the earl of Ossory, First-fruits, Resumption of Norfolk's Lands, &c., Acts of Appeal and Subsidy, and the Resumption of Leislepe. Dublin, 1 June.

Signed as above, with the addition of: Thomas Houth, justice.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

Titus, B. IX. 90 b. 2. The statutes of the Irish Parliament of 28 Hen. VIII. more full than the printed copy.

B. M. Cap. 1. An Act for the Attainder of the earl of Kildare and others.
Cap. 2. An Act for the Succession of the King and Queen Anne.
Cap. 3. The Act of Absentees.
Cap. 4. The Repeal of Ponynges' Act.
Cap. 5. An Act authorising the King, his heirs and successors, to be Supreme Head of the Church of Ireland.
Cap. 6. An Act of Appeals.
Cap. 7. An Act of Slander.
Cap. 8. An Act for First-fruits.
Cap. 9. An Act of Dalahide's Lands in Carbrie.
Cap. 10. An Act how Persons robbed shall be restored to their Goods.
Cap. 11. An Act restraining Tributes to be given to Irishmen.
Cap. 12. An Act against Proctors to be any Member of the Parliament.
Cap. 13. An Act against Marrying or Fostering with or to Irishmen.

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Cap. 14. An Act against the Authority of the bishop of Rome.
Cap. 15. An Act for the Twentieth Part.
Cap. 16. An Act for the English order, habit, and language.
Cap. 17. An Act for the Suppression of Abbeys.
Cap. 18. An Act for Lading of Wool and Flock.
Cap. 19. An Act for the Proof of Testaments.
Cap. 20. The Act of Faculties.
Cap. 21. An Act declaring the effect of Ponynges' Act.
Cap. 22. An Act of Penal Statutes.
Cap. 23. An Act for the Weirs upon the Barrowe and other Waters in the county of Kilkenny.*
Cap. 24. The Act for the Parsonage of Dongarvan.
Cap. 25. An Act for Leazers of Corn.

Copy in Elizabethan hand, pp. 73.

1 June. **1031.** Council of Ireland to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 322. Lord Leonard has never asked them to write about his behaviour. Consider him an active, toward, and painful gentleman. Contradict the report that he rules of his own swing, so that none dare advise him to the contrary, and that he is treating lady Skeffington unjustly. There is no division among the Council here. Dublin, 1 June. *Signed:* John Barnewall, lord Chaunceler—J. Rawson, p. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabason—Geralde Aylmer, justice—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles—Thos. Lutterell, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron—Thomas Houth, justice.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

1032. Ireland.

Titus, B. XI. 427. B. M. "The letters written from the Deputy and Council declare":—

1. Their want of money, and the consequent hindrance to the King's affairs, the army being yet unpaid for three months, and the 7,000*l.* lately sent divided among them. They desire furniture of money beforehand till Hallowtide, or else the King's affairs must stay without remedy. 2. That Sir John of Desmonde and O'Bren have combined, and are daily meeting to devise evil against the King's subjects. 3. That none of the Garantynes here (*i.e.* in England) may return, for the poor people fear them much. 4. They ask for a commission to pardon Thos. Fitzgarald's adherents who are indicted for treason, lest their fears may make them lean to untruth.

Acts passed:—

Succession, Declaration of Treason, Attainder of the earl of Kildare and others, Repeal of Poynings' Act, an Act for the earl of Ossory, First-fruits, Supreme Head, Resumption of the duke of Norfolk's lands, &c. Appeals, Subsidy, Resumption of Leyslepe.

ii. Master Brabazon's letters:—

They contain:—1. An account of 300*l.* spent by him by the Deputy's order for men-of-war and other things in the time of Fitzgarald's being there. 2. He advises the King to give away only lands on the frontiers. 3. He asks for letters of thanks to the Lords and Commons for their conformity in Parliament. 4. He thinks the houses of religion within the Irishry may be suffered to stand, but not those of the Borders if they nourish rebels. 5. He makes great instance for money. 6. He thinks the county of Wexford should be used as a liberty, and not enforced to repair to Dublin till the country between be more clear. 7. He desires the farm of the lands apper-

* There is a copy of this Act in Lambeth MS. 610, f. 79b.

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1032. IRELAND—*cont.*

taining to the house of Lantony, and would be content to marry Thomas Fitzgarald's wife, if she were free. 8. The country is in much quietness, and he highly commends the lord Deputy.

Pp. 2. *Endd. Wriothesley's hand.*

[June.] **1033.** MELANCTHON to JOHN AGRICOLA ISLEBIENSIS.

Corpus Reform. III., 90.

She (Anne Boleyn) is said to have had connexion with her own brother and others, and to have conspired the death of the King and another prince.* Her brother and father have been arrested with her, as well as some bishops who were cognisant of her plans. See how dreadfully this calamity will dishonour the King. Such evil has the divorce brought. The daughter of the former Queen has been restored to her former dignity. What a great change has suddenly been made.

Lat.

[June.] **1034.** MELANCTHON to JUSTUS JONAS.

Corpus Reform. III., 90.

No news about Imperial matters or the war. Frederick, the Count Palatine, is trying to cross with his army into Denmark. Antonius [Barnes] writes from England that he is still preaching. It is certain that the Queen is beheaded. Antonius warns me not to go to England.

Lat.

[June.] **1035.** MELANCTHON to WOLFGANG BOCK.

Corpus Reform. IV., 1036.

Has not a copy of Bucer's opinion, and it is not fit that it should be published yet, as nothing is yet settled about agreement. The matter is to be referred to more on both sides. He may tell the Prince that there is good hope of concord, and that Bucer declared the same opinion that he had previously written to the people of Munster (*Monasterienses*), and which some people in Silesia have followed. Thinks the word of revocation should be avoided; there are many serious things. Does not wish him to disturb lightly the Prince's mind. Hopes the Prince will be pleased with Bucer's declaration. The last queen of England has been beheaded in May for adultery, with others.

Lat.

2 June. **1036.** ANNE BOLEYN.

Crapelet, Lettres de Henry VIII., 167.

Poem descriptive of the life of Anne Boleyn, composed at London, 2 June 1536.

Speaks of her having first left this country when Mary went to France "to accomplish the alliance of the two Kings." She learned the language from ladies of honor. After Mary's return to England she was retained by Claude and became so accomplished that you would never have thought her an English, but a French woman. She learned to sing and dance, to play the lute and other instruments, and to order her discourse wisely (*et ses propos sagement adjancer*). She was beautiful and of an elegant figure, and still more attractive in her eyes, which invited to conversation, &c. On her return her eyes fascinated Henry, who made her, first a marchioness, and afterwards Queen, 1 June 1533. Describes the birth and baptism of Elizabeth, the establishment of the royal supremacy, and the death of More and the Carthusians, of which Anne was accused of being the cause. Hence a severe ordinance was issued against any that spoke ill of her; which shut people's mouths when they knew what ought not to be concealed. Meanwhile queen Katharine suffered patiently her degradation and even being separated from her daughter. Anne, on the other hand, had her way in all things; she could go where she pleased, and if perhaps taken with the love

* The duke of Richmond.

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of some favored person, she could treat her friends according to her pleasure, owing to the ordinance. But that law could not secure to her lasting friendships, and the King daily cooled in his affection. Anne met with divers ominous occurrences that presaged evil;—first a fire in her chamber, then the King had a fall from horseback which it was thought would prove fatal, and caused her to give premature birth to a dead son. Nevertheless she did not leave off her evil conversation, which at length brought her to shame.

A lord of the Privy Council seeing clear evidence that his sister loved certain persons with a dishonorable love, admonished her fraternally. She acknowledged her offence, but said it was little in her case in comparison with that of the Queen, as he might ascertain from Mark [Smeaton], declaring that she was guilty of incest with her own brother. The brother did not know what to do on this intelligence, and took counsel with two friends of the King, with whom he went to the King himself and one reported it in the name of all three. The King was astonished, and his color changed at the revelation, but he thanked the gentlemen. The Queen, meanwhile, took her pleasure unconscious of the discovery, seeing dogs and animals that day fight in a park. In the evening there was a ball, and the King treated her as if he knew no cause of displeasure. But Mark was then in prison and was forced to answer the accusation against him. Without being tortured he deliberately said that the Queen had three times yielded to his passion. The King was thus convinced, but made no show of it, and gave himself up to enjoyment. Especially on the 1 May, he got up a tournay with several combatants; among others, my lord of Rocheford, the Queen's brother, showed his skill in breaking lances and vaulting on horseback. Norris, also, best loved of the King, presented himself well armed, but his horse refused the lists and turned away as if conscious of the impending calamity to his master. The King seeing this, presented Norris with his own horse; who, however, knew that he could not keep it long. He, Waston (Weston), and Barton (Brereton) did great feats of arms, and the King showed them great kindness "dissimulant leur ruyne prochaine." The Queen looked on from a high place, "et souvent envoioit les doulz regards," to encourage the combatants, who knew nothing of their danger. Immediately after the tournay archers were ordered to arrest Norris, and were much astonished and grieved, considering his virtue and intimacy with the King, that he should have committed disloyalty. Before he went to prison the King desired to speak to him, offering to spare his life and goods, although he was guilty, if he would tell him the truth. But being told the accusation, Norris offered to maintain the contrary with his body in any place. He was accordingly sent to the Tower. The Queen was conducted thither next day by the duke of Norfolk, and her brother also, who said he had well merited his fate. Waston and Barton followed, and pages also. The city rejoiced on hearing the report, hoping that the Princess would be restored. The whole town awaited her coming with delight.

"Et n'eussiez veu jusque aux petis enfans
Que tous chantans et d'aise triumphans.
Il n'y a cueur si triste qui ne rye
En attendant la princesse Marie."

But she did not remove from her lodging, and did not avenge herself by blaming the Queen when she heard that she was a prisoner; but only wished she had behaved better to the King, and hoped God would help her, adding:—

"Et si sa fille est au Roy, je promectz
Qu'a mon pouvoir ne luy fauldray jamais."

Here follows a eulogy of the Princess, describing her education in astronomy, mathematics, logic, morals, politics, Latin, Greek, &c. The

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1036. ANNE BOLEYN—*cont.*

expectation that she would be restored made the King apprehensive of some commotion; to appease which he caused his thanks to be conveyed to the people for their good will to him and his daughter, but told them they need not be anxious about her return, for they would shortly be satisfied. The joy of the people on this was converted into sorrow and they dispersed (*et confuz s'en partit*).

The Queen, meanwhile, having no further hope in this world, would confess nothing.

"Riens ne confesse, et ne resiste fort
Comme voulant presque estre délivre
De vivre icy, pour aulz cieulz aller vivre;
Et l'espoir tant en icelle surmonte,
Que de la mort ne tient plus aucun compte."

But she did not give up her greatness, but spoke to the lords as a mistress. Those who came to interrogate were astonished. They afterwards went to Rochford, who said he knew that death awaited him and would say the truth, but raising his eyes to Heaven denied the accusations against him. They next went to Norris, Waston, and Barton, who all likewise refused to confess, except Mark, who had done so already. The King ordered the trial at Westminster, which was held after the manner of the country.

Description of the process of indictment and how the archers of the guard turn the back [of the axe]* to the prisoners in going, but after sentence of guilty the edge is turned towards their faces; the trial at Westminster; the verdict; whereupon suddenly the axe was turned towards them; and the sentence. Everyone was moved at their misfortune, especially at the case of Waston, who was young and of old lineage and high accomplishments; but no one dared plead for him, except his mother, who, oppressed with grief, petitioned the King, and his wife, who offered rents and goods for his deliverance. But the King was determined the sentence should be carried out. If money could have availed, the fine would have been 100,000 crowns.

Rochford was not tried at Westminster, but at the Tower, with the Queen. His calm behaviour, and good defence. More himself did not reply better. The judges at first were of different opinions, but at last one view overturned the other and they were unanimous. The duke of Norfolk as president, though maternal uncle of the accused, asked them if he was guilty or not, and one replied guilty. Rochford then merely requested the judges that they would ask the King to pay his debts. The Queen then was summoned by an usher. She seemed unmoved as a stock, and came away with her young ladies, not as one who had to defend her cause but with the bearing of one coming to great honor. She returned the salutations of the lords with her accustomed politeness, and took her seat. She defended herself soberly against the charges, her face saying more for her than her words; for she said little, but no one to look at her would have thought her guilty. In the end the judges said she must resign her crown to their hands; which she did at once without resistance, but protested she had never misconducted herself towards the King. She was then degraded from all her titles,—countess, marchioness, and princess, which she said she gave up willingly to the King who had conferred them. Sentence of death, either by sword or fire, at the pleasure of the King, was pronounced by Norfolk. Her face did not change, but she appealed to God whether the sentence was deserved; then turning to the judges, said she would not dispute with them, but believed there was some other reason for which she was condemned than the cause alleged, of which

* "Car en allant elle tourne le dos." The antecedent to "elle" must have been "hache," but a line seems to be omitted here.

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her conscience acquitted her, as she had always been faithful to the King. But she did not say this to preserve her life, for she was quite prepared to die. Her speech made even her bitterest enemies pity her.

Meanwhile the prisoners prepared to die and took the Sacrament. Description of the execution of Rochford, with his dying speech, not unlike the version given in No. 1107. The other four said nothing, as if they had commissioned Rochford to speak for them, except Mark, who persisted in what he said that he was justly punished for his misdeeds.

The Queen, in expectation of her last day, took the Sacrament. Then the day of her death was announced to her, at which she was more joyful than before. She asked about the patience shown by her brother and the others; but when told that Mark confessed that he had merited his death, her face changed somewhat. "Did he not exonerate me," she said, "before he died, of the public infamy he laid on me? Alas! I fear his soul will suffer for it."

Next day, expecting her end, she desired that no one would trouble her devotions that morning. But when the appointed hour passed she was disappointed,—not that she desired death, but thought herself prepared to die and feared that delay would weaken her. She, however, consoled her ladies several times, telling them that was not a thing to be regretted by Christians, and she hoped to be quit of all unhappiness, with various other good counsels. When the captain came to tell her the hour approached and that she should make ready, she bade him for his part see to acquit himself of his charge, for she had been long prepared. So she went to the place of execution with an untroubled countenance. Her face and complexion never were so beautiful. She gracefully addressed the people from the scaffold with a voice somewhat overcome by weakness, but which gathered strength as she went on. She begged her hearers to forgive her if she had not used them all with becoming gentleness, and asked for their prayers. It was needless, she said, to relate why she was there, but she prayed the Judge of all the world to have compassion on those who had condemned her, and she begged them to pray for the King, in whom she had always found great kindness, fear of God, and love of his subjects. The spectators could not refrain from tears. She herself having put off her white collar and hood that the blow might not be impeded, knelt, and said several times "O Christ, receive my spirit!"

One of her ladies in tears came forward to do the last office and cover her face with a linen cloth. The executioner then, himself distressed, divided her neck at a blow. The head and body were taken up by the ladies, whom you would have thought bereft of their souls, such was their weakness; but fearing to let their mistress be touched by unworthy hands, forced themselves to do so. Half dead themselves, they carried the body, wrapped in a white covering, to the place of burial within the Tower. Her brother was buried beside her, Weston and Norris after them. Barton and Mark also were buried together (*en ung couble*).

The ladies were then as sheep without a shepherd, but it will not be long before they meet with their former treatment, because already the King has taken a fancy to a choice lady. And hereby, Monseigneur, is accomplished a great part of a certain prophecy which is believed to be true, because nothing notable has happened which it has not foretold. Other great things yet are predicted of which the people are assured. If I see them take place I will let you know, for never were such news. People say it is the year of marvels.

Fr.

2 June. **1037.** John Gostwyk to Cromwell.

R. O. On Monday last I took possession of the manor of Kempston. The tenants there are now the King's tenants, at which they rejoice, for they had been ill treated by Reynold Grey, and especially by his wife, "which

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1037. JOHN GOSTWYK to CROMWELL—*cont.*

was a very limb of the devil of hell." Give credence to my fellow Candysshe. If you speak with Sir Walter Luke on your coming to London, he will instruct you fully that the King has good title to this lordship. I understand that Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, late treasurer of my Lord's household, has bought the same lordship since the death of Mr. Grey, of Mr. Dormer and Grey's son-in-law, whereof I am very glad, for I trust he shall be the first that shall go without it. Give Mrs. Grey strict commandment not to interfere with the King's tenants. Wyllyngton, 2 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

2 June. **1038.** SIR WILL. GORYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg that Master Chancellor of the Augmentation may be so informed that the Commissioners be not troubled in viewing my priory, as it is not touched in the statute, as I have been seised of it two years at Michaelmas, with all the lands. I will send you the writings for your approval. I pay the King 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for every five marks of the same. If I had an Act of Parliament I should avoid all trouble. As to the letter my lord Matravers wrote to you, if the confession of Foster and himself were well examined, many things might come to light. Bortton, 2 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

1039. SIR WILL. GORYNG to LORD MALTRAVERS.

R. O. This Monday, about 11 a.m., when your Lordship left my house, my servant, John Gyfford, came from Mr. Secretary and brought you and me an answer by word of mouth. This answer is uncertain, or my servant had too little wit to bring it. He said that Mr. Polsted showed him that your Lordship and I should send him up, but whether he means the informer or the other I cannot tell. Please to speak to Mr. Secretary. If it be the informer, he is at London. Others of the household know as well as the informer. From Burtton in haste.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

2 June. **1040.** WARDON ABBEY, Beds.

R. O. Indenture of lease by the abbot and convent to the master and college of Norryhell, Beds, of the wood called Drewswood in Norriheill, for 40 years, at a rent of 10*s.*; with conditions binding the college to enclose and hedge it. *Dated* Wardon, 2 June 28 Henry VIII. *Fragment of seal attached.*

2 June. **1041.** CHESHIRE.

R. O. Lease by Thos. Pyckham, cofferer to the King, to John Bothe, citizen and merchant tailor of London, of his mease or ferme called Hegh Grevehous, in the lordship of Echelles, co. Chester, for 40 years at a rent of 25*s.* Dated 2 June 28 Hen. VIII.

Draft. Large paper. Pp. 3. *Endd.*

2 June **1042.** THE EMPEROR'S PREPARATIONS.

Vit., B. xxi. 223. B. M. "Cont . . . . . whom he . . . . . gathering the . . . . . to say of entret . . . . . wisheth that his High[ness] . . . . . perfite amity.

"The countie of Bonavilla is . . . . . who before served the French king.

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"31 May. The Emperor's camp will be 60,000 footmen, out of . . . . . cometh 30,000 horsemen, and 1,000 ho[rses] to draw the gross artillery. Item. A. de Le . . . . .† camp is 27,000 men. Genoa lendeth the Emperor 33 great piece[s] of artillery, and the duke of Mantua lende[th] him all that he hath.

"The marquis of Saluce offereth his service [to] the Emperor and is not accepted. Caninus also [with] 7,000 men is dispersed and put under foot.

"The names of the noblemen in . . . . . in the Emperor's army. [The Princes] of Melf, Besinano, Salerno, Salmona. . . . . Dukes of Baviers, Mantua, Alba, Brunswyk, Brand[enburg] . . . . . * * * . . illey."

It is said the Emperor intends to invade France in three places.

To Master Secretary, 31 May. He desires him to be good to Pole and Wilson, and commends them highly.

To Master Secretary, 2 June. He would be loath the King should have married in the French race, for they have been trained with the queen of Navarre.

Pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

2 June. **1043.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 284. B. M.

The prayers of the late queen of England and the Holy Martyrs have prevailed. The King's mistress had six lovers, one being her own brother. Another, a musician, seeing that he was less favoured, discovered the fact to the King, first asking for pardon and his life. Now they are all taken it is found to be true. Her father, who was innocent, approved her condemnation. She was sentenced, first to be degraded from being Queen, then beheaded and burnt, seeing the others suffer the same death, with the exception of the one who revealed the crime. It was proved at the trial that she had behaved in this way before the conception of the child which the King thought to be his. It is intended to declare the child not to be the King's. Images have been restored and purgatory is preached again.

The cardinal of Burgos told him that a saint, who was martyred at the beginning of her tyrannical exaltation, prophesied that Anne would be burnt to death.

It is said that the process against her states that she poisoned the Queen. The King is enamoured of another lady. Rome, 2 June 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

2 June. **1044.** [Hannart] to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 286. B. M.

Wrote last on the 27th ult. * * * Supposes the Empress has heard how Ana de Bolan has been sent to the Tower with her brother "el conde de Sefort" (Rochford), and three other gentlemen of the King's chamber, named Norris, Wasten, and Brecton, and an organist. On the 16th they were publicly beheaded for adultery with the Queen and conspiracy against the King. The Queen's head and body were taken to a church in the Tower, accompanied by four ladies. The other bodies were quartered. It is now said that her pretended daughter was taken from poor parents.

The king of Scotland seems to be putting off his marriage with the daughter of the duke of Vendome. De Leon Solarrona (Lyons), 2 June 1536.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

† Leyva? died 1536.

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[3 June.] **1045.** EDWARD DUDLEY* to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you much for your goodness showed to me at all times when I have been a suitor to you, to whom I owe all my promotion. In consequence of the misfortune that has lately happened in England I am likely to lose the service to which you promoted me. Though it was little, it was more to be trusted to than the captainship that I have here. Unless it please you to have so poor a wretch as I am in remembrance I am in ill case. I am as much beholden to you as to my father and mother, and, had it not been for your compassion, I must have sought my living from door to door. You know how my lord my father has dealt with me concerning mine inheritance, and how I am hampered to my great rebuke and shame, unless I am helped by you. I trust you will be the better to me in all my petitions, considering that I am under my lord my uncle, the King's deputy. If I must forego my living that I had by my old mistress to whom you put me, I pray you will intercede with the King or some other in recompense thereof. Dublin, Whitsun eve.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Secretary.

3 June. **1046.** RIC. PRICE, Abbot of Conway, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness, especially for your patience in suffering my brother, Dr. Elles, in his importunate suit for my poor house. I have had, however, but small comfort to the undoing of me and certain of my poorer kinsmen, unless you help me. If you can save this house by a proviso at this present Parliament, or a special licence from the King's grace, you shall have such a pension as this house can sustain, with our prayers, under the chapter seal, on such lives as you can devise. If the house cannot be saved (which God forbid), I beg that one of my poor brethren may be the King's farmer of the house before any other. For my own living, I doubt not but I shall be honestly treated at your hands. Our debts, 180*l.* for first-fruits to the King, 17*l.* pension for the tenths, 9*l.* for the "condame" (quondam abbot?) during his life. I keep 40 persons, besides poor people and strangers, at no small cost this dear year, when corn is so scant in these parts. My costs in obtaining the house I remit to you. I have not received any profits, but have borrowed of my poor brethren, being within age, 200*l.*, with the consent of my master's executors. If I lose my promotion they are undone, and so am I. 3 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

[3 June.] **1047.** SIR JOHN RUSSELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I presented the King with the cherries in my lady's name, and he thanks both you and her. I also delivered your letter to the King, who commanded Mr. Secretary to read it. Mr. Secretary said he would do anything for your Lordship that he could, and I think you are much bound to him. I cannot tell what will be the effect of your letter. I told the King the news of what was between the French and the Flemings, and how the captain of Gralyng took two Gascon merchants. Word came by Rokewood to Robert Semer that war was proclaimed between Flanders and France, but I informed the King that it was not true, as I was sure you would write me that with other news. On Friday last the Queen sat abroad as Queen, and was served by her own servants, who were sworn that same day. The King came in his great boat to Greenwich that day with his privy chamber, and the Queen and the ladies in the great barge. I assure you she is as gentle a lady as ever I knew, and as fair a Queen as any in Christendom.

* Son of John Sutton lord Dudley.

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"The King hath come out of hell into heaven for the gentleness in this and the cursedness and the unhappiness in the other." You would do well to write to the King again that you rejoice he is so well matched with so gracious a woman as is reported. This will please the King. I thank you for your present. Greenwich, Whitsun even. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

1048. [Robert Cowley] to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 323.

Intends to make a little treatise concerning the "readopting" of the King's dominion in Ireland and attaining further possessions never had. The law should be executed against those within the pale who were wilfully confederate with the traitor. Burnell of Balgriffin, Talbot of Durdestow, Fele of Paynstow, Delahide of Moyclare, Boys of the Calcagh, Leyns of the Cnok, Garland in Uriell, Thos. and Ric. Dillon, and others are attainted. Others in the Marches should have better favor showed, but yet to smart. It is the common opinion that the English subjects should be first reformed by the abolition of coyne and livery and the execution of the laws. Advises the resumption of the King's manors, &c.; the appointment of justices in every shire; monthly musters, and provision on the Marches for resisting the Irishry; but coyne and livery cannot be put down among the English while the Irish are able to maintain men by those means to distress them. The army should march into O'Conor's country and build there three or four holds or piles, first taking hostages of his neighbours.

If all the Irish join O'Conor several armies will be necessary, and the enterprise should be begun upon O'Byrne. Wyclo, Arclo, &c. should be repaired and inhabited, a town built in the Fasagh of Bentree, and thus Leinster be made clear English. Another army of 1,000 men must repair and inhabit the towns in Ulster. The baron of Delvyn and his son, with 600 men, to be occupied in winning Alone and making war on O'Melaghglyn, McGoghegan, and others. The earl of Ossory and his son to win O'Dwyre's castles, the Enagh, O'Bryne's Bridge, and Bon Raytte Castle on the water of Limerick, and to inhabit Clare.

The Bourkes of Clanricard say that they are of the King's blood, and hate the Irishry, and, if they will acquit themselves well, it were good to accept them. They may be set against O'Kelly and O'Maddeyn. The English in Munster must make war on Cormok Ogg, McCarthy More, McCarthy Reogh, and O'Conor of Kery. Archers on horseback and mounted spearmen are most meet for Ireland. O'Karrell and O'More should be induced to be leaders against the other Irish. These devices should be begun next March.

In Robert Cowley's hand. Pp. 10. *Headed:* To etc. Master Thos. Crumwell, Principal Secretary and Councillor to the King's most excellent Highness.

1049. [R. Cowley] to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 328.

Has omitted certain points in his other books which he last delivered to Cromwell.

Approves of the custom in the North of England by which each farmer is bound to be ready with horse and weapon, while in Ireland they only bear men of war at their charges. Offers of submission from the Irishry should be accepted, but the King should "inhabit" their country. The living of the Irishry consists in their corn and cattle, and, if they are taken away, they are past for ever to recover or yet noy any subject in Ireland, and this will be the effect of the wars advocated by him. O'Conor must be sharply attacked, and O'More stimulated to do his devoir against him by promising him the same wages that O'Conor has had if he is driven away.

In R. Cowley's hand, pp. 3.

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3 June. **1050.** HENRY VIII. to LORD LEONARD GREY, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the COUNCIL.

Add. MS. 19,865, f. 3 b. B. M.

Desires them to show favor to Edmund Sexten, sewer of the chamber, Mayor of Limerick, and to consult him at their repair into those parts concerning the reduction of the inhabitants, &c. Westm., 3 June.

Modern copy, p. 1.

1051. CROMWELL to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND.

R. O. St. P. II. 330.

The King thanks Brabazon for his labour in passing the Acts of Parliament. If the Act of Succession is not passed thoroughly it must be stayed till further knowledge of the King's pleasure. The King sends Wm. Body with instructions. Brabazon is to pay to Body the revenues of the archbishopric of Dublin since Michaelmas, which the King has given to the archbishop. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* A minute of a letter to my lord Leonard and other the King's Council in Ireland.

R. O.

2. A remembrance to William Body concerning his journey into Ireland.

He is to deliver the letters in his charge with [Cromwell's] recommendations to the Deputy and Council. As the King has spent 40,000*l.* in Thos. Fitzgarrat's rebellion, he wishes some direction to be taken for the yearly payment of a revenue to repress such attemptates, and has written to the Deputy and Council and the Houses of Parliament to devise how it may take effect. Body is to inquire what has been done, and note it in writing.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

3 June. **1052.** IRELAND.

R. O.

Despatched into Ireland 3 June A° 28, by Cowley.

The King's letters to the lord Deputy, to the whole Council, to the lords of Parliament, and to the Commons. "My letters" (Cromwell's) to the Deputy, Ossory, Lord Butler, the Treasurer of the Wars, Aylmer and Alen.

A letter to Gostwyk for the payment of 40 mks. to Edm. Sexten and Robt. Cowley, for the King's reward. Prows' bill delivered to Robt. Cowley.

ii. By E. Sexten.

Letters to Mak Morishe, Jas. Fitzjohn of Desmond, Okon Kery, Donough O'Brien, Theobald Bourke, the Lord Deputy, Sir John of Desmonde, McA Brien Arra, the Mayor and Council of Limerick, O'Brien, and Morough O'Brien.

A placard to take up 20 men for the war for Laurence Towneleye.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.*

4 June. **1053.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letters by John Antony, and a writing under my lord of Canterbury's seal for an annuity he has given to Cromwell for the term of his life. Confirm it under their convent seal as he desires. Begs he may be excused from attending Convocation, as he is old and weak. Will obey his request for a farm for his servant Thos. Bartlett, and also for John Antony. Canterbury, Sunday, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

4 June. **1054.** ANTHONY AUCHER to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter by Nich. Myllis, pewterer, to whom he has shown all the bells and other metal in the monasteries. There are 10, besides a small bell which was at Devenyngton. Cromwell had better

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arrange the price with himself, as Aucher is not skilled in such things. Will cause them to be taken down and sent to London with all speed. Thinks the lead worth 500 marks at least. The cloister, which is 600 ft. in compass and 16 broad, could easily be taken down, and the "dortar" also—a great house with a deep roof. The rest of the church with the "querey" is 300 ft. long at least, with two "ilees" (aisles) "and the crosse pase almost as long as the church, and in all places a 60 ft. broad." Thinks there is 30*l.* worth of lead at Langdon, for the chancel and two aisles are all leaded. Swyngkfelde, Ascension Day,* 4 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Thomas Cromwell, Esq., High Secretary, &c. *Endd.*

[4 June.] **1055.** John Thomson, Master of the Maison Dieu, to Cromwell.

R. O. The King's works at Dover go on well, for the north jetty is built 380 feet, and it is filled and couched with hard rock 18 ft. high and 250 in length, well replenished with stone in every part. The harbour is cleaned, so that mariners will not fear to bring in a ship of war of seven or eight score at full sea.

The danger of the pebble stones is expulsed, so that Frenchmen and Flemings report it to be the best harbour in England or France, and daily resort there. I beg you will continue your good mind towards furthering it. The south jetty, as I have advertised you, is set forth 500 ft., and we have built 30 ft. more. A "molle" of 200 ft. and a half is begun near the south jetty. Dover, Whitsunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1056. John Gylbart to Mr. Whalley.

R. O. I received your commandment of Mr. Davy. And whereas you are informed that I do not regard you or the King's service, let my accusers be put to their proof. I beseech you to receive my poor heart, which is at your service. Many would be glad that you and I should be at variance. As to the grudge you bear me for my lands, I will say now, as I have said ever, "Let two or three men of the country, who know the pedigree of both parties, see both titles, and I will stand to their award."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Whalle, Controller of the King's mint and paymaster of the King's works at Dover. *Sealed. Endd.*

4 June. **1057.** Henry Earl of Essex to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I beg your help for wine and fowl against the King's going on his progress into Essex; but, except I may pay for it, I will never send to you for more. London, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais.

4 June. **1058.** J. Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Mr. Russell delivered your letter to the King in Mr. Secretary's presence, and declared your mind concerning the contents. Mr. Secretary was commanded to open and read the letter, and afterwards communed with the King a pretty space. I have since spoken with Mr. Secretary, urging him to keep you in remembrance, which he says he has done. He promises to show me more of his mind in three days, so by tomorrow or Tuesday I hope to know what he will say thereto. Undoubtedly he can do

* An error for Whit Sunday.

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1058. J. Husee to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

much good if he will be earnest as your friend. I wish his wine were had in remembrance. I wish your Lordship had Bewley, but I think it would be time lost to sue for it. If you would name one or two in Hampshire or Wiltshire, I have no fear but the King would soon know your mind. St. Mary's in Winchester, I am told, unless great friendship stay it, is like to be of the number. I am told Waberley is a pretty thing. I think your suit will not be frustrate if you let me know your mind and write to Hennage. Your counsel wish the proviso not to be spoken of. I will not forget Mr. Page for your nag. I have bought for my lady 14 yds. Lukes velvet; Skut will have no less. I hope she will have it before Corpus Christi Day.* I have also bought your Lordship ½ cwt. of ling and 1 cwt. haberdeyn. I have received 60*l.* that Mr. Seymour paid Mr. Wynsor, and have paid the parson of St. Martin's, your grocer and chandler, my lady's velvet, and the fish, in what manner I will write by him that brings my lady's gown. I send you by bearer a satin undercap, with two linings. By Fyssher I sent you two pair of hosen with your proxy, which I look for every day, with an answer to such letters as I sent by him. Mr. Treasurer promises to move the King in Snowden's behalf. Mr. Whethill knelt before the King yesterday, I think for the same matter. I moved Mr. Treasurer for my check, showing that I was here on your affairs, and stood in continual danger of my wages by the Act; but he said your Lordship could protect me. Please write to Mr. Treasurer to write to the Controller and Treasurer there about it. I have been asked by one or two for money on your Lordship's behalf for the King's subsidy. Vycars, your late servant, begs you to write a letter to his father declaring the cause of his departure, else his father will never take him for his son. London, 4 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

4 June. **1059.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I received your two letters by Petly and Goodall. Petly had presented both his presents before I saw him, for he came at 10, and I did not see him till 6 p.m. Goodall is an honest man, to whom I have shown a piece of my mind. I gave Mr. Treasurer your commendations, and told him of the piece of wine you sent him, for which he was very grateful. He says the King is determined to be about his house most part of the progress. Your friends advise that no further motion be made about the proviso; but at lord Daubeney's coming I will show him of Calstock and Lankessy, and if he cannot prove that the annuity of 26*s.* 8d. was assured to Mr. Basset and his heirs I think he will find it little for his profit, for then he has broken covenants. I trust Geo. Rolles will show himself a true man. I think if my Lord wrote to Mr. Treasurer about my check, the matter would be soon at a point. I delivered Mr. Skut your letter. There is no remedy about your gown till after the holidays. He requires 14 yards, which I have bought of Lukes velvet. I hope you will have it by Corpus Christi Day. I have also received 60*l.* of Mr. Wynsor. How it has been laid out you will know by him who brings your gown. For your bonnet or cap the skinner demands 13*s.* 4*d.* I little thought Petley would have delivered your Ladyship's letter to my Lord. Here were cherries enough at 3*d.* per lb. before your first cherries came. I have received none of the other liveries you wrote of before, but Mr. Degory's I have, of Mr. Colton. Mr. Skut was sick when your gowns were mended. You will receive by Petley six pair of gloves. The frontlet cost 13 groats; it is very good velvet.

* June 15 in 1536.

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Mr. Basset is merry. I will cause him to be here on the morrow of Corpus Christi Day. You may then remember him with money, and Mr. Sulyard with quails. London, 4 June.

Here is a great triumphant court, and many ancient ladies and gentlemen in it.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

4 June. **1060.** Melancthon to Justus Jonas.

Corpus Reform., III. 85.

Was obliged to reply suddenly to the courier of Christopher, the Englishman. Thanks for sending news of the beginning of the meeting.* Asks what Bucer, Capito, and others, have talked about. Die Pentecostes.

Lat.

5 June. **1061.** Sir Edward Seymour Viscount Beauchamp.

See Grants in June, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

5 June. **1062.** Nich. [Shaxton], Bishop of Salisbury, to Cromwell.

R. O.

As Mr. Dudley† is dead, I send you the collation of his dignity, to which I am informed you have pleased to advance my chancellor. Remmesbury, 5 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

5 June. **1063.** [Katharine Blunt] to Cromwell.

R. O.

When the writ came to the sheriffs of Shropshire to choose the knights for the Parliament, some of the worshipful and the justices wished her to labour that her son George Blount should be one of them, which she did, he being at Court. The shire did not want the election held at Shrewsbury as the plague reigned there, but the Sheriff would have it so that the inhabitants, burgesses, with the franchise of the town, might choose one Trentham, and so they assembled themselves riotously that the worshipful of the shire were not content, saying their voice cannot be heard, and had much ado to keep the King's peace. Whereupon they titled their names and went to the Sheriff, willing him to return George Blount, for they would have no other; but in any wise he would not, because the undersheriff is a dweller in the said town; and then the gentlemen delivered their names to this bearer, an honest gentleman, to make report. Begs him to be good master to her son. Knyghtley, 5 June. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.:* A letter without any name. *Sealed.*

5 June. **1064.** Wm. Lord Sandys to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Asks her to further the request contained in his letter to lord Lisle.‡ Is without French wine, having been here but a short time to make provisions. Sent his servant last week to a merchant in Calais, who promised him four tuns, and sent Wm. a Chambre yesterday for the wine, but the

* To reconcile Duke George and the Elector.—*Editor.*

† Richard Dudley, precentor of Salisbury cathedral. No mention of his death occurs in Le Neve's list of the precentors of Salisbury; and the next collation mentioned, though it is that of Thomas Bennet, the Bishop's chancellor, is dated 20 Jan. 1541. But apparently this is the same Richard Dudley who was prebendary of St. Margaret, Leicester, and who died in 1536, his successor being collated on the 6th June. He was also prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and his successor there was also collated on the 6 June 1536.

‡ Not found.

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1064. Wm. Lord Sandys to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

merchant refuses to deliver it unless he will take it all. As there is a statute that victuallers shall not be compelled to sell but at their pleasure, Sandys thinks it reasonable they should keep their promises. Unless this house is victualled, it will be in great danger. Guysnes, 5 June. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.*

5 June. **1065.** Thomas Mynternus to Cromwell.

R. O. A complimentary letter. Paris, nonis Junii.
Lat., p. 1. *Add. in a different hand:* Privy Seal.* *Endd.:* June viii.

5 June. **1066.** Peter Rede to Sir John Wallop.

R. O. His hawks are "in gud lykyng," but his master has been unable to get anyone to convey them to Lyons. There will be an opportunity when the French ambassador† returns, if this war continues. Ast, 5 June.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Sir John Wallop, knight and ambassador to [the] King's highness in the court of France. *Endd.*

5 June. **1067.** Card. Campeggio to Tunstall.

R. O. Credence for his brother, Mark Antony Campeggio, whom he sends to England on business. Rome, 5 June 1536. *Signed.*
Lat., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 June. **1068.** Campeggio to the Duke of Suffolk.

R. O. Desires credence for his brother, Marc Antony. Rome, 5 June
St. P. VII. 1536. *Signed.*
657. *Lat. Add.*

6 June. **1069.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. On the 24th of this month, the Eve of Ascension Day, immediately on the arrival of the courier who was despatched to Pontremolo, Cromwell sent me the packet which your Majesty had forwarded to that place, begging that I would impart my news to him without delay. Shortly afterwards he sent to say that he would come and see me, but as, owing to his being so much occupied, he had failed in a like promise two days before, I, in order to put him under greater obligation, went to see him. On my arrival he told me that he had been to Court that morning, only to obtain audience for me, which the King had granted for next day. The said courier had brought letters from their ambassador, giving such news of the sincere goodwill your Majesty bore the King that Cromwell said he was better pleased than if he had gained 100,000 cr.; and he was sure I should find the King otherwise inclined than he had been before, both as regards the principal matter and also as to myself in particular, for I had greatly increased the affection he bore me on account of certain letters I had lately written to him, of which I send a copy to Grandvelle; also that by the death of the Concubine matters would be more easily arranged now than they had been. He said it was

* At the head of the letter he is addressed as Secretary.
† Volley (Vély), the French ambassador who was with the Emperor at Asti in 1536, and who was escorted to the frontier of France by an Imperial trumpeter.—Itinerary of Charles V. in Bradford, 503.

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he who had discovered and followed up the affair of the Concubine, in which he had taken a great deal of trouble, and that, owing to the displeasure and anger he had incurred upon the reply given to me by the King on the third day of Easter, he had set himself to arrange the plot (*a fantasier et conspirer led. affaire*), and one of the things which had roused his suspicion and made him enquire into the matter was a prognostic made in Flanders threatening the King with a conspiracy of those who were nearest his person. On this he praised greatly the sense, wit, and courage of the said Concubine and of her brother. And to declare to me further the hope of good success, he informed me in great confidence that the King, his master, knowing the desire and affection of all his people, had determined in this coming Parliament to declare the Princess his heir; but by what he said afterwards, which I shall partly report, he left me in much greater doubt than before. For, besides requesting me in speaking to the King not to make any request on the Princess's behalf, and, if she were mentioned, not to speak of her as Princess, he also told me it was above all things necessary the Princess should write a letter to her father according to a draft that Cromwell had drawn up in the most honorable and reasonable form that could be, and that to solicit the Princess to do this he had, by the King's command, sent to her a very confidential lady; but, in any case, to avoid scruple, the King wished I would write to her, and send her one of my principal servants to persuade her to make no difficulty about writing the said letter, which he would have translated from English into Latin, that I might see that it was quite honorable. This translation he gave me next day as I left the Court; and since reading it I have not found the said Cromwell, to tell him my opinion of it, although I begged him the day before, when he spoke about it, to take care that it did not contain anything which could directly or indirectly touch her right, or the honor either of herself or of the late Queen, her mother, nor yet her conscience; otherwise she would not consent thereto for all the gold in the world, and the King's indignation against her would only be increased; and that he whom the said Princess regarded as almost a father, ought to take good care that the whole was free from danger and scruple. This, he said, he had done, as I should see by the tenor of the letter, of which I send your Majesty the very translation he delivered to me. Besides the evidence that letter contains that there is some bird-catching attempted (*quy y a de la traynee et pipe*), this has been confirmed to me from a good quarter, and I have warned the Princess. I mean to get out of it (*de me demesler*) and dissemble the affair as much as I can, without speaking or writing of it till I have understood the intention of those here on the principal article of the negotiations. I shall excuse myself for not having sent to the Princess by saying that the messenger (*icelluy*) to whom I had committed the translation had lost it in returning from Court. When I have learned their intention I shall not fail to make the necessary remonstrances as to the unreasonableness of the letter, and seek all means possible to moderate such rigour; nevertheless your Majesty will be pleased to instruct me what to say and do in case the King insist on having the letter entirely written by the Princess, and that otherwise he means to punish her, as the lady sent by the King to the Princess has given a servant of mine to understand.

Notwithstanding what Cromwell has told me, many fear the obstinacy of the King towards the Princess. The earl of Sussex in the Privy Council proposed to the King that as the Princess was a bastard, as well as the duke of Richmond, it would be right to prefer the male to the female; and as this opinion was not opposed by the King, it may be that some will hereafter favor it. One who knows the French ambassador's secrets told some one that the King had offered the Princess for the duke of Angoulême; on which the said ambassadors (*sic*) despatched a courier to France on Ascension eve, and on their return next day the King spoke about it again, and the ambas-

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

sadors remarked that although nothing had been said of the restitution of the Princess, yet it was quite obvious that that must be presupposed on both sides. Then the King got into a great anger against the obstinacy and disobedience of the said Princess, showing clearly that he bore her very little love or goodwill. I should think he made the offer of the said marriage to interrupt the peace negotiations between your Majesty and France, which are based on the marriage of the duke of Angoulême.

Having endeavoured first to ascertain from Cromwell the King's inclination upon the above subject, I delivered to him your Majesty's letters to himself, and communicated to him the substance of what you had written to me; at which he showed himself as pleased as could be, especially as I told him that, to simplify matters, after my letters were deciphered, I would show him everything in confidence. He said to me, as before, that I should find the King his master very well disposed to peace and amity with your Majesty. I would not then enter into particulars in case of revocation and establishment of amity until I saw how the King proceeded; and by what I have perceived hitherto of the King and Cromwell, they only reckon upon preserving neutrality and remaining friends with all the world; but they have since spoken "plus avant." Cromwell tells me (but I have only been able to extract it from him by divers means) that the bailly of Troyes had come to know how the King wished to be comprehended in the peace, and that the King had replied he wished only to be comprehended as a principal contrahent; and he wished to comprehend the others, not the others to comprehend him.

The same was declared to me by the King, to whom I said that the thing was in his hands to do so if he pleased. Cromwell also told me that the bailly had brought to show the answer which the King his master had made to your Majesty upon the very honorable proposals made by you in Consistory; and that in that answer the king of France, by way of reproach, had said that without his aid you would not have obtained the Imperial crown, nor even have gone into Spain before it. At these words this King had been sorry, for it was his part to boast of these things and not that of any other, and begged the bailiff to advise his master to put in his answers things more true or more probable. Cromwell also said that the rest of the answer was such that he should have been ashamed to make it. He also said that the said bailiff [and] the other ambassador had proposed the marriage of the eldest daughter of France with this King, but that it was labour lost, for this King would never marry out of his kingdom. On my asking why, he gave me a very slender reason; viz., that if a foreign queen of great connections misconducted herself as to her person she could not be punished and got rid of like the last. And on my replying that this was a misfortune not to be expected in generous and well brought-up persons, as they might see by the example of the late Queen, I took the opportunity to suggest the marriage of the Infant Don Loys, saying everything that seemed to me suitable. As to the "Infanta" ("*linfante*") Cromwell passed this over altogether; but as to the Infant Don Loys, he gave ear to it readily, enquiring several times of his age and personal qualities, and how many children the king of Portugal, his brother, had. And on my saying that although there was no hope of Don Loys succeeding to the crown of Portugal, yet, besides being of so noble blood and so virtuous a prince, he had enough goods of his own to maintain honorably the estate of the said Princess, I would not say better than the duke of Suffolk and the queen of Scots' present husband, but I came so near this, that he himself said so, and, moreover, that it was certain that, failing hope of the succession of this kingdom by a male child of the King, your Majesty would, it is to be hoped, in that event do something for the advancement of the said Infant.

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Next day, Ascension Day,* I was with the King at 8 a.m., who, after kindly congratulating me on my convalescence, and thanking me for the letters I had written to him, began to make recital of your Majesty's letters of 13 and 18 April and of 15 May, and showed in everything the greatest satisfaction. The conversation turning on your Majesty's visit to Rome, I, finding the King in such good humour, said, in addition to the contents of the letters, that your Majesty was more desirous of the King's approval of the reasons you had given in your justification than for that of all other princes, as the King was one of the principal of all Christendom, and by his wisdom and experience was most competent to judge such matters, and that your Majesty would have been glad, before putting forth the said justifications, to have taken counsel with him about them, as you would do in all other matters. He appeared very glad to hear this, and said I should do him very great pleasure by communicating the said justification,—all the more so as, after dinner, the French ambassadors were to speak to him about that matter, and they did not always speak the truth. He took in good part my offer to read the copy of your Majesty's letters to your ambassador in France; and after talking together a while, begged that I would read them to the Chancellor and Cromwell. I did so, and they found it all so good that they had no criticisms to make.

Coming to the recital of the last letters, I studied to keep as close as possible to the text, they were so wisely and exquisitely couched, only I kept silence about "la frondeur quil avoit, et lautre fois," and refrained from saying that if this King would not go roundly to business, your Majesty would be justified, reserving that clause till it should be necessary. I also forebore to mention at once the offers of the French to treat *haut et bas* in what concerned him, or the delay your Majesty had made therein; but afterwards it came in very opportunely to tell him, and I had no great difficulty in persuading him of it, for he had long suspected it.

Having explained my charge to the best of my power, the King, who had been resting in a window, rose up very glad, and told me that I had brought him the most agreeable news, and for his part he was desirous of peace and amity with all the world; yet he thanked me very much for the trouble I had taken in these matters, and the good service I had done therein, as he had learned from the letters of his ambassador. After some other talk he added, that in accordance with his custom to conceal nothing from me, although the matter was of small importance, the cardinal of Lorraine had made great complaint to his ambassadors that he had heard in your Majesty's court that they had solicited and obtained, in the name of the said King, peace and amity with your Majesty; thereby insinuating that that had hindered peace between your Majesty and the king of France; and though the King does not believe that such reports have emanated from your Majesty's court, yet he will be glad if the thing be accomplished. I said these were French inventions, as he might suppose, and that I was sure if there was anything to remedy in the said case, or any other that concerned him, it would be done with great goodwill. I then said I understood the French had proposed to comprehend him in the treaty of peace, and that it would be much more profitable and honorable for him to be the principal, and comprehend the French if he thought good, and that it only rested with him to do so. He replied that he had made pretty nearly such an answer to the French ambassadors, and that he could not well say for what the bailiff of Troyes had come, for his commission was so vain and so ill founded that it was a shame, and that he would engage that the bailly could not tell distinctly what charge he has, and that formerly the bailiff

* 25 May.

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

had appeared to him a man of good judgment and experience, but now he found him quite otherwise. I said I thought that it might have been the fault of the matter, and not of the person, that had given him such an opinion of the bailiff. He said both causes concurred, and that he was astonished at the terms of the French, who would never come to the point about anything, and were only seeking a multiplicity of matters, and that long ago he had proposed certain things to the French king by his ambassadors, to which he had not yet had any reply, though he had expected that the bailiff would have brought it, and so long a time had elapsed that the circumstances had altogether changed. He said that the said bailiff, among other things, had communicated to him the answer of the French king to the propositions made by your Majesty in Consistory, but it was no great thing.

After these and other conversations, by the advice and even request of Cromwell I recited what had been written to me from the Court of the king of the Romans of the lanceknights who have already passed into Italy, and of the preparations still made in Germany, both of foot and horse, which makes me doubt that the said King was ill informed of the forces of your Majesty. Cromwell also begged me to relate to the King what had been written to me from Genoa and elsewhere of the retreat and disbanding of the men levied by Canigno de Gonzaga and his companions. It is on this, as the King affirms, that Francis bases his argument that your Majesty was the first to violate the peace ; but on my showing him that as it was against the treaties for Francis to negociate or levy men in Italy against your Majesty, and that as, besides, those Italians raised for the French king being all or most of them subjects of your Majesty and of the Empire, it was lawful for your Majesty to treat them as you had done. He made no reply, but seemed quite satisfied.

Towards the close of our conversation, Cromwell, fearing I might forget to show the King your Majesty's answer to the French ambassador at Lucca, came forward to remind me about it. The King approved it entirely, even though he seemed thereby to have less hope of an "*appointement*" than by what had taken place before, which is what those here have always demanded. In the end he said to me that if I had any power to treat he would order his Council to attend to it, and, if not, I ought to write for it. I told him that I had no special power, but that I knew part of your Majesty's intention, and that to gain time, if he pleased, Cromwell and I would communicate, and that according to the decision we came to I would engage to have the said power, and if it was necessary, that some honorable person should come, to give the matter more weight. To which he consented. Shortly after I left the chamber he sent to me by Cromwell to say that it would be better, before wasting time in conference, to write for the said power and wait for it; but on my insisting on the opposite view, Cromwell, after speaking again with the King, arranged on the third day after to make answer to me, and begin our conference. He was so busy, however, that we could not confer till the Monday following, which was the 29th ultimo. I then visited him at his house, and the first words he said to me were that perhaps I suspected that the delay of my answer was owing to some hope they had of treating meanwhile with the French ; but I must banish that opinion, for matters were not in such a state, and, even if they were, I might be assured they would treat nothing to the prejudice of your Majesty ; yet it was true that they expected news from France before sending a dispatch to their ambassador with your Majesty, but my answer would not be delayed by that. Hereupon he began to speak about the matter of the Princess as that on which depended the stability of all the other matters to be discussed. On which I showed him the injustice of the letters which

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he wished the Princess to write. He asked me to moderate, correct, and amend what I pleased, or to dictate another letter such as I would have, and to use my influence to get the Princess to write ; in which there will be no difficulty, for the Princess is determined to do only what I advise her. Cromwell assured me that every day since I had spoken with the King, they had been discussing the affair of the said Princess, and that certain remonstrances I had made with him and others of the Council had been well taken, and that the King no longer made any difficulty in making the said Princess his heir, and that he had approved of the overture I had made for the marriage of the Infant Don Loys, which might be pursued after the restoration of the Princess, but not before. And as to the other marriage of the Infanta of Portugal, it was impossible, for the King did not intend to marry out of the kingdom. Cromwell might have said also that the King had already fixed on a wife, to wit Jane Semel, as I wrote to Granvelle on 20 May. Yet the King denied it on Ascension Day* to the French ambassadors, telling them he was at liberty; whereupon, as I am told, the said ambassadors next day despatched a post. On my telling Cromwell that I had heard that on the French requesting to have the Princess for the Dauphin, the King would not consent, but offered her to the duke of Angoulême, he confessed it to me, saying I might well consider what the worth of this offer was ; that these were artifices of princes; and he dared to add (at which I was astonished, especially as the case only applied to the King his master) that princes often do things so extravagant and dishonest that he would rather lose one of his arms than think of acting so.

After reading to Cromwell your Majesty's letters, which he liked very much, I said if it was only a question of treating of a new and stricter friendship, we had labored to no purpose, seeing that there was no rupture or innovation on either side. And when he admitted this to be true, I went on to show that as sometimes physicians desired illness for their friends, and lawyers disputes, in order to show their true love and regard for them, and as God, without the wish of anyone, had offered a great opportunity of showing that the memory and root of old friendship was not extinguished between your Majesty and the King, and, moreover, to show the zeal he had for the service of God, the peace of Christendom, and the promotion of the Faith, the King had taken so much trouble to conciliate the Emperor and the king of France, so that he might be justly called the author and conservator of peace, that he had all the more reason to be angry at the wilful violator of peace, especially at such a juncture, when your Majesty was on the point of completing your holy and necessary enterprise against the enemies of the Faith ; and that by this and other evidences, of which the King his master was fully informed, especially the understanding of the French king with Barbarossa and the Turk, with whom he had made a treaty, all Christian princes were justified in taking arms against the said King, especially the king of England, who, besides being a principal member of Christendom, bore the title of Defender of the Faith, and besides doing a good deed, would wipe out the evil rumors spread of him in France that he was no good Christian. On this Cromwell suddenly said to me that I had taken the word out of his mouth, and that if there were no other reason why the King should declare himself against Francis, he believed that Francis could be immediately crushed, or at least reduced to such terms that he would hereafter leave the world in peace ; but he saw one danger in the King's so declaring, viz., lest your Majesty came to treat with the French, to which you appeared to be very well disposed, considering the offer of Milan to the duke of Angoulême ; and if your Majesty considered well the consequence, you would as little consent

* 25 May.

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to give the said duchy to the duke of Angoulême as to the duke of Orleans. This advice about not giving Milan to the duke of Angoulême had already been given to me by the King. I told Cromwell that in the event of your Majesty making any treaty with the French without the consent of his master, and in case his master made any difficulty about the said declaration, I proposed that he might give pecuniary aid. This I thought necessary to accelerate the negociation, and to find out the better what is in their mind, for to wait an answer to the first objection there would be no end. As to what concerns the defence of Flanders, I told him there was no need to speak, for it was notorious that the King was bound to the defence of Flanders by several treaties. Cromwell assured me that the King his master had said to him, just as he was leaving the Court to wait upon me at his house, that he knew well that among other points I would not forget to speak of the said protection of Flanders. Further, Cromwell said to me that if it rested with him he would resolve suddenly to make the said declaration against the French king, and that he would use all his influence to that effect; but that if I were of opinion that the King his master should meanwhile interfere in behalf of peace, or should send some ambassador to the king of France to advise him to desist from his enterprises, that would be done at once. I replied that as to advising the king of France, I did not think it expedient, for reasons he might sufficiently understand; it would only serve like the water which farriers throw upon the fire, and that if the King wished to induce peace he must act on the advice of Solon, the legislator of Athens, who, to appease the dissensions that might arise in that city, ordained a law that, in case of trouble arising, no citizen should remain who did not declare himself either on the one side or on the other. Cromwell said this was true, but there remained the objection that if the French knew that England was going to join with the Emperor they might offer terms, even to their own disadvantage, to injure the King his master.

To this objection I gave, I think, a satisfactory answer, with which he appeared to be content, and said that he would make a favorable report to the King, and next day give me answer. Next day he sent to ask me to excuse him, because it was impossible to speak to me either that day or the day following. On the third day, which was 1 June, he said he was obliged to go to the country, and would give me on his return an agreeable answer.

Must not omit to mention that, among the remonstrances which Cromwell approved of, he noted particularly that it was not at this time that the kings of France had first troubled the affairs of Christendom, and that their glory and ambition had caused the loss of the Holy Land, and compelled that chivalrous prince Richard Cœur-de-Lion to withdraw, Philip of France having made war upon him unjustly. Recited also to Cromwell several other wrongs done by the French, and how they boasted that the Dauphin would subdue the realm as another Dauphin had done in the time of king John; and that on this subject they had invented certain prophecies, which they had got printed, to encourage the said Dauphin, though he is well enough inclined to it himself, and some time ago dared to say in the presence of Englishmen that he would regain the title and arms which the king of England bore, and something more besides. Cromwell acknowledged it was all true, and that there were other arguments for the same course, and it would not be his fault if it were not adopted.

They have delayed my answer so long awaiting news from France, as Cromwell let out to me. The delay was to my great annoyance, as I feared that meanwhile my man George would arrive with letters from your Majesty. He came on the 1st inst., and, according to your Majesty's command, although the King has made his decision, as I have already mentioned and

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have before written to Granvelle, yet I will not forbear to declare the affection and goodwill of your Majesty in this point, even more amply since there is no danger of being taken too literally; yet I will take care that it cannot be said this is an offer of being godfather after the child is baptised (*que ce soit ouffre de comparaige apres lenfant baptiste*).

The day before George's arrival the man of the French ambassador came, who had left the same day, and to take the same news as George to the Court of France; and as soon as he had dismounted, he went in great haste with letters to Cromwell. Next day the two French ambassadors were with Cromwell, and were at Court the day before Whitsun eve.

On Whitsun eve, in the morning, Cromwell came to see me at my lodging, although I had sent to request him to wait for me at his own, and first told me, *pour joyeuse entrée*, that the King and the new Queen were wonderfully well pleased with the wise and prudent letters the Princess had written (in which, nevertheless, there was nothing corresponding to the draft above-mentioned, nor anything that could prejudice her), and that the King was resolved to make her his heir, which he supposed to be one of the principal articles of my charge on which the rest depended. Now, it is true that I had perceived some indications that there was a proposal to declare the Princess heir without giving her the title of Princess, and she will remain excluded in case of a son or daughter being born. If this be so, and I see an opportunity to remedy it, I will speak about the subject. If not, I will not stick at it much, hoping that by the establishment of peace and augmentation of amity, with the great prudence and virtue the King will perceive in her, that she will be declared true and just princess,—although, according to the opinion of many, there is no fear of the occurrence of any issue of either sex. Coming to the principal subject, Cromwell said that he had repeated to the King his master the communications we had had together, and the King had given him patient audience, well noting and considering everything, and that he had since heard the French ambassadors, to whom he had made a brusque reply, first as to the marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess, that he knew not why they urged it, as at the meeting at Calais he had resolutely replied about it to the king of France, his brother, and as to the duke of Angoulême he was too young for the said Princess, who was of marriageable age. As to declaring himself against your Majesty, he saw no ground for it, and though they said that your Majesty had been and was his enemy, he did not see it; he had much greater occasion to complain of several who had called themselves his friends, and he could very well testify what they had done about the "privation" and other things; and as to the danger which they alleged to him, which was the sole motive they made use of, that your Majesty aspired to universal monarchy, and that you were revengeful of injuries—that the English, after feasting France, would have their St. Martin—there was not the slightest fear, for they knew the nature of your Majesty, and for other good reasons besides. As to assisting them with a contribution for the war, he also declined it for the same reason. As to the suggestion that he should take this affair in hand in order to bring to agreement your Majesty and the King their master, and that he would write to your Majesty to procure an abstinence of war while they were treating of peace, he replied that it was not reasonable that he should write such letters, for several reasons, especially as the amity between your Majesty and him was not well consolidated, but he would request me to write with diligence to your Majesty to consent, notwithstanding past matters, to an honorable peace, and used such arguments with me as he thought fit. But, considering everything, he had very little occasion to meddle with such matters, seeing that they had turned about on all sides in their negociations, even to his disadvantage, employing therein his principal enemy, the Pope, and without informing him of anything

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

important, except at the end when the matter came to be broken off. For a compliment, they had asked him how he would be comprehended in the peace, in which matter your Majesty had acted more honorably and cordially, having told him by me that it was in his power to be the principal contrahent, and to comprehend those whom he pleased. At which words Cromwell said the King showed great delight, saying further, that the French, after so much trifling and making a thousand offers, which he repeated to the ambassadors, especially those that the cardinal of Lorraine had made to your Majesty, and seeing themselves deserted by everybody and in great danger of being completely baffled, now came to him and tried to make him stumble with them in the ditch into which they had blindly precipitated themselves, and that it was no wonder their affairs went so badly, considering the envy and dissension between the Grand Master and the Admiral, who were chief of the Council, and that they need not have made so much boast hitherto to lower their ears immediately after, and that your Majesty managed your affairs more honorably without so much fuss, and yet showed clearly that you were not in such need and poverty as the French had pretended. And here the King inveighed strongly against the cruel enterprise of the French against the duke of Savoy. Such was, as Cromwell affirmed, the King's reply to the French ambassadors, which he ended by telling them that if their master wished him to promote this peace, they must put aside passion and cupidity and submit to reason; which, in his opinion, suggested that a king of France should be satisfied with such a wealthy kingdom, without irritating the flies by which he might be provoked. And he desired that the ambassadors should write with diligence to learn the will of the King their master upon this matter, and have it set forth in articles.

After relating this to me, Cromwell began to show me the inconveniences that war would entail, and the good that would ensue from a peace, during which an expedition might be got up against the Infidels, these two Kings joining their forces with those of your Majesty; and the King his master would take care that it was all without prejudice to your Majesty; adding that the King requested that I would write about it without loss of time, since I did not know particularly your intention about this renewal of peace, and perhaps I was not perfectly informed of all the articles in which your Majesty considered the French to have infringed the treaties, and that if the French king would not consent to more reasonable conditions than he had done hitherto, the King his master would have the more occasion to declare himself, and it could not be imputed to rashness on his part, as it might be if he did so suddenly. Afterwards Cromwell said to me, without my proposing the subject, that, as to the Council, it must not be supposed that his master wanted to have a god apart, and separate himself from the union of Christians; he desired the Council as much as anyone else, provided it was called by Your Majesty as chief of Christendom. On this I replied that for this time it was right to leave the power of summoning it in the Pope's hands, and if it was otherwise determined at the said Council use would be made of it accordingly. I begged him, however, to consider and put in writing how your Majesty could effectually call the said Council; which he promised to do, and therewith I got rid of the matter for my part as far as possible, in order not to spoil the principal matter, considering that there is time enough to treat about the Council. After Cromwell had finished his discourse I warmly thanked the King for his goodwill to your Majesty, and Cromwell for the trouble he had taken in so meritorious a work. Therewith I began to praise the wise and prudent answers the King had given to the French ambassadors, especially the excuse he had made for not writing the letter they wanted him to write, because the King, not being informed of the disposition of affairs there, might

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have requested something of your Majesty, which you could not grant without serious damage, and you would have been in great perplexity, not wishing to refuse the King anything that was in your power. I said that, having spoken with the King, I would willingly write to your Majesty as above, and although I have no charge to discuss the said matters of the peace, yet, considering the desire you had always shown to have peace, [even] accepting unjust and injurious conditions, I would dare promise that your Majesty would not refuse the said peace if it could be assured with true regard to the right and wrong of everyone. The said King had seen how the French had observed preceding treaties, and it might be regarded as rashness to trust them again. They were now very low, and had no refuge except the Turk, with whom they wished to negociate, and they wanted the King to mediate, which the Emperor would have been very glad of if the King had been made arbiter from the first. It must also be observed that the French, seeing your Majesty had spent a vast sum of money on the expedition to Africa, and in guarding yourself against them, would seek means to make that expense unavailing; for one of the things they seek is to wear out your Majesty's money, and make you vacillate in your promises to the Italian princes; and I did not know how the Germans would be satisfied, especially some who had come at their own expense to serve you; and that it was necessary to maintain such men for the need one might any day have of them, especially against the said French, who keep no faith; and I thought your Majesty ought to consent to no peace till Burgundy was restored, which so justly belongs to you, with the arrears and expenses you had incurred for this army, and an indemnity paid to the duke of Savoy. He said his master would assuredly have good regard to everything as reason would.

As to what he had before said, that I had no particular information of the infringements of treaties by the king of France, which is the ground the King takes for [not] making the declaration which I demanded, I observed lightly that I had, and related to him what you had been pleased to write to me, telling him, besides what I had said to him last time, that even if there were no other pretext but the stoppage of payment of their pension, that was quite as fair a cause for declaring war against them as when the Cardinal had declared it against your Majesty. Cromwell said that was true, but these princes were marvellously scrupulous not to wound their honors, and it was necessary in this matter to yield to the King, begging that I would therein do a good office. I said it was not necessary to wait for other news from your Majesty to know what you would demand in case we came to negociate for the establishment of peace between you and his master.

He said he thought so too, but the King wished not to know it in order to pay this compliment to the French. Thereupon I requested him as earnestly as possible, by his duty to God and the King, and for the benefit of the realm, that he would urge the King without further delay to declare for your Majesty. He said that the short delay till an answer came from you would not matter, and that I might be assured everything would come about as your Majesty desired, requesting me, for the honor of God, at once to use every effort to have the matter of peace referred to the King's arbitration, and assuring me that in that case the French would have nothing in Milan, and that the King would have due regard to Burgundy and the other matters I had put forward. This he repeated to me several times.

The French ambassadors, who expected to go to Court to day, have been put off till tomorrow to give place to me, and this morning before the King rose I was at Court. The King sent immediately to excuse himself by Cromwell that he was not so early out. I replied that he did me wrong to treat me with such ceremony, for he might count all your Majesty's servants as his own. At which words Cromwell showed himself very much pleased, and immediately reported them to the King. On coming from mass the

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

King repeated his excuses to me, and thanked me for the answer I had made to Cromwell. He asked where your Majesty was. I said my man, who had just returned, had left you at a day's journey from Alessandria. He also reported that on telling your Majesty the news of the arrest of her whom the King had justly executed, and declaring the cause to have been a conspiracy against his person, your Majesty appeared astonished and troubled, and asked if it was possible that she could have shown such malice against such a good, humane, and virtuous prince, who could not have done more for any person than he had done for her; and that afterwards your Majesty began to praise God that the King had escaped such danger, and that the matter had been discovered before any mischief was done. On hearing which the King was very glad, saying he was much bound to your Majesty. He then asked if it was possible that the man who had carried those news had already returned. I said, Yes, and that, besides the duplicate of the last dispatch, he had brought letters from your Majesty in which you charged me, besides recommendations, to speak of the offers (*partiz*) mentioned therein. He thanked your Majesty many times for your goodwill, saying that the said offers were very honorable, but even if he had not been married he could not have chosen either of the two by reason of the proximity of blood. Still he was none the less bound to you.

On his return from mass I accompanied the King to the chamber of the Queen, whom, for the King's satisfaction, I kissed, and congratulated her on her marriage, and said that her predecessor had borne the device *La plus heureuse*, but that she would bear the reality, and that I was sure your Majesty would be immeasurably pleased that the King had found so good and virtuous a wife, especially as her brother had been in your Majesty's service, and the satisfaction of this people with the marriage was incredible, especially at the restoration of the Princess to the King's favor and to her former condition; and, among other congratulations, I told the Queen that it was not her least happiness that, without having had the labour of giving birth to her, she had such a daughter as the Princess, of whom she would receive more joy and consolation than of all those she could have herself; and I begged her to favor her interests; which she said she would do, and especially that she would labour to obtain that honorable name I wished for her of "pacific," *i.e.*, of author and conservatrix of the peace. After speaking to the Queen, the King, who had been talking to the other ladies, approached, and wished to excuse her, saying I was the first ambassador to whom she had spoken, and she was not accustomed to it, that he quite believed she desired to obtain the name of "pacific," for, besides that her nature was gentle and inclined to peace, she would not for the world that he were engaged in war, that she might not be separated from him. After dinner I went to speak with the King in his chamber, and protesting "*pour non lui altérer son cerveaul*," that I would not for the present object to the answers made by Cromwell, I begged him to take in good part that which I should say about the conversations Cromwell and I had had together. He desired that I would speak boldly. And I began to make part of the remonstrances I had made to Cromwell. He replied that it was true that the leagues and confederacies between your Majesty and him are far more ancient and better grounded than those with France; and, that notwithstanding it was true that the cause for which they had been made with France had ceased, he could not on that account fail in the promise he had made, for he was bound to both parties to defend the party attacked, and the French pretended that they were entitled to do what they had done against the duke of Savoy, because he had refused to restore Nice, which was only a surety, without violating the peace, and it was quite another thing to invade one of those comprehended in the peace from what it was to invade the subjects and dominions of a principal con-

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trahent. And he begged your Majesty would look to this, lest by attacking France you might be called the aggressor, and he should be compelled by treaty to defend the party attacked, which would be disagreeable for him. On my showing him the articles in which the French had infringed the peace, he replied, as to Gueldres he was not informed, but he knew that a French gentleman who had been conveying money to Gueldres on the part of Francis had been taken at Brussels, and he did not think your Majesty would pretend a rupture on that account, seeing that you had made no mention of it in your statement at Rome. As to Wirtemberg, he tried to excuse the French, saying the Duke had gone to seek them, and the money the French had delivered was for the purchase of certain lands, and that the Duke was only subject to your Majesty much in the same way as the duke of Savoy. He attaches more importance to what the French have done "en lendroit de loccupateur de Mirandula;" but in the end he gave up almost every point, although he wished somehow to excuse an incursion lately made by the French on the frontiers of Artois, saying it was done by peasants of their own accord. After much talk the King notified to me that it would be necessary, in order to soften both parties, to tell them their wrong and show some "braverie," begging your Majesty to consider the good that would come of a new peace; and instead of commanding, he begged me to do my duty in this matter, not once but at least ten times, saying to me "Monsieur, je vous supplie, considerez, faictez, ecrivez, &c.," which was quite extravagant courtesy. At last, seeing that it was no use pressing him to declare himself, I asked him what, in conclusion, I was to write to your Majesty. He replied that I ought to know better than he; but since I asked him he thought I should write that if you were willing that he should mediate this peace he would do it willingly, and would take care to allow no article that was not honorable to your Majesty. I said he ought to bid me write another article, viz., that in case he found the French to be violators of the peace or aggressors, or that they would not agree to a reasonable peace, he should declare himself for your Majesty. He replied cheerfully and distinctly that I might boldly assure your Majesty of it. He did not repeat what he had said before, that it was necessary also that he should use such "braverie" towards your Majesty in case you were wrong, nor that it must be considered if new conditions more unreasonable than the previous were put forward he should consider himself mocked by the parties unless it was owing to expenses since incurred, or a change in the situation. The King having explained to me as above I told him he might hold it certain that he would find all the fault was on the side of the French, as he would see clearly if he would weigh a little what I had said to him. Moreover, the French would never consent to honorable conditions. I therefore begged him to consider from this time about making a new treaty with your Majesty, and that he would declare to me what he would demand on his part in like case. He said to me he had certainly not considered about it, and for the haste of this despatch, as he had not all his council, he could not at present determine, but I might write to your Majesty that I would inform you of everything by the first despatch.

The King had said to me before with great protestations that it was not by way of reproach, and he begged me not to inform you about it if I did not think it for the benefit of affairs; that, because the promise formerly made to him to continue the war against the king of France, even to the privation of the Crown, had not been kept, he feared that when they came to treat it would be the same thing again. But I satisfied him on this point by several reasons.

On my leaving the King he called several of his Council who were there in the chamber, and repeated to them our communications. Meanwhile I

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

went to talk with this Queen's brother, whom I left very well informed of the great good it would be, not only to the Queen his sister and all their kin, but also to the realm and all Christendom likewise, if the Princess were restored to her rights; and I am sure he will use his good offices therein. The duke of Norfolk afterwards, leaving, told me that I should see without being told that the King his master had no need of Chancellor or Council to make his replies and take his determinations, for he did all his business himself. I afterwards spoke to Cromwell, reporting the brusque words the King had used to me, but excusing him because he had already taken upon himself the office of an arbiter, who to bring the parties to an agreement imputes blame to both. Cromwell replied that I had spoken truly, and he thought it a great advantage that I understood the nature and artifice of the King his master, and that he could assure me all would go well; and he prayed God that during these interludes your Majesty's army might make notable progress, and that if the Princess were restored, which he hoped would be by Saturday next, all the rest could be easily settled; and that the Queen, after leaving me, had spoken to the King as warmly as possible in favor of the Princess, putting before him the greatness and goodness of all her kindred. Cromwell would advise your Majesty to write a rather long letter to the King about the injuries done you by the king of France, your efforts for peace, the expences you have incurred, and offering still to accept a sure and honorable peace, especially for the King's sake; and that you might send me the conditions apart if you did not think proper to write them to the King, among which conditions Cromwell presupposes would be the demand for Burgundy.

I have delivered the letters of credence to the three dukes, who thank you very humbly and promise to use their best offices for the matter in question and all other things, especially the duke of Suffolk, who has again sent for leave to take a command of Englishmen for the service of your Majesty. The duke of Norfolk inclines more to the side of France; I know not whether owing to conformity of conditions, or because the pension assigned to him by your Majesty was never paid. The interview of the two kings is forgotten. The king of Scots, after the example of his "patrisant et matrisant," has also aken to wife "une sienne amoreuse," and laughs at the French who had failed in their promise to him.

Not being too well assured by the words of those here, I thought it my duty not merely to write simply how matters stood, but to add some of the circumstances, that your Majesty might judge more clearly the intentions of these men; for which reason I beg you to excuse my prolixity. London, 6 June 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 31.

6 June. Vienna Archives.

1070. CHAPUYS to [GRANVELLE].

Thanks him for his kindness, as shown in the letters received from George. Writes fully in cipher to the Emperor. The King wishes to be mediator of the peace, and, if not, to have a just occasion and honorable means to declare against France. Does not think he will join France against the Emperor unless the French will renounce their obedience to the Pope. The Council are very pleased at being free from their subjection to France, which led them by the nose. Advises the Emperor to write the King letters of congratulation and thanks for what he has done for the Princess. It would be well also to write to the Treasurer Fitzwilliam, a man of sense and a good servant of the Princess.

Sends a copy of a letter he wrote to the King a little after the arrest of the lady (Anne Boleyn). Showed it to Cromwell before sending it, but he

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altered nothing. The King was pleased with it, as Chapuys writes to the Emperor.

The night before Anne was beheaded she talked and jested, saying, among other things, that those bragging, clever persons who had invented an unheard-of name for the good Queen would not find it hard to invent one for her, for they would call her "la Royne Anne sans teste;" and then she laughed heartily, though she knew she must die the next day. She said, the day before she was executed, and when they came to lead her to the scaffold, that she did not consider that she was condemned by Divine judgment, except for having been the cause of the ill-treatment of the Princess, and for having conspired her death.

Though he has perceived nothing, thinks that the English in making a new treaty would stipulate for the restitution of what France occupies of theirs, and perhaps would wish to be assured that the Emperor would not molest them for their disobedience to the Holy See. Wishes to know how to act if this be so. One of the King's chamber said to one of Chapuys' men that the day after the execution the ambassadors offered Madame Magdalene to the King. He replied that she was too young for him, and he had too much experience of French bringing up in the case of the concubine. The same person said also that the woman whom the king of Scots had now taken had formerly given him a bastard. Having married her to another person, who has long lived with her, he now wishes to marry her; at which this King is displeased.

The Emperor already had the hearts of all here, but this affection is much increased by what he said in Consistory. The duke of Suffolk said it would profit his Majesty more than gaining one or two great battles. Though Suffolk is a pensioner of France and a knight of the Order, he hates the French on account of their intelligence with the Turk. London, 6 June 1535 (*sic*).

The King said casually and quite courteously that the French said that all the treaties they had made had been compulsory and in fear. Shut his mouth by reminding him how often the French king had said, both in writing and by word of mouth, that he would observe the treaties, and he said so still.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

[June.] **1071.** [Chapuys to Henry VIII.]

Vienna Archives.

Would have waited on him before, but for an attack of fever. Cannot yet safely go out. Writes, however, to express his zeal for the promotion of an inviolable amity, and to congratulate the King on this new felicity, rejoicing at the removal of obstacles to the long desired alliance. God has shown special care for Henry. Many great and good men, even emperors and kings, have suffered from the arts of wicked women. It is greatly to Henry's credit that he has detected and punished conspiracy before it came to light otherwise. Enlarges on this at considerable length, and assures Henry that he may rely on the firm friendship of the Emperor.

Lat., pp. 4.

1072. Neutrality of England.

R. O.

Commission to —— to retain for the King's service — men whose names he shall certify in a bill of parchment, signed by the King and subscribed by himself and delivered to the King's secretary; with power to supply vacancies as they arise. It is stated in the preamble that the King is at peace with all princes, but having leagues with other princes for mutual defence requires to be prepared to furnish assistance, if asked, and to take steps for the more ready furniture of a crew for the town of Calais.

On parchment.

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6 June. **1073.** William Reppes, Bishop of Norwich.

R. O. Royal assent to the election of William Reppes, S.T.P., abbot of St. Bennet Hulme, as bp. of Norwich. *Signed by the King.*

Endd. by Wriothesley: Apud Grenwiche vi^to^ Junii anno 28. "Wryothesley."

6 June. **1074.** J. Husee to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received your letters of the 2nd and 3rd June. In answer to the first, touching Sir Ric. Whethill, Mr. Prysley this night delivered him your letter, and declared your pleasure, to which he only hummed and hawed, but at last said he had made many friends; so that apparently he means to persevere in his malicious suit. Mr. Prisley, however, still hopes he will take further advisement. The negligence about your Lordship's hosen was owing to my bedfellow Fyssher, who would not suffer me to send them by any other than himself. He deserves to sit three days in the stocks for it, but it rests with your Lordship to qualify the punishment. As for the parson of St. Martin's, I stayed 40*s.* in my hands for the tenth, before your Lordship's letter came to hand. As to your other letter I shall deliver Mr. Hennage your Lordship's letter, and motion him of my lady's daughter. As to the nomination of an abbey, I wrote by Petley, and will make further search. When I have set these matters in frame I will follow your affairs in Hampshire. The proxy I shall deliver the second day of the Parliament, as the custom is. Snowden is a diligent waiter, but Mr. Treasurer has not yet motioned the King in his cause. I hope he will be earnest when he begins. As for the Marsh, though the matter has been taken by Water's information not after the true meaning, Mr. Secretary says the letter I send with this is wholly the King's pleasure, and will satisfy you. Wriothesley had this letter five days, and never told me till today at Court, but delivered it to me this night at Stepney. Mr. Secretary was not a little displeased at this, but in truth Wriothesley favored the party, or he would not have kept it. If you send lord Dawbny a piece of wine it would do no harm. As to my check, your Lordship's letter to Mr. Treasurer will ease it. I will certify Mrs. Medcalff of your pleasure touching Lyssle. You will receive a letter of the King's for Peretrey's pardon along with this other letter of the King's sent herewith. Remember Mr. Secretary's wine. I cannot yet know what answer the King made him touching your suit. The Queen's brother is today created viscount Beauchamp. London, 6 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

6 June. **1075.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have your three sundry letters. I can hear nothing of the liveries you sent to John Davy. I think one of Mr. Marshall's servants has the conveyance of them, but Mr. Degory's livery I have delivered to Mr. Chichester. I am glad the gentlewoman has arrived. The bowls, I assure you, cost no farthing less, and if you like them not the poor man that made them will take them back. Mine host hopes you will appoint him some venison; but one thing you may be sure of, "that my hostess is the honest man." As for Antony Husee's wife's cushion, I shall do as your Ladyship shall command me. I am much bound for the pains you have taken about my check. When I deliver my Lord's letter to Mr. Hennage I will move the preferment of your daughter to the Queen, which I hope will be easily obtained. It might be well to send lord Dawbny a piece of wine, but Mr. Sulyard must not be forgotten. The Queen's brother was this day created viscount Beauchamp. Mr. Tayler sends commendations. It was reported here that

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Mr. Rockwood was dead. Your gown shall be made with all speed. London, 6 June.

Cranewell, Harwod, and Myller desire you to remember their liveries.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

6 June. R. O. **1076.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Lord Lisle and others.

Has received their letter in favor of Henry Mounteney and Thos. Bradfield, the bearers, to be walkers and overseers of the forest of Guisnes, as, considering its extent, three persons are few enough. Wonders they would charge the King with the maintenance of three keepers, seeing his Grace has not been charged with any, and need not have been if they had done their duties; but understanding that the woods were decayed, and that there was one keeper in the days of Henry VII., he appointed Sextyn. Cannot ask the King to undertake further charges, but advises the deputy to promote the men within the town of Calais, according to the new Acts. Greenwich, 6 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* To my very good lord the viscount Lisle, the King's deputy of the town and marches of Calais, the lord Edmund Howard, comptroller of the same, Sir Richard Graynfeld, knight, high marshal of the said town and marches, Sir [Thomas Palmer], knight, p[orter of the said] town, and to Robert Fowler, squire, vice-treasurer there.

6 June. R. O. **1077.** Cardinal Campeggio to [his Brother Marcantonio].

For months, or rather years, I have been anxious to visit the king of England, to whom you know how much I am bound. And now that the King has put aside evil counsels, and is more ready to listen to truth, does not wish to delay longer. Gives his brother, who has sustained so much labor on his account, this additional charge:—First, to provide money with all haste from the revenues of the Cardinal's abbey of Orbais,* or by way of Lyons from John Bonguilelmo. Then to go to Boulogne, and, by aid of the deputy of Calais, procure a safeconduct for the Cardinal; afterwards to cross to England, procure an introduction to the King, and declare the Cardinal's wish to serve him, presenting his letters; or, if his audience be deferred, to address himself to the most influential councillors. Is to express the Cardinal's gratitude for having been twice received as legate in England, and for the infinite benefits the King has conferred upon him. He is then to try whether it will be of any use supplicating for the restitution of the fruits of the bishopric of Salisbury to the Cardinal, or else of their being kept meanwhile in the hands of the collectors; or, if he find it advisable, to leave the matter to some better opportunity. He is to use all opportunities of advancing the Cardinal's interests with those whom he judges favorable to them; and, in conversation, he may refer to the Council to be celebrated at Mantua next year, suggesting how important it would be for the King to have some one there appointed Protector (the title with which he formerly honored Campeggio) of known authority and experience. And though the Cardinal's own interests are the principal ground of his going into England, he must not omit any opportunity of suggesting to men of influence that, for the peace of the kingdom and the health of simple souls easily led into error, his Majesty should be reconciled to the Holy See; with which views preachers of new heresies should be restrained and mischievous books prohibited, and the King, as Defender of the Faith, should confirm his own books. He may also offer the Cardinal's services in procuring absolution for the King, such as some of his ancestors have obtained to their

* In Champagne. *See* Gallia Christiana, Vol. IX.

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1077. Cardinal Campeggio to [his Brother Marcantonio]—*cont.*

honor after many acts of disobedience. If this be well received he may go further, and propose that if the King would write to the Cardinal, a practice may be set on foot, so that ultimately a commission should be given to him for the reconciliation with Rome, or some one might be despatched to the Pope to act along with him. If this were ably managed it might bring his brother into great credit. The Cardinal's friends in whom he chiefly trusts are the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the bishops of Bath, Durham, and Winchester, and Polydore Vergil, his proctor.

That in these conversations he may be informed of the grounds of dispute between the Emperor and the French king, sends copy of a long speech made by the former on the second day of Easter before the Pope and Cardinals, and the answer sent by the French king to the Pope on Ascension Day. As the Cardinal has not been without enemies who have sought to calumniate him with the King, he is constantly to maintain that, except in giving his vote freely in the King's matrimonial cause, he has always sought the King's honor, ascribing all the evil to bad councillors, and always hoping that the King would one day see the truth.

From the Emperor's speech and the French king's answer you will see wherein the difficulty of peace lies, and the danger in case the Turk should attack the Christians; of which, though there is no fear this summer, yet, if he made peace with the Sophi, he might easily turn his arms against us. But if the king of England were reconciled to the Pope they would be able to prescribe terms of peace to the glory of both; on which subject you might remind him that Henry has always been arbiter of peace and war among princes. You might also read English histories, especially those of Polydore, for instances of quarrels and reconciliations with the Holy See; and French histories, especially that of Emilianus.

Sends a cipher with instructions for communicating with safety. Recommends as a messenger into England Gherard Buoncourt, canon of S. Pol in Liege, formerly master of the Cardinal's stable, who knows English. Sends also his seal, that he may write and seal letters in the Cardinal's name if necessary. Rome, 6 June 1536.

Lat. In Vannes' hand, pp. 7.

Vit. B. xiv. 222. B. M. 2. Italian original of the preceding. *Signed. Mutilated. Add.*

7 June. R. O. **1078.** Sir Edward Bray to the Duke of Norfolk.

On the last day of May, a "speneys" of St. Sebastian of Biscay came to Brythemston, and sold a French boat laden with mackerel nets. The men of the town asked my advice whether they should buy the boat, to which I gave no answer, but they bought it. Immediately after they left, tidings came along the coast that the King desired them to be taken. On June 3 three servants of Mr. Comptroller came to my house, assuring me that they brought letters from the Lord Warden by the King's order, that an attempt should be made to take the "speneys," and that the Lord Warden had lever than 100*l.* they might be taken. An hour after the "spenys" came afore Brythemston with three French boats laden with nets and mackerel; whereupon I, with Mr. Gyfford and Mr. Shelly, took her. The crew is 28 persons, well appointed for war. I wish to know the King's pleasure and yours, and meantime they shall be treated as the King's friends. As far as we know, they do no harm to Englishmen. 7 June.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add. Endd.*

1536.

7 June. **1079.** PRINCESS MARY to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. x. 279. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 148.

"Good Mr. Secretary, I think so long to hear some comfort from the King's grace, my father, whereby I may perceive his Grace of his princely goodness and fatherly pity to have accepted my letter and withdrawn his displeasure towards me, that nature moveth me to be so bold to send his Grace a token, which my servant, this bearer, hath to deliver to you." Begs he will find means that the King may send her a token, which will be her greatest comfort till she is permitted to come to his presence. [From Hownsdon the 7 of J]une.

Hol. Mutilated.

7 June. **1080.** SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR LORD BEAUCHAMP.

R. O.

Later copy of Grant in June, No. 5.

Pp. 4.

7 June. **1081.** ——— to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. XIV. 224. B. M.

"Viro magnanimo benemeritoque serenissimi Regis Secretario ip . . . Saluto in Christo Jesu.

"Si la mia carta serra apresso V. S. frivole et di poco importantia . . . . . fatte mei non sinde fa memoria, serra di importantia apresso de un . . . . . donato et buttato qua in quisto loco, como havesse offeso la serenissima Ma[esta del Re] de Anglia per havire mia liberta, et andare aservire Dio et lu mio studio ne . . . . . Dilche vostra magnificentia per quista mia presente intendera como son quillo fratre . . . . . una littera di lu actu di Maystro Moro, quando fo decapitato; dove havi . . . . . cto per mia confessione; donde come recto jodice et magnifico per mia con . . . . . laudetur non si retrova cosa contumeliosa contra el serenissimo re pu . . . . . si cosa havisse commiso di errore tutto lu reputireti in la mia ingnora[ntia] . . . . havisse saputo che simili litera era di inportantia, non laviria porta[to por tutto el] oro del mundo, dilche, signor mio, son quasi passati doi mise che son carza [rato] . . . . . la pena mia grande et lo perdimento del tempo per causa che me son parti . . . . . camino frustere decasa mia per studiare, ma vinto di infirmita et . . . . . senza argento, si non che Dio me aprestato la gratia, io fora sepellito.

"Dove, signor mio, si con honore di justicia me posseti donare la liberta . . . . . si non autem habbia alcona provisione di possere vivere per che sto qua et . . . . . Altro non dico, continuo prego al Signor per vestra salute. Da le carzare de Cal[es, 7 June*] 1536."

Hol. Mutilated. Add. Apparently by the writer of No. 925.

7 June. **1082.** FRAUNCES HARBART to CROMWELL.

R. O.

These parts are now in good peace, for the Deputy is at peace with all the Irishmen here. He intends to set forward on 25 July against O'Bren, who is banded with the Geraldines and Desmonds of those parts. Want of money is a great hindrance, and has caused the soldiers to commit extortion. Since he was made a captain, has not received 40*l.* from the Treasurer, but has spent 100*l.* of his own on his men. Has remembered Cromwell's words that if he died in his Prince's service, he died in the service of God, and if he lived doing him service, he needed not to doubt that he should thereby be made a man. Hopes to be rewarded for his services as others are who have not so well deserved. Now is the time, for

* Supplied from modern marginal note made before the Fire: "Sicily, 1536, 7 Junii."

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1082. Fraunces Harbart to Cromwell—*cont.*

the King has more in the land than he ever had before, by means of parliament, and Harbart has assisted as one of the Commons House. Asks for licence to come to England, but not till after this journey against O'Bren, Thanks him for his preferment to be one of the King's council, but he is not allowed to sit. Some about my Lord envy him because they see him ever much towards Mr. Treasurer. Asks him to write to the Council about it. Was not made privy to their last letters to the King. Dublin, 7 June.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Chief Secretary. *Endd.*

8 June. **1083.** Princess Mary to [Henry VIII.]

Otho. C. x. 280. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge. 149.

Begs his daily blessing. Though she understands, to her inestimable comfort, that he has forgiven all her offences and withdrawn his displeasure long time conceived against her, her joy will not be full till she is allowed to come to his presence. Begs pardon for her continual suit and rude writing, for nature will suffer her to do no otherwise. Hopes God will preserve him and the Queen, and send them a prince. Hownsdon, 8 June.

Hol. Mutilated.

8 June. **1084.** Cromwell to Gardiner and Wallop.

Add. MS. 25,114, f. 162. B. M.

The bailly of Troyes, lately sent by the French king, has treated only of two points;—first, the King's opinion touching the summoning of a General Council; second, to know the King's determination concerning the desired contribution. Is commanded to signify to them that the King's answers "as the same were conceived and translated into French, be now delivered to the said bailly." 1. The King thinks the summoning of a free General Council would be very expedient for the honor of God and the extirpation of error, but that it is more than necessary for all princes to see that no Council be held except in a safe and indifferent place; that an order should be taken amongst Christian princes beforehand for the appointment of such a place and for the manner and form of the indiction, and who shall be the minister in the same, for the King has so clearly deciphered the usurpations of the bishop of Rome that he cannot consent to any Council being indicted by him. 2. Although the King will always be a sure and faithful friend to France, as he perceives an inclination both in the Emperor and the French king to refer their quarrel to his arbitration, he thinks the appointment of any such contribution at this time would make him an unmeet umpire between them. He would, therefore, defer it till the Emperor actually invade France or refuse his mediation. He hopes speedily to receive such articles from his said good brother as will enable him the more thoroughly to feel the Emperor's inclination. Trusts they will give effect to the King's answer. He neither intends greatly to seek nor to refuse the office of mediator. If it be put to him, the Emperor's ambassador thinks his master will condescend thereto, and the bailly of Troyes and Mons. de Tarbes think the same as to Francis. Wallop is of himself to use his influence in the matter with the Emperor's ambassador, and any others who, he thinks, may advance it. The King was much offended at Gardiner's earnest suit for the pension appointed to Master Brian, "taking it half unkindly that though his Grace had no pretence of right in it, ye should labor so earnestly to defeat his earnest promise." Advises him in his next letters to give the King satisfaction. From the Rolls, 8 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. *In Wriothesley's hand. Add. and Endd.*

1536.

1085. HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.

Calig. E. I. 123. B. M.

Reply of Henry to propositions made to him by Francis I. through De Dinteville, bailly of Troyes, touching the proclamation of a General Council, and their respective contributions to the war against the Emperor.

Henry thinks a Council General very necessary for the extirpation of the present abuses and errors which darken God's truth, and injure the authority of princes ; but it must be held in a secure and indifferent place, so that not only those present may express their opinions freely, "mais aussy que tous les Chrestiens puissent accorder ensemble auparavant tant d . . . . et place tel que dict est, que de la . . . . . indiction, et qui en sera le ministre . . . . . bien et parfaictement deschiffres les u[surpations que l'Evesque] de Rome a attainct par la supremite . . . . . qui est totalement resolu ne s'accorder a [aucun concile] dont l'indiction sera faicte par ledit Eves[que ou par] aulcun autre potestat, sinon qu'il soit a[ccordé] . . . en la forme et maniere dessus expresse. [Et le Roy] se fye veritablement que la grande discre[tion] . . . . . quil cognoist en son bon frere apres avo[ir bien] considere et contrepoyse les choses susdites se . . . vouloir et adviz."

As to the contribution, Francis ought to feel certain that he will always find a sure friend in the King ; but since Henry has asked [the Emperor] to refer the matters at variance between them to him, and thinks Francis will be ready to do the same, he thinks paying the contribution now would make him suspected and less fit to mediate, and therefore thinks it had better be deferred till the Emperor invades the dominions of Francis, or refuses to abide by Henry's decision. He waits to hear that Francis is agreeable to the articles already passed between them. Trusts he will make honorable and reasonable offers and trust [more] in the King's friendship "en fin de conclusion q[uil] na offert et commyz a levesque de Rome ou a aul[cun] autre potestat ou ambassadeur." If he cannot induce the Emperor to listen to reason, Henry will not fail to make such answer about the contribution that all the world may see that he is the French king's friend.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 3.

Calig. E. III. 125. B. M.

2. The opinion of the king of England on the two points proposed to him by De Dinteville, to the same effect as the preceding, but more brief.

Fr., pp. 2, *mutilated.*

8 June. **1086.** JOHN BARTELET to CROMWELL.

R. O.

In accordance with the Act of the last Parliament, the mayor and aldermen have chosen Mr. Pryseley as burgess to attend Parliament. He left within these eight days. Has made certain arrangements about the passage into England, as the mayor and aldermen have not lately furnished it with ships and vessels of their own according to their duty, taking, nevertheless, the half passage to themselves. It is possible they may wish to frustrate the letters patent granted to him three years ago, and have given Pryseley instructions "contrary to my poor honesty." Asks Cromwell to advertise him before he gives any credence to such matters. Calais, 8 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary and Master of the Rolls. *Endd.*

8 June. **1087.** PARLIAMENT.

Statute Roll.

Begun at Westminster 8 June 28 Hen. VIII., Acts concerning :—

1. The attainder of Thos. Fitzgerald and his five uncles [c. 18].
2. Assurance of the manor of Southwark to the King [c. 19].
3. Jointure of Dame Grace, wife of Sir Henry Parker, son and heir to Henry lord Morley [c. 20].
4. Exchange between the King and the prior of St. Johns [c. 21].
5. Lands belonging to the earldom of Warwick [c. 22].

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1087. PARLIAMENT—*cont.*

6. Pension to Robert Shurborn late bp. of Chichester [c. 23].
7. Attainder of lord Thomas Howard [c. 24].
8. Assurance of lands to viscount Beauchamp [c. 25].
9. Assurance of lands in Kew to viscount Beauchamp and lady Anne his wife [c. 26].
10. Church of Elsingspittle to be the parish church of St. Alphes, Cripplegate [c. 27].
11. Moiety of Ricard's Castle assured to John Onley [c. 28].
12. Exchange with the abbot of Westminster for Covent Garden [c. 29].
13. Purchase of Stanton Barry from Thomas Pope [c. 30].
14. Enlargement of St. Margaret's churchyard, Southwark [c. 31].
15. Lands at Westminster conveyed to the King by the churchwardens of St. Martin's and St. Margaret's [c. 32].
16. Durham Place conveyed to the King by exchange [c. 33].
17. Baynard's Castle assured to the duke of Richmond [c. 34].
18. Exchange with lord Sandes [c. 35].
19. Award between Sir Adrian Fortescue and Sir Walter Stoner [c. 36].
20. Jointure of Dorothy, daughter to the earl of Huntingdon, to be married to Ric. Devereux, son of lord Ferrers [c. 37].
20*a*. Assurance of Paris Garden, &c. to the Queen [c. 38].
21. Earldom of March [c. 39].
22. Lands assured to Edw. North [c. 40].
23. Manor of Birmingham assured to the King [c. 41].
24. Exchange with the abbot of Abingdon [c. 42].
25. Lands assured to Thos. Jermyn [c. 43].
26. Manor of Haselyngfeld assured to the Charter House [c. 44].
27. The Queen's jointure [c. 45].
28. Lands assured to Thos. Hatclyff, clerk of the Green Cloth [c. 46].
29. Lands assured to John Gostwyke [c. 47].
30. Concerning a marriage to be had between lord Bulbeke, son and heir apparent to the earl of Oxford, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of the earl of Westmoreland [c. 48].
31. Exchange of Covent Garden with the abbot and convent of Westmoreland [c. 49].
32. Exchange between the King, the archbishop of Canterbury, and Cromwell (Wimbledon, Mortlake, &c.) [c. 50].
33. Jointure of Katharine duchess of Suffolk [c. 51].
34. Lands of lord Rochford, Norris, and others [c. 52].
35. Benefit of clergy restricted [c. 1].
36. Against servants embezzling [c. 2].
37. Power to allot townships in Wales [c. 3].
38. Repeal of statute for dowlas and lokerams [c. 4].
39. For prentices [c. 5].
40. For continuing the Statute of Beggars and other Acts [c. 6].
41. The Succession [c. 7].
42. For continuing statutes against exportation of copper, &c. [c. 8].
43. For continuing statutes against perjury and others [c. 9].
44. For extinguishing the authority of the bishop of Rome [c. 10].
45. For restitution of first-fruits during vacancies to next incumbent [c. 11].
46. Declaring the limits of the King's palace of Westminster [c. 12].
47. Against non-residence of spiritual persons [c. 13].
48. Prices of wines [c. 14].
49. Punishment of pirates [c. 15].
50. Dispensations from Rome [c. 16].
51. The King's successors when 24 years of age to have power to annul Acts of Parliament made during their minority [c. 51].

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1088. PARLIAMENT.

R. O. A list of peers, viz.:—

Bishops: My lords of Rochester, St. Asseye, Landaph, Exiter, Cicestre, St. David.

Abbots: My lords of Ramesey, Glocestre, Tavestoke, Burton.

The archbishop of York, lord Lysley.

Barons: My lords Barkley, Mautraverse, Fitzwaren, Darcy, Mountegle, Hussey, Wentworth, Stourton, Dudley.

P. 1. *Commencement lost. Endd.:* . . . . . at this Parliament.

1089. AGAINST PAPAL JURISDICTION.

R. O. A suggestion for avoiding any further recognition of the bishop of Rome or of the fact that his authority had been once respected in England, which would be only too apparent from the clause *quatenus jura et statuta, &c.* which it seems to have been proposed to insert in the King's grants confirmatory of old bulls. It is proposed that the substance of every bull, so far as it may be granted with the King's honor, should be excerpted and passed by a grant from the King without any mention of the bishop of Rome.

Pp. 2. *Underneath the text, in Cromwell's hand, is scrawled,* "My lord of Wynch. The Staple." *Endd.:* For confirmacion of bulls.

1090. AGAINST PAPAL JURISDICTION.

R. O. Draft preamble of an Act of Parliament apparently intended for the "Act for extinguishing the authority of the bishop of Rome" (28 Hen. VIII. cap. 10.), but differing from that which was adopted.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1091. SIR WALTER STONOR to SIR ADRIAN FORTESCUE.*

R. O. In the possession of Sir Walter Stonore:—The manors of Dudcote and Penyon Maysy, entailed by fine to heirs male, Michellescourt and Pannellescourt in Burwardescote.—97*l.*

In the possession of Sir Adrian Fortescue:—Pushull Venables, Watcombe, Warmodescombe, Bromesden, Byxgybwyn, and Condycote, Stonore, Sottwell-Stonore, Settwell St. John, Boorton, Watlyngton, Cuxham, Thame, Rycote, Standelf, Clayore, Tettysworth lands, Sadeler's lands, Lyncolne's lands; lands in Reddyng, Tylehurst, Benesheves, Burghfelde, Erle, Whittley and Shenyfelde, Parkes manor in Brytewell, Mowlsoos, Pushull Napper.—144*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

In the possession of Dame Mary Englefelde:—Horton, by gift of Sir Adrian Fortescue, 50*l.*; Ermyngton, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* All these lands are entailed to the heirs male, by fine or will.

In possession of Sir Adrian Fortescue, in right of his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Stonore, to which Sir Walter Stonore makes no claim:—The manors of Nurslyng, Wolfeston, Berkeden Hode, Womeforde, and Clyfte Bernefelde, 138*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Bradeston in Berkeley Herons, 50*l.* Melrethe, 23*l.* Alveley, 44*l.* Paid him out of the Exchequer, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

P. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

1092. SCHOOLMASTERS.

R. O. Bill in Parliament exempting the masters of free grammar schools annexed to chantries from payment of first-fruits.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.:* For the schole of Wycke and other lyke.

* *See* Statute 28 Hen. VIII. c. 36.

1536.

8 June. **1093.** POLE to CARD. CONTARINI.

Poli Epist., 455. The person whom he sent with his book to the King has returned with letters from the King to the effect that he is not displeased with what Pole has written, but as their opinions differ in many points, or rather, in everything, he desires him to return, that he may communicate with him. Cromwell writes, urging him to do so as soon as possible. Answers to this by a plain refusal, unless the King first returns to the Church. What was said about the favor in which Tunstal and "Balsoriensis Episcopus" were with the King is not true. Cromwell is the sole governor. Some good things are said about the new bride. Despairs of England. Expects to hear again from England as soon as the King knows he will not return. Venice, 8 June.

Lat.

8 June. **1094.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives. We received, on the 5th, your letters of the 19th ult., and take it as very good service that you have so fully informed us of the contents besides what you have written to Granvelle; desiring you to continue to keep us informed of what you negociate on the matters of which we wrote to you by the secretary of the English ambassador here, and since by your man George, for until we have more certain knowledge we cannot tell what to say. We trust to your discretion to advise and assist the Princess our cousin as you have done hitherto. We send copies of the answer made by the French king to the Pope in reply to what we lately said to his Holiness at Rome, and also of the reply made by us to the said answer, which you may use with the King and Cromwell as you think best. Asti, 8 June 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, p. 1.

9 June. **1095.** CROMWELL.

See GRANTS in JUNE, Nos. 11 and 26.

9 June. **1096.** BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.

See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 12.

9 June. **1097.** WILLIAM ABBOT OF WAVERLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letters on the 7th, and have endeavoured to accomplish them. I send you the true extent and value of our monastery, beseeching you to help in its preservation, that it may continue in the service of Almighty Jesu. I am the bolder to ask this of you, because when I was with you last year at Winchester you told me to repair to you on this business. Waverley, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed.*

9 June. **1098.** MARY LADY GULDEFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have lately received by a lacquey of my lady marquess of Exeter a letter from you, showing that the King has given the keeping of Ledes and Langley to Sir Edw. Neveyl, to whom you wish me to give the preferment of my lease of the three mills in Ledes park and of the herbage and pannage of Ledes and Langley. I received by the same messenger a letter from the King to the like effect, and a third from Sir Edward. I think myself not well handled in this by Sir Edward, who knows I cannot refuse either the King or you who have been so kind to me. Nevertheless I will confer with him at my leisure, hoping the King and you would not have me let it to my loss. Beheworthe Castle, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1536.

9 June. R. O. **1099.** THOMAS BELL, sheriff of Gloucester, to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

Whereas of late I put a bill into your hands of the disorderly and colorable preaching of certain of the bp. of Worcester's preachers, since then the enclosed bill of articles was presented to Mr. Tysen, official of Worcestershire, in the archdeacon's visitation at Miche Malvern by Will. Horton, gent., of the par. of Stawnton, Will. Groundy, John Snede, John Kyng, and John Clerke, of the said par., testifying that Jas. Ashe, parson of Stawnton, has spoken slanderous words against the King. I desire that the said articles may be submitted to the duke of Norfolk. Many people here think that the bp. of Worcester does ill to admit such a light learned man to preach. He will not suffer any D.D. or B.D. of the diocese to preach who are known for discreet men and learned, but has admitted the warden of the Grey Friars, Worcester, Sir Saunders, parish priest of Winchecombe, Sir Benet and Sir Garret, his two chaplains, and divers other light persons who follow the parson of Stawnton, to the disquiet of Christian people. The said Benet preached at Gloucester on Sunday next before last May Day, saying if the Purgatory priests do pray with their tongues till they be worn to the stumps their prayers shall not help souls departed. He also said that the mass was no help to departed souls. The said bp. has likewise admitted a Black friar "called Two-year old," who was banished from the diocese of Worcester by Dr. Bell, then chancellor, for his abominable living and drunkenness; and a similar evil priest named Hen. Marshall he has promoted to a benefice and allowed him to preach in his diocese. We trust that by you and the duke of Norfolk the premises will be redressed. Gloucester, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* "The copy of Thomas Bellys lettre of Gloucetour directed to the Busshop of London.

9 June. R. O. **1100.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

You will receive of Hugh Colton one doz. quarter lings, in number 31. I had laden the half cwt. ling and the cwt. haberdeyn, but in consequence of your Ladyship's letters I got the fishmonger to take it again, giving him 53*s.* 4*d.* for the quartern. I bought it of Skerne the fishmonger, a kinsman of Mr. Skerne, of Lincoln's Inn. Both ling and haberden were never so dear. You shall have your gown against Corpus Christi day. Skut requires half a yard more, 14 yards in all. Your bonnet I shall bespeak next working day. As yet I can get no answer of Mr. Hennage concerning your Ladyship's daughter, but I have good hope your request will take effect. London, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

9 June. R. O. **1101.** SIR RIC. WHETTHYLL to LORD LISLE.

I have received your letter of the 2nd inst. in answer to one I wrote to your Lordship that my son Robert might be admitted to the late Thos. Prowde's room, but I perceive your Lordship will do all you can to continue Snauden in the same spear's room. You inform me that you gave it to Mr. Porter, and not to your servant, as I and mine had reported, "and will enjoy the said room in despite of your Lordship;" and also that my wife and son Robt. have behaved themselves unbecomingly to you and my Lady. Cannot understand their offence, but knows that Calais tongues and pens often promote mischief, but truth and patience will win at last. After the King granted the foresaid spear's room for my son Robert, I showed him, if his Grace meant my son to have it, he must direct letters to your Lordship, to discharge one that was admitted and sworn in it. "His Grace said a was sure once, twice or thrice hit

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1101. Sir Ric. Whetthyll to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

was not so." I assured him it was true, and when he asked me who, I told him Leonard Snauden, your servant. His Grace answered, "what, so soon? so soon? well, said his Grace, resort unto us again." Two days after I applied to know his pleasure, and he bade me cause a letter to be made and sent to your Lordship, wherein I cannot yet be at an end. "But of your goodness ye offer me the next room for my son, or else to spend 100*l.*, and still to continue in malice towards me." I have given you no cause for this, but I have no doubt the King's Council will say that my son's gift is better than Mr. Porter's, both because it was earlier and also by the ordinance made by Mr. Treasurer and the other Commissioners that anyone giving money for a room should lose it. Moreover, after the commencement of the last Parliament, the Act stood in effect. You will therefore hold me excused if I follow the King's grant. London, 9 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

9 June. **1102.** Anthony Colley to [Cromwell].

R. O. Wrote about the 25th May last by Rob. Cassy, of Dublin, respecting the great cost to which the King was put with his army here, and though they were endorsed to you, they were taken from the bearer and opened by the lord Deputy, in fear lest they should contain matter displeasing to him, and the writer was committed to prison, where he has been for 11 days and not allowed to see any of his friends. Desires he will send an order that the writer and his letters shall appear before him, as he is afraid that by the subtlety of the Master of the Rolls Cromwell will never see his letters in their unaltered form. This will prevent the truth from coming to his ear, and no one will venture to write to him of the affairs in Ireland. It was the policy of the late earl of Kildare to keep England in the dark on matters of Ireland. He usually prepared matters for the Council, which were first signed by his own followers there, and then by others; consequently the Council of England was frequently misinformed, and those were blamed who had never offended. Thinks he should send a commandment to the lord Deputy not to stop any letters, for the King and his Council are not so barren of understanding to need to have their letters construed and expounded. There are some here who do not wish that Cromwell should meddle in anything without their advice, as though their wits exceeded all men's. His said letters are written in the same "un-legible" hand that this is. Mr. Treasurer is very good to the writer, but not so the lord Deputy. If Cromwell will have him discharged of his service there, would be much obliged, as nothing that he can do would satisfy the deputy. Dublin, 9 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* [To the] right honorable Mr. [Cromwell].

1103. Anthony Colly's Retinue.

R. O. Complaint by the retinue of Anthony Colly, which belonged to that of Sir Wm. Skeffington, late lord Deputy of Ireland, showing that the present lord Deputy, since the coming over of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench here and John Alyn, Master of the Rolls, has committed their captain, the said Anthony, to prison, on the ground that the said deputy (Skeffington) is supposed to have sent one of the King's servants named Casy to him and to lady Anne Skeffington to say that he was going into England, and delivered letters to him for Cromwell and other of their friends; which letters being taken from him and read by the said deputy (lord Leonard Grey), he sent to lady Skeffington, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Baron and justice Lutterell, to urge her to deny "the same her writings," request the good will of the said deputy, and promise never to write such things again. They hope also to constrain Colly, who is still in prison, to deny the

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truth of many things laid to his charge. It is a pity a man cannot write to the King or to Cromwell but his letters will be intercepted and scanned by his adversaries here. The present lord Deputy favors none of the late lord Deputy's retinue. We beg that an impartial commissioner be sent over. The last journey we ever made, some of us, without help of the said deputy, took a prey from the King's enemies, in doing which several were sorely wounded, and some lost horses worth 5*l.* sterling. Yet we brought the prey to the said deputy, who distributed it among his own servants and would not give us one cow thereof.

Signed by John Colly, petty captain, Thomas Skeffington, and 71 others.
Pp. 4. *Add. at the head to Cromwell as Secretary.*

1104. Dame Anne Skeffington.

R. O. "The articles of such ungentle demeanour as hath been showed in Ireland to dame Anne Skeffyngton, wife of the late Sir William Skeffyngton, knight, sith his departing, as followeth:" (1.) Lord Leonard Grey, by the Council of Ireland chosen justice of the land after the death of Sir William Skeffyngton, rebuked one Wyght, second baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, for preferring a letter to be signed with the Council's hands to the King's Grace of the late deputy's good service in Ireland. The baron asked lady Skeffington for the letter and showed it to lord Leonard, who has retained it by force. (2.) Lady Skeffington having household stuff at Mynowthe, after her husband's death hired carts to bring it to her, but lord Leonard would not suffer her to have any thence unless she would deliver him part thereof, and he still keeps it. (3.) Lady Skeffington had of the deputy and Council licence to send her son-in-law, Ant. Colly, into England with certain hobbies to the King, the Queen, and others her good masters, to solicit her causes. For this she hired a boat of Nich. Watkyn, but lord Leonard took it from her; she then hired another of Robt. a Powell, now in England, and paid beforehand, but lord Leonard arrested it for 14 days, and then commanded the said Antony not to go to England; in proof of which, Robt. a Powell, who was Mr. Treasurer's servant, yet has 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid him for freight of the vessel. So the lady is without her money, and driven from her suits and "to the great charge in keeping of her horses." (4.) When Sir William Skeffington, at his last coming to Ireland, saw the country in ruin with Thos. Fegarod's war, he was glad to retain to the King's service as many Irishmen as he could. He retained one Arte Ogge, an Irish captain, with his company, who was arrested by John Sersfelde, merchant of Dewllynge, for debt; but Sir William, "seeing all the country in burning, robbing, and in busy war," did detain him to serve the King. Lord Leonard, being deputy, and divers of the Council, decreed that lady Skeffington, as her husband's executor, should pay 40*l.* which the Irishman owed, because her husband discharged him out of prison. (5.) A servant of the late Sir William, named Wm. Wade, chanced to be hurt in a fray, and afterwards "did hurt him which hurt the said William first." Wade has been imprisoned and fined 4*l.* off his wages. (6.) John Allyn, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, lately obtained of the King the chancellorship of St. Patricks in Dewllyng for a young brother of his, neither wise nor learned. Thomas Cannon, servant to the late deputy, having said the brother was insufficient for such a room, the Master of the Rolls imprisoned him in the castle for four days, although, as one of the King's soldiers, he ought to be judged by the marshal; "but such lordly ways these new masters take that they be very busy to conquer every man with their authority."
Pp. 3.

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9 June. **1105.** Consistory at Rome.

Brady's Episc. Succession.

"Fuerunt lectæ literæ de morte Reginæ imo concubinæ Regis Angliæ quæ deprehensa in adulterio a Rege fuit tradita neci cum fratre et quatuor nobilibus viris."

From Barberini MSS.

9 June. **1106.** Melancthon to Joachim Camerarius.

Corpus Reform., III. 89.

Was detained after the departure of the English by the expectation of meeting Bucer. They have modified their opinion, but it was thought safer to settle nothing about concord lest more discord should be raised by the dissent of the more earnest. Was much troubled by the affair, but the end was peaceful enough. Will soon follow this letter. Is free from the projected journey to England, for, after these tragic occurrences there, plans have greatly changed. The second Queen, more accused than convicted of adultery, has been executed. These vicissitudes denounce the anger of God against all men, and show him that their own misfortunes and dangers should be borne with resignation. 5 id June.

Lat.

10 June. **1107.** Anne Boleyn's Execution.

Excerpta Hist., 261.

Anonymous letter giving an account of the execution on Wednesday 17th May of lord Rochford, Weston, Brereton, Norris, and Smeton, and on Friday the 19th of Anne Boleyn; with a report of their speeches on the scaffold. After her execution the Council declared that the Queen's daughter was the child of her brother, and that she should be removed from her place and the daughter of the former again acknowledged as princess and successor in the kingdom; "and the King did so receive her with the utmost graciousness." London, 10 June 1536.

Translation from a Portuguese original in the convent of Alcobaça.

2. "Il successo in la Morte della Regina de Inghilterra con il consenso del Consiglio di S. M., et la Morte di IIII. gran Baroni del Regno," &c. London, 10 June 1536.

*An Italian tract of 4 leaves identical in its contents with the preceding, and printed in italic type clearly contemporary.**

10 June. **1108.** Princess Mary to Cromwell.

Otho, C. x. 262 b. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 125.

I send by the bearer, my servant, "both the King's Highness' letter,† sealed, and the copy of the same, again to you." You will see I have followed your advice, and will do so in all things concerning my duty to the King, God and my conscience not offended; for I take you as one of my chief friends next his Grace and the Queen. I desire you, for Christ's passion, to find means that I be not moved to any further entry in this matter than I have done; for I assure you I have done the utmost my conscience will suffer me, and I neither desire nor intend to do less than I have done. "But if I be put to any more (I am plain with you as with my great friend) my said conscience will in no ways suffer me to consent thereunto." Except in this point, neither you nor any other shall be more

* A copy of this tract, probably unique, belonging to the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, was exhibited at Aberdeen in the Loan Collection of MSS. at the time of the meeting of the British Association in 1885, and was collated with the letter in the *Excerpta Historica* for the Editor of this work by Mr. J. P. Edmond.

† Meaning her letter to the King's Highness.

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desirous to have me obey the King than I shall be ready to do so. I had rather lose my life than displease him. I beg you to take this letter in good part. I would not have troubled you so much, but that the end of your letter caused me a little to fear I shall have more business hereafter. Hownsdon, 10 June.

Hol. Mutilated. Add.: [To my go]od Master Secretary.

10 June. **1109.** PRINCESS MARY to [HENRY VIII.]

Otho, C. x. 261. B. M. St. P. I. 455. Hearne's Sylloge, 124.

Begs his daily blessing. Has already, she trusts, obtained forgiveness on her suit, with licence to write to him; but hopes for some token or message of reconciliation, and that she may obtain her fervent desire of access to his presence. Excuses her importunity. Begs him to accept his penitent child, who henceforth puts her state and living in his mercy, next to Almighty God, under whatever conditions. Prays God preserve him and the Queen, and send them a prince. Hownsdon, 10 June.

Hol. Mutilated.

Ib. f. 281. 2. Another copy, also holograph, dated like the preceding.
Mutilated.

Ib. f. 264. 3. A third copy, also holograph,* dated Hownsdon, 13 June.
Mutilated.

1110. CROMWELL to PRINCESS MARY.

Otho. C. x. 273. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 137.

"I have received your letters, whereby it appeareth you be in great discomfort, and do desire that I should find the means to speak with you." Your discomfort can be no greater than mine, who upon your letters have spoken so much of your repentance for your wilful obstinacy against the King, and of your humble submission to obey his pleasure and laws in all things without exception or qualification. Knowing how diversely and contrarily you have proceeded at the late being of his Majesty's Council with you, I am ashamed of what I have said and afraid of what I have done. What the sequel shall be God knows. With your folly you undo yourself, and I say to you, as I have said elsewhere heretofore, it were pity you should not be an example in punishment, "if you will make yourself an example in the contempt of God, your natural father and his laws by your only fantasie, contrary to the judgments and determinations of all men that ye must confess do know and love God as well as you." To be plain with you, I think you the most obstinate woman that ever was, and I dare not open my lips to name you unless I have such a ground thereto that it may appear you were mistaken, or at least that you repent your ingratitude and are ready to do your duty. I have therefore sent you a book of articles to subscribe, on receiving which from you again, with a letter declaring that you think in your heart as you have subscribed with your hand, I will venture to speak for your reconciliation. If you do not leave all sinister counsels, which have brought you to the point of undoing, I take leave of you for ever, and desire you to write to me no more; "for I will never think you other than the most ungrate, unnatural, and most obstinate person living, both to God and your most dear and benign father. And I advise you to nothing, but I beseech God never to help me if I know it not so certainly to be your bounden duty, by God's laws and man's laws, that I must needs judge that

* No verbal differences can be traced in what remains of the text of this and the other two copies; but the reservation "next to Almighty God" was doubtless omitted in this copy. *See* her letter to Cromwell of this later date, 13 June.

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1110. CROMWELL to PRINCESS MARY—*cont.*

person that shall refuse it not meet to live in a Christian congregation; to the witness whereof I take Christ, whose mercy I refuse if I write anything unto you that I have not professed in my heart and know to be true."

Mutilated draft.

10 June. **1111.** HENRY VIII. to JAMES V.

R. O. St. P. v. 54.

Has received his letter of the 21st, declaring his friendly stomach, yet interlacing an argument about the place and time which the King had supposed agreed upon. "Considering that purpose as now by your means changed," we shall, without further dispute, "accomplish and perform as much friendship towards you as ye do either promise to us, or as our proximity of blood confirmed by treaty doth require." Desires credence for Sir Adam Otterburn. Westminster, 10 June.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, with address at end. Endd.

10 June. **1112.** WALTER COWLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has forborne to write to Cromwell, knowing that other persons did. Is handled roughly for his truth, and untruly reported of in consequence of his refusal to bear tales against Mr. Agard. Trusts in Cromwell's judgment.

Excuses Agard for having written to Mr. Pole and "touched" Allen and Aylmer. He was inflamed with excess of gladness at being restored to Cromwell's favor. The strife between them is beginning to rise again.

Agard is known to be diligent, so that "great mish shold bee of hym." Meddles not with Mr. Treasurer's praise; but no one could soon stint in declaring his service, and he flees occasion of strife.

Lately Ossory, the Lord Treasurer, the bishop of Mith, the lord of Kilmaynam, and others, sent letters to Cromwell by Robt. Case, and they were opened by the Deputy and others without Master Treasurer's knowledge. Case is now in England, and can be examined. Asks him to exhort the Deputy to leave such conduct.

Nothing can be done until the army is out of debt, and no great power can continue unless the revenues are sufficient to pay for it. The profits acquired by this Parliament will draw to a good sum. A general reformation must consist principally in inhabiting, and in building and repairing defences. Meanwhile the Deputy, with Ossory, Butler, and the English Pale, should endeavour to enfeeble the Irishry.

Disapproves of the King's granting away the lands now had by this Parliament. Those who make suit can be preferred to farms or other things that do not diminish the King's inheritance.

Manors and castles in the Marches might well be given to hardy gentlemen in fee-farm. Ossory and his son deserve as a reward the restoration of their old honor and inheritance, which exceeds not 100*l.* a year.

Hears that his father is like to have further preferment. He must be exempted from any particular devises, and as having his only preferment by the King, to dwell among the Council here in Dublin, devising only the advancement of the King's affairs and profit. Dublin, 10 June.

Hol., pp. 7. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

10 June. **1113.** MATTHEW KYNG to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Today, Thos. Canon, one of the late Deputy's retinue, arrived here without a passport from the Lord Deputy or licence from the Council. Believes he intends to declare to Cromwe untrue matters about the Lord

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Deputy. Desires him not to believe such people until the truth be known. "Troubled" the said Canon here in the King's behalf, till he alleged that he was a suitor to Cromwell, and then let him pass. Waits for wind and weather to go to the north of Ireland. Chester, Trinity Eve, 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

10 June. R. O. **1114.** Sir John Wallop to Lord Lisle.

I thank you for your letter and news. I think you know of the Admiral's return out of Piedmont, and of the garrisons he has left behind him. There has been no news since, except of skirmishes between those of Turin and Anthony de Levay, in all of which the French had the better, except in one reported yesterday, in which Mons. de Listney and another gentleman were sore hurt, and Mons. de Trayvis was taken prisoner. The Spaniards trained them out of the town. The chief rulers there are Hanyball, Mons. de Legre and Burey, and the garrison contains the flower of all the youth of the Court. In the second town, called Fossham, Monpesade is captain, and in the third, called Cony, the marquis of Salust. I think these two towns could not be kept against the Emperor's army. The Emperor has sent a defiance to the marquis of Salust, and has confiscated his country, saying he is his subject, while the French king claims him as his; so the war is now begun. The Emperor has already 50,000 foot. His horse are at least 6,000, but have not all come from Almaigne. The French king showed my lord of Winchester and me yesterday that he has 30,000 Swiss and Almains ready, and above 33,000 Frenchmen, legioners, venturers, and Italians, and 2,000 men-of-arms. Consider what two battles these will be if they join together! Mounte Jean within these two days took Egobell (Aiguebelle), in Savoy, where 1,500 peasants were killed. Lyons, 10 June. *Signed.*

The duke of Longfeld in returning home died on the 8th inst., on this side Molynes.

"Copy of a letter come, written from Lwke, the 6th day of May 1536. His Majesty shall be at Allexandre the 22nd day at the furthest, from which place"—(ends abruptly).

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

10 June. Add MS. 8715, f. 256, b. B. M. **1115.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Yesterday a courier came from England with news that the King has taken to wife that lady for whom he showed the greatest preference even during the life of the other (*quella Dama che vivendo anche l'altra mostrava che piu gli piacesse.*) * * *

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio, Di Lione, 10 Giugno 1536.

10 June. Paludan Müller, Aktstykke i. 558. **1116.** Marcus Meyer.

On Friday after Whitsunday, Marx Meier freely and without constraint confessed the following articles:—

Eleven articles are set forth, mainly relating to his dealings with Lubeck and Wollenwever. Those relating to England are—

1. That when he came from England to Lubeck he met with count Oldenburg, Benedict von der Wisch, and Achim Buckwolt, who alone secretly decreed the war with Wullebewer (*sic*) and announced it to him.

10. He had requested of the King of England by Dirick Hagenaw, whom he sent thither with a small vessel, two of the best ships with 500 men, and was in hopes of obtaining them in the end, and if he had asked for more he would have known how to get them.

ii. Twenty-four interrogatories founded on the above confession.

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1116. Marcus Meyer—*cont.*

iii. Answers to the preceding interrogatories given under torture on Saturday after Whitsunday.

1. The king of England sent ambassadors to Warberg to negociate with the duke [of Holstein], count [of Oldenburg], and those of Lubeck that he might obtain a portion of land in Denmark; but when they lost hope of obtaining this portion they negociated with "ko. w." (king Christian). The money was to come to Hamburg. Dr. Poek promoted the matter by his demands. 2. Gert von Oldenburg (should be Odingberg) and John von Elpen brought 10,000 angelots from the king of England. It was they who began the negociation with him, but they did not finish it. If the covenant had been completed he would have sent the money.* The merchant was obliged to give bonds for it. 3 and 4. To these articles he says little. The 3rd inquired how much help the King had already given or lent to Lubeck, and for what purpose. The 4th relates to what he said about the Burgundians not seeking to injure king Christiern. 5 and 6. Concerning Ditmarsch, Riga, &c. 7–24. Gives particulars as to his capture of Warberg, and as to his relations with Lubeck, Wollenwever, &c.

Provincial German (*Plattdeutsch*).

11 June. **1117.** Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester.

See Grants in June, No. 19.

11 June. **1118.** Dinteville, Bailly of Troyes.

See Grants in June, No. 20.

11 June. **1119.** Geo. Hale, petty canon of Windsor, to Cromwell.

R. O. On 30 May last I received of Bryan, servant to Mr. Chr. Plummer, a chain and cross of gold, 10 gold rings upon a black thread, a pair of jet beads with 8 gaudes of gold, for which I gave him a bill of my own hand. "Wherefore, as I am bound to one God and to one King, I purpose never with God's grace to favor any that I may know that have deserved the indignation of my prince." So I have delivered the aforesaid to Mr. Warde to deliver to you. Windsor, 11 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 June. **1120.** Sir Thos. Palmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Today went in to the edge of Picardy to see lady Landertyn, an old acquaintance. She told him that the Burgundians were in great poverty, for the Emperor had borrowed so much money of them and left their country so bare, and their towns unfurnished with victuals and ordnance, that if attacked they would be utterly undone. They have therefore refused the queen of Hungary's demands at Gante and other towns. At this she took such displeasure that she would have gone away and left the Government, but the country, urged by the duke of Askote, granted her a sum of money. She says also that an Englishman, who keeps much with the Emperor's ambassador in England, advertises the Queen of all manner of things done in the realm, so that she said the Emperor was more beholden to him than to his ambassador. At the putting of the late Queen to the Tower, he wrote to the queen of Hungary but six lines signed with no name, but at other times he has written three sheets of paper concerning the Princess Dowager and lady Mary, nothing like a true man.

* This refers to the treaty of 2 Aug. 1534 (unfortunately not included in the Calendar) which is printed at p. 265 of the same publication. *See* Vol. VII. Preface, p. xix.

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Hopes Cromwell will "try him out," and Palmer will do his best.

Spoke the same day with the captain of Dournam, "who was as dronkyn as a gose."

He said he had letters from the Court of Flanders that the King and Emperor were all one. Said he was glad of it. "In likewise said the Frenchmen, and in likewise I made like answer." Would advise the King to let them both alone, for they love not England, but for fear we should be against them. When they have well plucked one another by the head, the King will be able to beat them both, for they are the most fearful people at this hour that ever he saw. They take prisoners today and send them home tomorrow for fear of displeasure. At St. Thomas they have plucked down their bells to make artillery. They of Picardy think themselves undone because Mons. de Beiz is gone beyond the mountain and left for his deputy Mons. de Vervyn, who is but a young man, and of small experience.

Asks Cromwell to help him out of debt. Calais, 11 June.

The gentlewoman also said that she heard the duke of Askote, who is Master of the Finances, say to the Queen that he could not make 500 cr. in all the world and pay 50 men of the army upon the border.

Has known her 16 years and never found her lie.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

11 June. **1121.** Bishop of Faenza to Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715 f. 257 b. B. M.

Hears for certain that the king of England has expressed distinctly, by this courier, that if the Emperor touches this kingdom in any place, he will not only give all possible help, but attack the Emperor in person. The marriage of the Princess, his true daughter, with the Dauphin is much urged; and as the Admiral says, "se non si fa non manchera che oda costoro," but a courier is expected thence in two days, by whom they will hear about what the English ambassador spoke to him of.

Ital. Modern copy, p. 1. *Headed:* Al Signor Protonotario Ambrogio. Da Lione, 11 Gugni 1536.

11 June. **1122.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Add. MS. 28,588 f. 289. B. M.

On the first day of Whitsuntide the convocation of the Council at Mantua was promulgated.

Chapuys writes that "La Ana" and her five lovers, one of them being her brother, were imprisoned in the Tower on May 2. They were beheaded on May 17, and she on the following Friday. The King has ordered Parliament to be summoned after Whitsuntide. It is hoped that many good things will be done. The Princess has been suffering in her head and molar teeth, but it is not of much consequence.

La Ana was beheaded before many people. She took the Sacrament in prison before her execution, and complained that she had not been executed on Wednesday with her brother, saying that she hoped to have gone to Paradise with him, and that she died by the laws of the kingdom. Two of the five confessed their guilt. One, who was the principal gentleman of the King's chamber, said a great deal about the justice of his death, and that a favoured servant ought not to flatter his prince and consent to his desires as he had done. Rome, 11 June 1536.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

12 June. **1123.** Cromwell to Gardiner and Wallop.

Add. MS. 25,114 f. 166. B. M.

Wrote by his last the answer then determined and delivered by the King to the Bailly of Troyes, on the subject of his message. The Bailly has since pressed for the alteration of certain words in it, "as rather gathered of his general communication than by him so precisely meant."

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1123. Cromwell to Gardiner and Wallop—*cont.*

The King has complied with his request. Sends a duplicate in French of that which is delivered to him, in which they will observe the word invasion is omitted, "and the certain inclination in the French king to compromitt into the King's Highness hands, though indeed their words before in effect contained as much." The Rolls, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord of Winchester and Sir John Wallop, the King's ambassadors in France. *Endd.*

Ibid., f. 168. ii. The answer amended as above.

Fr., pp. 2.

12 June. **1124.** [Cromwell] to Tuke.

Harl. 6069, f. 99. B. M. Ordering him to pay Clarencieux 10*l.* for his diets. Tuke paid him 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on the 22 Jan. last (when he was Norroy), he being then sent into Scotland to attend on lord Will. Hayworthe and the bishop then elect of St. Asaph, now of St. David's. He has continued his said "vyage" from the 21st Jan. to the 12th June, and his diets amount to 47*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 10*l.* more than has been already paid. "At my house at the Rolls," 12 June, 28 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

2. Another copy (early hand) is in MS. L. f. 156, Coll. of Arms.

12 June. **1125.** Papal Indulgences.

R. O. The depositions of Henry Cheseman, William Cheseman, John Willard, Thomas Charleton, Nicholas Everenden, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Fisher, William Young, Robert Arcles, Richard Burdon, all of the parish of Loose, in Kent, taken 12th June, 28 Hen. VIII., before Sir Henry Wiat, kt., and Mr. Culpeper, esquire, against Sir Robert Fynnys, vicar of Loose, for saying in his pulpit there, "that the Holy Bishop Urban" (naming him at first Pope) of Rome, had granted certain indulgences "to all those that be in clean life and that cometh to the feast of Corpus Christi to the first evensong and so all the Utas."

Pp. 3. *Endorsed in Wriothesley's hand.*

12 June. **1126.** Bruton Abbey.

R. O. The examination of Ric. Halford, monk of Brewton Abbey, at the Fleet, before Thos. Bedyll of the Council, 12 June 28 Hen. VIII.

(The questions are not given.) 1 and 2 are true. 3. In the licence the word *prioratus* was erased and *monasterii** substituted by the clerk who wrote it, as far as he knows. Mr. Underhill, who procured the licence, showed him this. To the rest of the interrogatories he says that after the licence was obtained under the seals of the King and the archbishop of Canterbury, Robt. Wattes, Underhill's servant, showed it him, with the confirmation. Told Wattes the licence was not good, because of the word "*prioratus*," and wrote to Underhill advertising him to have it made good, but requiring him not to have it rased. About three weeks ago Wattes brought them both back rased and amended, saying they were good enough, being amended by him that first wrote them. Showed them six or seven days after to the abbot, who found the same fault. Underhill procured the licence and confirmation without any reward or promise, except that Halford paid the ordinary charges, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

* Bruton Priory was erected into an abbey in the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII. by the procurement of prior Wm. Gylbert or Giles, bishop of Megara. Dugdale, Monasticon, vi. 335.

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ii. Another examination taken the same day.

1. Knows no crime against the abbot that he can prove. To the rest, says that he never conspired with "the said Harold, Hert or Whight," or any other, to accuse the abbot of treason, or conspired his death, or other displeasure. Does not know that Harold, Hert and White conspired to accuse him of treason or to compass his death, but about two years ago Harold gave Sir Wm. Sturton, now lord Sturton, a bill of accusation against the abbot, in White's chamber. Sir William asked Halford about it, and he answered that he never heard that the abbot had used any such words. The next morning told the abbot thereof, who denied the words. Harold, however, asserted that he heard him speak the words against the Queen in the hearing of the prior and two or three other canons. Had no communication with Hert about it except that he said he was sorry that Harold had made the accusation. White told him Harold had said he had heard the abbot use unfitting words about the Queen. Had no communication with the prior or any other canon about it. The abbot has been abbot about four years, and Halford has been canon professed for 18 or 19 years. Thinks in his conscience that the abbot never used these words, but that Harold and White conspired to accuse him wrongfully. Harold is about 24 years of age, and has been canon professed seven, eight, or nine years. White is 40 years, and has been servant seven or eight years.

Pp. 5. *Each page signed:* "By me, Richard Alford." *Endd.*

12 June. **1127.** Sir Nich. Carew to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Asks for a licence to Thos. Fouler to provide him with two tuns of wine. Trusts to see him shortly, "when I promise you I shall be sorry for this." Sends remembrances to my Lady. At my poor house, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *The latter part in his own hand. Add.*

12 June. **1128.** Lady Lisle to Popley.

R. O. I am as glad to hear from you as any living. Yesterday I received your letter of the 6th inst., and am sorry you did not make your request before Michaelmas, when my Lord might have promoted it better. Even if your letter had not come, I meant to have made my moan to you, "for my Lord is now in authority without liberty," for since the commissioners were here, he can give away no room except as follows; one in petty wages to the 6*d.* and he in 6*d.* to the 8*d.* So that he must begin in petty wages. Yet my Lord has two overseers, the lord comptroller and the vice-treasurer. Nevertheless, send your friend as soon as you can. Let him be a tall man and a good archer, my Lord will at once admit him to his wages, then give him the first 6*d.* that shall fall, and afterwards the first 8*d.*, notwithstanding the Act, for I hope to get the consent of my lord comptroller and the vice-treasurer. "And where ye write he shall recompense me, good Mr. Popeley, I would not for 100*l.* take one penny, nor never did of no man, whatsoever hath been reported, and loath I would be to begin with you." Give credence to Husee, who will show my further mind. Calais, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1.

13 June. **1129.** Princess Mary to [Cromwell].

Otho, C. x. 263 b. B. M. "Good Mr. Secretary, I do thank you with all my heart for the great pain and suit* you have had for me." I see by your letters that you mislike my exception in my letter to the King. I assure you I did not mean it as you

* Not "sweat," as Hearne prints it.

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1129. PRINCESS MARY to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

Hearne's Sylloge, 126.

take it, "for I do not mistrust that the King's goodness will move me to do anything which should offend God and my conscience. But that which I did write was only by the reason of continual custom; for I have always used both in writing and speaking to except God in all things. Nevertheless, because you have exhorted me to write to his Grace again, and I cannot devise what I should write more but your own last copy without adding or minishing, therefore I do send you by this bearer, my servant, the same, word for word; and it is unsealed, because I cannot endure to write another copy. For the pain in my head and teeth hath troubled me so sore these two or three days, and doth yet so continue, that I have very small rest, day or night." I trust in your goodness that the King may accept this; for I have no one to make suit to or ask counsel of but you. Hownsdon, 13 June.

Hol. Mutilated.

13 June

1130. ANTONY DE VIVALDI to CROMWELL.

Vit. B. xiv. 226. B. M.

"Io con la ultima posta scrissi a V. S. quanto haveva . . . . . da alhora in qua non ci sia molto, pur a causa ch . . . . . intender quel poco faccio la prezente. L'Imperator . . . . . in Haste, aspectando Mons. di Asixten' di Fiandra et v . . . . . con buona somma di cavagli et fanti quali al giorno a . . . . . sono gionti. La vanguarda sua di quale e conductiere [Antonio di] Leva si trova piu avanti, et e intorno a un loco chia[mato] . . . . . el quale Francesi hanno lasciato fornito et da quatro g[iorni] ha essa vanguardia preso uno monastero assai pres . . . . . et mortoli da fanti quatrocento, el resto fugitosi a Fossano . . . . . al piu tardi marchiera essa sua magesta alla volta di . . . . . qui, dove a piu poter si fa presta, partira la armata pe[r Francia] et andera a Marsiglia, qual Marsiglia per quanto intend . . . . . fornita et ogni giorno fortificavono piu, de Francesi qua . . . . . poco. Et quatro giorni fa fu scritto come essi Francesi . . . . . di haver xii^{m} Suizeri, et viii^{m} lanzichinech, chi crede . . . . . in Lombardia resterano da homeni xv^{m} per veder . . . . . Turino, qual resta fornito per Francesi al solito, et altr . . . . . che speriamo el· tutto andera bene. El vescovo di . . . . . ne si dimostra partiale, solesi qua dir chel ran . . . . . non ha denti cossi mi credo faccia lui nostro . . . . . della Christianita. Al * * *

che capitoron di contanti con le galere, gli maturano parecchi . . . . . Spagna et Napoli, et piu questi nostri mercanti hanno fatto cambii con . . . . . novamente per ducati ccc^{m}. Altro non habbiamo del Turcho per quanto . . . . . qui se intende non fara armata salvo per la guardia del paese suo . . . . . o sapero alla giornata lo notifichero a V. S., ala quale humilmente prego [che] vogli haver el mio Harrigo, nelle cosse honeste, raccommandato." Genoa, 13 June 1536. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Add.

14 June.

1131. SIR HENRY WIAT to CROMWELL.

R. O.

On the receipt of Cromwell's letters declaring the King's pleasure, and his favorable warnings to his son to address himself better than his wit can consider, sent for him and commanded his obedience in all points to the King's pleasure, and the leaving of such slanderous fashion as hath engendered unto him the displeasure of God and of his master. Found it not now to do in him, but already done. Has charged him to follow Cromwell's commandments, and repute him as his father. Assured him that if he had

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not this sure printed in his heart, he would refuse him for his son. Begs Cromwell to continue the same to him, and he will not find it evil employed. Alington, 14 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

14 June. **1132.** Apparel and Jewels.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. 36. B. M.

Receipt by Wm. Ibgrave, embroiderer to the King, from Antony Denny, of 18 emeralds and 29 letters of I., each containing nine pearls, all set in gold, to be set upon the foresleeves and placard of a doublet. 14 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Endd.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. 37. B. M.

2. Receipt by Wm. Ibgrave from the King of 28 score pearls, to be bestowed on his doublet and the Queen's sleeves, and the rest to be returned to the King. 10 May. *Signed.*

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. 33. B. M.

3. Memorandum of the delivery of 1,562 pearls to Epigrave, embroiderer, for the hinder part of the Queen's kirtle. *Signed:* Per me, Wyllm. Ibgrave.

Endd.: The embroiderer's bills, testifying the receipt of certain jewels.

14 June. **1133.** Princess Mary to Henry VIII.

Otho, C. x. 265. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge. 127.

Notwithstanding her submission, and that she has twice written to his Highness, has not yet obtained her fervent desire or any piece of the same, to her intolerable discomfort. Is enforced to cry to his merciful ears, and, prostrate at his feet, implore him to put apart his displeasure. His grace has never been wanting to those who repented, and who did not offend by malice but by youth, frailty, and ignorance. Has no hope but in Henry's blessed nature. Begs him to accept her repentance, and means to use herself henceforth so that he shall have no cause to be displeased with her. Prays God to preserve him and the Queen, and send them issue. Hunsdon, 14 June.

Hol. Mutilated.

14 J[une ?] **1134.** The Princess Mary.

Otho, C. x. 172. B. M.

Apud Westm., xiiii. die J . . . . [anno] xxviii.

Examination of Sir Anthony Browne.

Never thought the marriage between the King and the Dowager lawful, since the controversy about it was bruited.

"Mr. Carow sh[owed] him lately that he had received a letter from the lady Mary, as he supposes, and thereupon decl[ared] that Mr. Secretary had written a letter [to] her, advising her to submit to th[e King], and showed him that she would so do, [as] he understood; whereupon the said Sir An[thony] prayed God to give her grace so to [do]; whereunto the said Mr. Carowe said, if [she will] not submit herself she is undone, for the King is a merciful prince, and [will] take pity of her, if she will now l[eave her] obstinacy, and cast not herself away.

"Item, he saith that Mr. Russel told him he heard say that in case she would [follow] the King's pleasure she should be heir-apparent, at which time being other present, whom he now remembereth not, one of them said, What mean you by the heir-apparent? Whereunto it was answered, that [she should] be reputed in such case for heir to his Highness, unless his Grace should have ys[sue of his] body by the Queen that now [is], son or daughter.

"Item, he saith that when M[r. Treasurer] was last at home he went to Guldeforde to him of whom the said Mr. [Treasurer asked] what news

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1134. The Princess Mary—*cont.*

were at the Court, whereunto he answered that he knew no news, saving only that Russel told him he heard say that lady Mary should be made heir-apparent if she would submit herself to the King, which the said Mr. Treasurer prayed to God she might do.

That "Mr. Carowe sent a letter" to lady Mary, which he showed before to this deponent and the Treasurer, the effect thereof being to advise her to submit to the King and follow Mr. Secretary's advice. Whether he sent the letter he does not know. Since Mr. Treasurer's coming to the Court he has demanded of him whether the lady Mary should [be] heir-apparent or no; to which he replied that he trusted she would, if she would submit herself and be obedient; but if she would not, 'I would,' quod he, 'that her head w[ere] from her shoulders, that I might toss i[t] here with my foot,' and so put his foot forward spurning the rushes."

Being examined why he should have su[ch a]ffection to the said lady Mary, saith, that he was only moved thereunto for [the] love he beareth to the King, for he nev[er receive]d letter, message, token, or recommendations fro[m her, nor] hath sent her any.

Being asked whether if the King had a daughter by the present Queen, he would have wished the said lady Mary's preferment before her . . . . he answereth plainly that he never thought it, ne hath seen, heard, [nor] perceived any other to be of tha[t] inclination, knowing this marriage to be undoubted.

Item, examined whether, in case it had pleased God to call the King to his mercy, which God defend, leaving the lady Elizabeth in the degree of Princess, he would have adh[ered to] her, or advanced the said lady [Mary], he said that in such case h[e would] have died with the said lady E[lizabeth] according to the laws of the land.

Item, he saith that he thought the [lady] Mary a meet person to be an heir-apparent, and to succeed in case the King should not chance to have issue of his body by the Queen that now is, which God send him shortly, for that the lady Mary was born in *bona fide*, which term of *bona fide*, as he hath heard often, as well before the making of the law for the King's succession, as sithens, so remembereth not presently of whom he heard the same, but will try to remember where he hath heard it and the same declare accord[ingly].

Being asked whether he has had private conference with spiritual persons or any others not specified, about the state of the lady Mary, he says that divers persons, whose names he does not remember, have asked him how she should do, but he replied that he knew not, saying to some he marvelled they asked such questions.

He never heard the term of *bona fide parentum* from Drs. Wolman, Bell, or Knight.

Does not know of any conventicle devised by any one for the advancement of the lady Mary otherwise than is before declared. *Signed.*

Mutilated, pp. 4.

Titus, C. vii. 187. B. M.

2. Later copy of the preceding (*temp. Eliz.*)

Sloane MS. 1786 f. 66 b. B. M.

3. Another modern copy, not very accurate.

Otho, C. x. 174. B. M.

4. Examination of Sir Francis Bryan.

Item, being examined whether he has heard a[ny] other person say anything concerning the lady Mary, he answers that upon the disclosing of the matter of the late Queen . . . . . he has heard Carowe, ... ,

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Browne, Cheyne, and the rest of his fellows of the Privy Cha[mber] speak generally of the lady Mary, sa[ying] that they rejoiced that the King had escaped this great pe[ril and] danger, and that the issue the King might have, if he took another wife, should be out of all doubt; but if the King wished to make an heir-apparent in defect of such issue, they thought lady Mary was meet if it stood with the King's pleasure.

Yesternight Ma[ister] . . . . . and he went to Mr. Wolman's to s[upper], "where supped also Dr. Knight and . . . . . hering, and in the supper he asked . . . . . whether he had seen the King that d[ay] . . . . . the church, who said nay, whereun[to] . . . . . that in case he had been there, h[e would have] seen the goodliest sight that ever [he saw,] for as his Grace stood above all th[ose present in] person, so he should have seen him [surpass] all in princely gesture and co[untenance], the which Sir John Russell and . . . . . Queen was in like wise for . . . . . was in apparel the fayr[est] . . . . . lady she was, and appeared . . . . . said was the contrary f . . . . . was apparelled the . . . . . ," whereunto Mr. Wolman wished God would give them long life together, with issue of their bodies, which would clearly take away all doubts. Knight said the King need not swear any man to that issue, for every man was already sworn to it in his heart.

Has never heard any such communication before at Mr. Wolman's, Knight's, or Bell's.

At his last being at lord Mor[ley's ?] Besse Harvye asked him why she was dis[charged] of the Queen's service, and asked him to help her to the lady Mary's service. Since his coming to the Court, he has sent her word that he had moved it, a[nd] the King bade him meddle with other m[atters].

Besse Darrell also asked him to speak to Mr. Secretary for 300 marks which the Dowager gave her by her will, and to help her to be with the Queen, seeing she saw no hope in [the lad]y Mary, for she heard say that she would not be obedient to the King. He answered that she was the more . . . . . and so she would prove; but of whom she heard this said he did not ask and does not know. Knows of no private conference between any persons but as above.

Being examined, whether since tha . . . . . of the late Queen, he hath heard [any] communication of the validity of the . . . . . marriage, or of the term of *bona* [*fide*] *parentum*, he says that he nev[er heard] since that time any communication thereof, [and for] his own part never thought it . . . . . understand the said term . . . . . fides, &c. *Signed:* Franssys B[ryan].

Pp. 3. *Mutilated.*

14 June. **1135.** Sir R. Page to Cromwell.

R. O. Divers of the commissioners that sit at Waverley for suppressing that house have sent for me. I did not know till now that I was in the Commission. I wish to know the King's pleasure in the matter. Mowlsay, 14 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Sealed. Endd.*

[15 June ?] **1136.** Princess Mary to Henry VIII.*

Otho, C. x. 282. B. M. "Most humbly prostrate before the feet of your most excellent Majesty, your most humble, faithful, and obedient subject, which hath so extremely offended your most gracious Highness that mine heavy and fear-

* Modern copies of this and the following paper will be found in Titus C. vii. 176, B. M., and Harl. MS. 283, f. 111 b, B.M. It is from the latter copy that this letter is printed in the State Papers, the original not being at that time in the Cottonian volume to which it has since been added.

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1136. PRINCESS MARY to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

Hearne's Sylloge, 140. St. P. I. 457.

ful heart dare not presume to call you father, ne your Majesty hath any cause by my deserts, saving the benignity of your most blessed nature doth surmount all evils, offences, and trespasses, and is ever merciful and ready to accept the penitent, calling for grace in any convenient time." Has received this Thursday night letters from Mr. Secretary advising her to make her submission immediately to the King, which she had not dared to do before, but had sent it to him, and signifying that Henry had granted her his blessing on condition that she persevered as she had begun, and did not refuse any articles or commands addressed to her. For perfect declaration of her heart acknowledges (1) that she has most unkindly and unnaturally offended him by not submitting to his just laws, an offence a thousand fold more grievous than it would have been in any other. Cannot receive at his hands the punishment she has deserved. (2.) Will never ask his compassion if she henceforth privily or openly vary from what she has now written with her own hand touching those things which she has hitherto refused to agree to, or refuse to confirm them when desired. (3.) As she has, knowing his excellent learning, virtue, and wisdom, put her soul in his direction, so she commits her body to his mercy and fatherly pity, desiring no state or manner of living except what he shall appoint her:—it cannot be so vile as her offences have deserved. Will do what his Grace commands in any of these points. Hownsdon, Thursday, 11 o'clock at night.

Hol. Mutilated.

1137. The PRINCESS MARY'S SUBMISSION.

Hearne's Sylloge, 142.

"The confession of me, the lady Mary, made upon certain points and articles under written, in the which, as I do now plainly and with all mine heart confess and declare mine inward sentence, belief, and judgment, with a due conformity of obedience to the laws of the realm; so minding for ever to persist and continue in this determination, without change, alteration, or variance, I do most humbly beseech the King's Highness, my father, whom I have obstinately and inobediently offended in the denial of the same heretofore, to forgive mine offences therein, and to take me to his most gracious mercy."

1. Acknowledges the King as her Sovereign, submits to all his laws like a true subject, and will maintain them to her power. 2. Acknowledges him as Supreme Head of the Church of England under Christ, and repudiates the pretended authority of the bishop of Rome, renouncing every advantage she may claim thereby. 3. Acknowledges the marriage between the King and her mother, the late Princess Dowager, to have been "by God's law and man's law incestuous and unlawful."

15 June. **1138.** JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

I have received your sundry letters by Tatton and Shepard, and lately of Goodalle. As to the marsh, I delivered your letter to Mr. Secretary, and he made me as good an answer as I could wish, viz., that the inhabitants must bring the marsh to its first state at their own cost, and they shall have it in common, as it was before the draining and enclosure lately made by Sir Rob. Wingfield. He promised that Wingfield's patent should be resumed now by Act of Parliament, and that of this I should have an answer this day; but I think this cannot well be on account of the solemnities at Westminster, where the King and Queen have been at mass, and came riding thither and homewards with all the estates and peers before them on horseback. There were almost as many people as at the Coronation. Tonight or in the morning I will call on him for his letters.

This would have been dispatched long since if the instruction had been discreetly given by Water Skynner; "or else the writer penning the same

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after his purpose did pretend to work some feat of his friendship, giving a cast of his office to Sir R. W. Howbeit, I trust the same is now at some better point than divers would have it." As soon as Mr. Secretary had showed me his mind I made Mr. Boys and Mr. Prisley privy thereto. I write in my other letters touching your Lordship's own affairs. Southwark, Corpus Christi Day, 15 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

15 June. **1139.** Broder Harre to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Cannot get her capons unless she will send her servant to go with him to the market. The price mentioned is eight or nine stivers the pair. Asks her to send her servant on Friday, as the market is on Saturday, and on Monday at Bargin and on Tuesday at Hunisscot, two miles beyond. The warden will allow him to accompany her servant. St. Thomas, 15 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lade Debete of Calles.

15 June. **1140.** Disloyal Preaching.

R. O. Information against one Master Lovell, who preached at Sturmyster Newtun, Dorset, 15 June,* exhorting the people to keep holidays, offer candles, and beware of heretics and of reading this New Testament in English. He ended by saying that 40 days of pardon were granted by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Exeter and Salisbury, to as many as heard this sermon. He stated in communication, touching the wars between the Emperor and the king of France, and the Pope taking part with the latter, that they should have a blessing who took part with the French king, and that if our King and the Emperor after their departing went not to Hell the Devil is not in Hell.

P. 1.

[15 June.] **1141.** Tunstall to Lord Lomley.

R. O. At the request of Sir Will. Askewe desires lord Lumley, as next justice of peace, to view a certain place called Walworth, which he claims by right of award, and which is kept from him by force. As his Lordship is to be there tomorrow, will cause some other justices to attend upon him. Aukeland, this Corpus Christi Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

15 June. **1142.** Edmond Harvell to Thomas Starkey.

Vit. B. xiv. 228. B. M. "Mr. Starkey, I have yours of the 19 . . . . . ments. Our country bringeth forth strange . . . . . published in all countries not without great ad[miration] of all men, *quod tantum scelus ac pestis expul* . . . . . If men be not stones this shall be a profitable . . . . . is not negligent to venge and punish such . . . . . crimes as ben committed without respect of God a[nd man] . . . . it grieveth me to hear of those were found cul[pable] . . . . . I lament extremely the evil sort of young West[on, because of the] amity which I had with his father, a man of gre[at] . . . . . the King's Majesty, a prudent and most gentle k[night . . . . against] the will of God we ought not to strive, but ra[ther bear] patiently whatsoever God sendeth according tho . . . . . Christian man and this mind and comfort God send . . . . . It was here divulged by advises from Flanders an . . . . . that our Prince

* The feast of Corpus Christi in 1536.

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1142. Edmond Harvell to Thomas Starkey—*cont.*

should be new married to a poor m[an's daughter?]; which seemed to men of judgment incredible, altho[ugh it was] much affirmed. Our Lord send his Majesty all good [fortune in] marriage, and in all other things besides. I take [great] delectation to understand that the old Princess shall [be restored] to her dignity again, which shall be most glade [tidings] to the universal world, who had great care . . . . . of that noble lady, which is reputed the vert[uousest lady] living and the only hope and treasure at th . . . . . of our Prince and country. Wherefore I am pers[uaded that] he cannot be of faithful and truly loving m[ind toward] the King, who did not favour vehemently to th . . . . . state of this most noble lady his Grace's da[ughter].

"Of Mr. Pole's book I think already you are . . . . . , being already sent to the King. Of my comi[ng] . . . . . I have touched sufficiently. With my stuff I wil[l] . . . . . to send such books as you have committed to . . . . . It is joyful that the things of the religion . . . . . other matters shall take so good a concordat b . . . . . God grant to the King's honour and unity of . . . . . .

"Our news are of the Emperor's deliberation to invade [France] with 60,000 footmen and 7,000 horsemen, whereof . . . . . with his navy from Geane to prove m . . . . . assault and with the rest of his . . . . . Antonio de Leva the * * * resteth . . . . . continue the siege ay . . . . . , ... the Frenchmen with about 5 . . . . . and many men besides Turin . . . . . I can not see that the said * * * And now specially being the m . . . . not only was the French king . . . . . victuals come from Saluce . . . . . of the town being destitu[te] . . . . . is amatt * * * understond . . . . . 15,000 for Italy, and 12. f[or] . . . . . Trent. I think for respect of mo . . . . . absence. And the Emperor was in readiness . . . . . [to]ward Provence about this present, they . . . . . without doubt, and so it is needful being his ch . . . . . .

"Out of Constantinople we have letters that the Turk wol[d] . . . . . galleys, which is of small moment, and constray . . . . . to declare themself his enemies or friends, but . . . . . him rather in contemption than otherwise for it is . . . . . power if they will join with the Emperor to dist . . . . . otherwise. It is here reported that Frenchmen . . . . . fear and that there was discord among them . . . . . judgement hath the French state in peril for . . . . . . good militia and great fortune. The Pope is . . . . . state is constant in the Emperor's part, all the res[t] . . . . . is firm to him. If Spaniards enter with an [army and the] Burgoignons with another into France, as it is [reported they will], *actum est de Gallis.* Other we have not mem . . . . . you most heartily well. In V[a] (Venice), 15 June 1536."

Hears from Rome that the Pope would send . . . . . three legations, to the Emperor, France, and Ferdinand, ad pacificandam inter Cæsarem et [Francorum regem . . . .].

Hol. Mutilated. Add.

15 June. **1143.** Con O'Neil.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 77. Treaty between lord Leonard Grey and Con Oneyll, at Dundalk, 15 June 28 Hen. VIII., confirming his previous treaty with Skeffington.
Lat., pp. 2. *Contemp. copy.*

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 4. 2. *Another copy, pp.* 2.

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16 June. R. O. **1144.** JOHN HUTTON, Mayor, and the CORPORATION OF BRISTOL, to CROMWELL.

Have sent unto him Thomas White to inform him of matters touching the advancement of their town. Bristol, 16 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary, and of the Privy Council.

16 June. R. O. **1145.** JOHN THOMPSON, Master of the Maison Dieu, to [EDW.] WINGFIELD, Comptroller of the Works at Dover.

I sent a letter to you on Trinity Sunday last by Mr. Palmer, of Calais, of certain emptions for the King's works at Dover. Here is only one rope, which the "toune" man occupies. I pray you double the portions. Inform Mr. Secretary that one Oliver, a man of war of Bollone in Picardy, has lain in the haven at Dover these three weeks, and passed certain persons over by sea at night. On Wednesday, Corpus Christi eve, he went to France to bring over two ships of war into this harbour to lie in wait for the Flemings, as the harbour is very good. Ask Mr. Secretary about this matter, and how the Flemings are to be used. Remember the arrears of last month. Touching your platt, I have not finished it, as John Antony informed me you would come home in two days. Sir Gilbert makes many cracks behind my back. Dover, 16 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[16 June.] R. O. **1146.** ANTHONY WAYTE to LORD LISLE.

I have sent you three letters, which I wonder you have not answered. I wrote about the 80*l.* you owe to my Lord my master, who gave it to me, a gift which I would not accept till I first knew if you were so pleased; but my Lord in the meanwhile, at the King's request, has resigned his bishopric of Chichester to Dr. Sampson, dean of the King's chapel, a good man whom also my lord of Norfolk and Mr. Secretary much favor. On his resignation the King has given him 500 mks. in plate and specialties of debts due, for money he hath none, and, amongst others, your debt of 80*l.* to be paid to Dr. Sampson next Michaelmas. My Lord therefore hopes you will help him in this great stress, otherwise he is like to be disgraced for breach of promise, for he has so straitened his substance with loans and gifts that he can scarce maintain his estate, and this man, owing to the burden of first-fruits, will perhaps be the more importunate to him. All our news you will learn from my Lady's letters. London, morrow of Corpus Christi Day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

16 June. R. O. **1147.** ANTONY WAITE to LADY LISLE.

Received her letters this morning, and is glad she and lord Lisle are well. She must not think his slack writing is due to unthankful forgetfulness of her kindness. Has always sent his recommendations to her in his letters to lord Lisle sent by Worley and others. His master is in health and merry, as a man of his age may. These few days past he has resigned his bishopric to Dr. Sampson, the dean of the King's chapel, at the King's request. He is in great favor with the King, and has always been a just and faithful councillor. He was consecrated, with the abbot of St. Benet's, now bishop of Norwich, on Trinity Sunday last, and yesterday performed mass before the King and Queen at Westminster. They came thither on horseback from Newe Hall, with two archbishops, bishops, dukes, marquises, lords, barons, abbots, and justices, with a great part of the "noblenes" of the realm, and with no less solemnity went a procession after the blessed sacrament, to the great comfort and rejoysance of a great multitude of his subjects, who at that time were there gathered to see his Grace and the

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1147. Antony Waite to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

Queen, who is a very amiable lady, and of whom we all have great hope. London, the morrow of Corpus Christi Day.

His cousin Waytte and his wife are merry, and desire to be recommended.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

16 June. **1148.** John Perpownte, Curate of Subberton, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Edward Russell and I went to Winchester and delivered 10*s.* to my lady of St. Marees.* Mrs. Brygette is merry. We were with master George, whom I never saw fairer nor merrier in your own keeping, "in so much Edw. Russell sware by the mass some false knaves informed you thereof." His master the Prior died two days before we came. Now he is with the new prior, who said he should be used as well as ever he was. I bought him a bonnet, a girdle, a pair of hose, and shoes, for 2*s.* 7*d.*

Asks her to desire master Kyrton to help him to the cure of Chadder, and to remember poor John Keysell.

At the making of this bill, the good wife Chanell stood in your kitchen weeping. That naughty knave Crystemass maketh her have an ill life. Subberton, 16 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1149. Edw. Russell to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have been at Winchester, and delivered Mrs. Brygett's apparel. Sir John met me there, for the matter to Mrs. Mutton, and affirmed the writing to be his. Her answer was that she never received but 20*s.*, and thought the other 20*s.* was what you gave to Stephen Beddam, the contrary whereof appears by your letter to the lady Abbess. The lady Abbess wrote that she had received but 10*s.* Mrs. Motton says she paid 20*s.*, but the receiver does not remember. However, my lady Abbess passes not for it, and so 22*s.* remains in Mrs. Motton's hands, which she will rather pay than have your displeasure. I went to see Mr. George, taking Sir John [Perpowntte] with me. We judged him very well, and profiting in his learning. I paid his hostess 5*s.* 8*d.*, which John Reed has repaid. My lady Abbess intends to make for my mistress two kirtles of her camlet, and damask gowns, and another velvet gown, which will in no wise be mended.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

17 June. **1150.** The Princess Mary.

R. O. Examination of Sir Anthony Browne.

As to the 2nd article, viz., what moved him to pray God to give the lady Mary grace to submit herself to the King, or to be so bold to talk of the King's succession, replies that he thought the same to be the King's inclination, as he heard from Sir John Russell and also from his wife. Of whom his wife heard it he did not ask, but he told her that if the lady Mary would not submit herself he would she were buried.

As to the 6th article, "he never had other consideration than the respect contained in the said article, ne hath been by any man moved otherwise." As to the 8th, he never heard man wish or determine otherwise. As to the 10th, touching *bona fides parentum*, he has heard it of many, but cannot remember anyone, though he should die this hour. This he affirms on oath, with often repetition.

* Eliz. Shelley.

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Being asked why he spoke so often of the lady Mary to his brother, replies that he only spoke to him twice, once at Guildford and once at the Court. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *In Wriothesley's hand. Headed:* Sir Anthony Browne, xvii. Junii.

17 June. **1151.** William Abbot of Kenilworth to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 214. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 134. Dugd. Mon. vi. Pt. i. 234.

I and my poor house are much disquieted about our manor or cell of Broke, Rutland, owing to the canon I sent thither to rule there giving up the title of the house to the King, because he had not as large a pension assigned to him as he wished. When I first received your letters, you will remember I offered the lease of the house to any friend of yours, and gave a bond of 1,000 mks. to the lessee for his surety; which, if we cannot fulfil, we shall be dangered in the said sum. I beg therefore that you will be a mean to the King that the manor may still belong to us, or that we may have it at a reasonable rent; especially as his Highness, for my good service done at the insurrection at Coventry, promised me his favor in any reasonable suit. Kenilworth, 17 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

17 June. **1152.** Sir Will. Gascoigne to Cromwell.

R. O.

Whereas I am bound to pay the King at Pentecost 100 marks, which I have sent to you by the bearers; I beg they may have a discharge. Touching the matter between Sir Nich. Fairfax my nephew and me:—He claims of me 5 marks rent of my mills called Thorparche, &c., which I paid his grandfather 40 years ago. I beg you will send your favorable letters to my lord Darcy to be good to me therein, as a commission has come down to him and others for the same. If the nunnery of Nonmonkton, founded by my ancestors, go to the King's augmentation, I beg I may have the preferment of it, paying as much as any other will. Gawkthorpe, 17 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

17 June. **1153.** Mary Lady Guldeford to Cromwell.

R. O.

I beg your favor in the matter of which I sued to you when I was last with you, touching Adam Sampson, to make him sue me this next term, so that he shall not perceive that it comes by my request; by which it may appear to him and the rest of the creditors that I have paid more than could have been recovered of me by law. Though he sue me I hope by your good help he shall recover nothing; yet I will not break the arrangement you have made with him, but pay him the 100 marks you made me promise him. My friends think it better I should be sued by some one creditor for my discharge. I beg your favor for my lease of Eyltame, that I may have it again. Beyheworthe, 17 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.:* My lady Guldeford.

17 June. **1154.** Cuthbert Radclyff to [the Earl of Northumberland].

R. O.

Since last writing, met the warden of Scotland at Expethgate head, and made deliverance of all the bills filed except nine or ten, which shall be delivered on Monday next, the 19th inst. Without unforeseen stops, there will not have been better redress since my Lord, your grandfather, was warden. On Wednesday, 14th June, Thos. Scott, one of the King's council of Scotland, sent him a letter to Cartyngton by John Kyrton, warden sergeant of Scotland, by which your Lordship will perceive that there is "a day trew" appointed for redress of Lyddysdayle, to meet at the Belles, the accustomed place, on July 10. If the Scots will do as well there as they do here, and as they write, the Borders will be well ordered.

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1154. CUTHBERT RADCLYFF to [the EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND]—*cont.*

The king of Scots has been at Kelso 14 days, and has done small justice, having put but one to execution. The wild men of Scotland have come in and bound themselves to good rule. Lyddysdale and others, it is said, bound themselves to make redress to England.

The King rode hastily from Kelso last Wednesday. It is said a Scotch bishop has brought him news from France of the coming of the lady who will be queen of Scotland, by sea, shortly. Cartyngton, 17 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Large paper. Add.:* To my Lord. *Endd.*

17 June. **1155.** THOS. BOYS and WILL. PRYSELEY to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Yesterday afternoon we received your letters dated Calais, 12 June, with one directed to Mr. Secretary and another to Mr. Treasurer of the King's household, and copies of the King's letter to you, and of the writings you sent to Mr. Secretary and Mr. Treasurer touching the Maynebrook, and of the names "of all such vintners, constables, soldiers, and spears." We have delivered your letters to Mr. Secretary and Mr. Treasurer, who gave us good words. The latter said he would speak to Mr. Secretary about it. We shall not fail to give daily attendance on them after doing our duties in the Parliament house. London, 17 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

1156. [JOHN HUSEE to LORD LISLE.]

R. O. I received your letter yesterday. As to the Maigne Brook, Seyns Dyke or Bank, and the whole marsh, I wrote your Lordship what answer Mr. Secretary made me therein; but since then, whether it was owing to Mr. Wriothesley or others, he would scant give ear to me, either in that or in your own suit to the King. He said he had the latter in remembrance, but would never tell me what the King's pleasure was. He wrote his mind to your Lordship, however, after a checking fashion, by Risbanck, with whom I did not speak; but he doubts not the marsh will go in common as it has done in time past, and that the patent will be resumed by Act of this Parliament. He has made the same answer to the burgesses of Calais, who have by his own commandment made search for the patent, but had not yesterday found the inrolment. Your Lordship might, for more assurance, cause the said patent to be searched for in the registers of the Exchequer there, and, if it be found, send a copy to the burgesses here. But in whatever your Lordship has done in draining and bringing under water the said marsh, you will doubtless be borne out. As to your own suit, Mr. Secretary, they say, is too busy to prefer it. He can do much, and Mr. Hennage and Mr. Russell remit all to him, when they can speak to him at leisure; but I like none of these coloured delations. I delivered yesterday a bill with the names of Quarre and Netley both, to Mr. Russell and Mr. Hennage, which they promised to promote to the King; but I have small hope of them. Meantime, I have drawn a letter to the King, which I send, that if you approve it may be fair copied in as few lines as possible and sent back, when I will one time deliver it to the King himself. As touching Mr. Treasurer for Snowden's room, I know if he would labour effectually the matter would be ended as he would have it, but I have little confidence in it. If Mr. Porter came over he could do much in it. I would gladly know what answer my lord Controller and Mr. Treasurer made to the letter which Mr. Treasurer of the King's house wrote touching my check, and how they took it. As for your reversion with Hide, the matter is in hand, but whereupon he will rest is not yet known,—whether he will buy it offhand or on a sum of money lent. I have both written and spoken to Mr. Payge, but yet he will deliver me no horse,—only fair promises. I hear your

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Lordship is sued in the Exchequer here for suretyship of Sir Weston Browne, and so are the lords of Essex, Sussex, and lord Husee. I would gladly know what the matter meant. I am told you and those other lords were bound to the King for Sir Weston Browne. Also, the obligation that Benet said was in Mr. Smith's hands of the Exchequer, Smyth denies that he ever had. You might learn the truth from Benet.

Hol., pp. 2.

17 June. R. O. **1157.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

Yesterday open war was proclaimed at Boulogne between the French king and the Emperor, and the night following they made intercourse in the pales adjoining. Today I have a letter from the captain of Arde, desiring succour within the King's pale to bring in their goods and chattels and themselves also. Encloses it with copy of the answer. Desires instructions how to use himself. Is sorry the marshes are so dry and open betwixt both parties. I am troubled at having no answer to all the letters I have written. If you knew as much as we do, you would have written more, for I cannot sleep in quiet, knowing how things are. If they make any incursion into any of the parties, they may come as near as St. Peter's and take away what they will. Calais, 17 June.

Copy, p. 1. *Endd.:* Copies of letters in English and French to Master Secretary and Mr. Treasurer.

1158. [Lord Lisle] to [Mr. Treasurer].

R. O. Copy of the preceding letter, to which is added by Lisle the following paragraph.

The open way between Arde and Calais is so dry that 100,000 men may come over in a night. I never wrote in malice or displeasure of Sir Robt. Wingfield, and so I desire you to answer for me. I am anxious to know the King's pleasure. I trust I am discharged for all that lieth in my power. I will obey his commandment to die in the quarrel.

P. 1. *Draft. Endd.:* A copy of a letter to my Lord Privy Seal.

17 June. R. O. **1159.** The Officers of Ardre and the County of Guisnes to Lord Lisle.

War between the King and Emperor has been proclaimed today at Boulogne. The poor people are troubled, as there is no room here to receive all the people of the county. Ask if Lord Lisle will receive them in his land to prevent their being pillaged. The Castle of Autinghes, 17 June.

ii. Lord Lisle to the Officers of Ardre.

The King his master is indifferent between the two princes, and can assist neither more than the other. Will inform the King of their request, and let them know his pleasure. Calais, 17 June.

Copies, Fr., pp. 2.

17 June. R. O. **1160.** ——— to Lord Lisle.

Can have no "apparsevans" that any other man shall be governor of any man of war except Mons. de Vervins, son-in-law to Du Bies. The garrisons of Bolleyn, Mostrull, and Turwan "is junctly gone together," whither I cannot tell. Here is great necessity of corn, so much that Ernold the bringer cannot be master of his own goods. Since his arrival in Boulogne, it is said that the Pope is clean turned from the Emperor with

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1160. ——— to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

the French king and all the Venetians; and the last town in Savoy, which I cannot name, has been taken by the French, and 1,200 men slain. Boulogne, 17 June 1536. (*Signature lost.*)

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*

17 June. **1161.** Charles V. to [Chapuys].

Vienna Archives.

Since our last written from this place we received letters by one of the servants of viscount Hannaert, in which he writes that Francis has declared to him that he would no longer have an ambassador there from us, and intended immediately to recall his own resident with us. In this, as in other things, he shows the perverse inclination he always had for war, which he has re-commenced, and that it was against us. Today we will give his own ambassador *congé* as soon as he asks for it. Our ambassador has also informed us that he had lately had some communication with the English ambassador in France, who intimated that if we invaded France the king of England would be bound by treaty to assist in its defence. As this may have been said by information which he had from the King his master, and in any case the French will probably put it forward, you will endeavour to find out on this point from Cromwell and others the inclination of the king of England, and when you find it advisable point out that the King cannot aid the king of France, but is expressly bound to declare himself on our side against France by the reasons which we have already written to you, especially in our letters from Gaeta of 18 March, to which we can only add what has since taken place,—Francis having re-commenced open war, not only against the duke of Savoy, a vassal of the empire and our ally comprehended in the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, but directly against ourselves, as he has plainly declared and written almost everywhere in Christendom, and has expressly told Hannaert and others that he meant to have Milan either by consent or by force. He still holds all that he has taken from the duke of Savoy, and as abovesaid has dismissed my ambassador Hannaert, declaring expressly thereby that he is at war with us, although we have never till now made any attempt against his kingdom, and we cannot think that the king of England, with his great wisdom and virtue, does not see clearly that we have been provoked and compelled to this war, and that we have the right of those who defend themselves to pursue an enemy as far as they can, and that the king of England is fully bound to assist us against him. We desire you to put these points forward, either that the King may declare himself on our side if you think good, or if not, at least that he remain neutral, although in this latter case he will do us manifest wrong. As we know not whether what we have written to you since the death of Anne Boleyn will have rendered the King better disposed to the re-establishment of our friendship, we cannot write more except to leave this to your discretion; and if the King has married Mrs. Semel, as you wrote last to Granvelle, which is confirmed from France, you will not forbear to see if the said renewal of amity can be arrived at, and you will conduct yourself towards the said Semel as you think most conducive to this object and to the weal of our cousin the Princess. Asti, 17 June 1536.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 3.

17 June. **1162.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8715, f. 258. B. M.

The courier has come from England. As far as he can find out, the match with the Dauphin is being pressed, and that King promises great things to serve this King. Would to God that he might yet return to obedience to the Church. * * *

Ital., modern copy, pp. 3. *Headed:* Al Signor Prothonotario Ambrogio. Da Lione li 17 Giugno 1536.

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18 June. R. O. **1163.** Stephen Abbot of Hales to Cromwell.

I have fulfilled your wish that Rob. Hopper should occupy one of our farms called Langebarrowe. If I might be so bold I would request that you would moderate your injunctions "by my poor arbitrament," and then, if anything was amiss, it would be upon my jeopardy. I find it necessary sometimes to release some of them. You can withdraw the liberty at any time. Heyles, 18 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.;* Secretary. *Endd.*

18 June. R. O. **1164.** John Tregonwell to Lord Lisle.

I beg your Lordship to admit the bearer to your service as you formerly promised. London, 18 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

18 June. R. O. **1165.** John Husee to [Lady Lisle].

I have received your sundry letters, and have delivered your tokens, &c. My lord Montague and my lady his mother* send commendations. The latter promises to promote your suit for Mrs. Anne, but it will ask time, as she is young. Mr. Hennage has the same doubt. Lady Salisbury also made your recommendations to the Queen, who was very glad to hear from you. My lady thinks you should be here at the coronation. My lord and lady Rutland have also made your recommendations to her Highness, and the latter sends you a token in return for yours. J. Goodall has it and others from Mrs. Arundell and Mrs. Margery, who is in her old room with the Queen. As your Ladyship sent her no token I gave her one in your name by Mrs. Arundell's advice,—a ring of gold worth 7 groats. Mrs. Arundell and Mrs. Margery fear only that Mrs. Anne is too young. I thank you for my coat cloth. Lord Dawbeney is not here, but Seller is in town, to whom Mr. Rolle wishes me to deliver the piece of wine. Mr. Rolle has 6 dozen quails, and Mr. Danastre 10 dozen, so that I received but 16 dozen in all. I hope to satisfy your Ladyship ere long about the secret you wrote me. You will receive your gown by Goodall. I have allowed Skut for ½ yd. velvet more and 14*s.* for making. I send the rest of my Lord's money, of which nothing would have remained if I had paid Holt and the fish that was bought. I beg you to write to Holt, for you owe him over 5*l.* Your liveries were sent by one of Mr. Marshal's servants. I have told Popley your pleasure, but I think the party will not suit the place. London, 18 June.

Mr. Basset will be here tonight.

Hol., pp. 2.

19 June. Cleop. E. IV. 213. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 136. **1166.** Geo. Gyffard to [Cromwell].

We have surveyed the house or priory of Brook, the certificate whereof I sent by your farmer's son "and my nephew Roger Carell, this present, the 18th day of June, the priory of Bradley, the abbey of Wolneston, the priory of Kirkeby Bellers, the priory of Woulstropp, and now be at the abbey of Garadon." My fellows and I wrote to the Chancellor of the Augmentations in favor of the Abbey of St. James and the nunnery of Catesby, Northt.; which letter being shown to the King, he was displeased, and said to my servant Thomas Harper it was like that we had received rewards. This might put me in fear to write in favor of the house of Woulstropp but for my confidence in your indifference. The governor is a very good husband for the house, and has four religious persons, priests, of good conversation, such as we have not found elsewhere. There is not one

* The countess of Salisbury.

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1166. Geo. Gyffard to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

of them but practises embroidery, writing books with very fair hand, making their own garments, carving, painting, or "graffyng." The house is free from scandal, stands in a waste ground, very solitary, and keeps such hospitality as could not be maintained without great economy on half as much land again. I beg you to intercede that it may stand, and you will be sure of the prayers of all the inhabitants within four or five miles about. Garadon, 19 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

19 June. **1167.** John Abbot of Whitby to Cromwell.

R. O. I received your letter on the 17th, addressed to me and my brethren, desiring us to allow Sir Fras. Bigot to occupy our office of under-steward, or to certify you some reasonable cause to the contrary, that you may refer it to the King as our Supreme Head and founder. We beg you to remember the articles of complaint which we sent you in Hilary term by the bearer, when you examined the said Francis, and learning the truth from him you were so good master to us as to send word he should no more trouble us. If, however, it be the King's pleasure that he should have the said office, we submit, on condition that he makes no use of it to revenge himself upon us, as we hear he intends, and as my chaplain the bearer can inform you. If Sir Francis occupy that office, and Jas. Conyers the bailiwick, the two being so maliciously bent against us, we shall be brought into continual trouble. The bailly is a very uncharitable and angry man, and so aged that he is almost past reason. Whitby, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Rolls and Secretary. *Endd.*

19 June. **1168.** Walter Cowley to Cromwell.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 92. St. P. II. 332. Wrote lately by Sonning, parson of Wykloo. Master Treasurer will be three weeks making up his accounts, and will then follow the Parliament to Munster. During the winter he will diminish the army, till the time for a thorough reformation, which was never so near to take effect if those in authority apply to their charges, and not to work inward grudges. The Deputy to follow the wars, and debate with the council. The Treasurer to survey the King's revenues, and being the best and most fortunate captain in the army, to be with the army when possible. Wm. Seyntlo to keep 100 horse only, discharging his 300 foot. Mr. Treasurer to have another 100 horse, and the lord Treasurer 50 English and 50 Irish horse, and 300 to remain in Wexford and Fernis Castle, who will be able to win the castles, &c. of the Kewanaghes and Brines. Master Treasurer will not trouble Cromwell with any overthwartness or such brabbling. Trusts all will be reformed. Cromwell should tell the Deputy and others not to wince against the leasing of the King's revenues, for they cannot have all themselves. Whatever people write to Cromwell, it will not be well to stop them.

Two hundred horse in the Pale will be enough for the Deputy, if the other 300 are ready at need. Ossory is a great stay here. Sir John of Desmond is dead, Cormok Oge and McWilliam. Ossory has sent word that the new McWilliam, son of the McWilliam in the duke of Norfolk's days, and son-in-law to Ossory, will serve the King. 19 June.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Secretary. *Endd.*

20 June. **1169.** Florentius Voluzenus to Cromwell.

R. O. Not long since I advertised you of the news by M. Bucler. One Palvasine, a Carmelite, who favors the so-called new opinions, wrote to the king of England congratulating him on throwing off his submission to Rome. An Italian who favored the Pope sent one of his writings to the Pope, who

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sent it to the French king, desiring the writer should be put in prison; but this was not done, by contemplation of his brother, the king of England. Much cruelty, however, is exercised here by those who instigate this thing to maintain their superstitious tyranny. I am writing a short apology for the King, and shall bring it with me in order to be secured by your protection against Mr. Vannes's factor, and to have amends of the false priest who deceived me. Our embassy of Scotland is here yet undelivered, and as to the marriage of the king of Scotland and Madame Magdalene, I shall not believe it till I see it. Mrs. Juliane who dwelt with Mrs. Craine is here with one named to be her bedfellow. Paris, 20 June.

P.S.—Begs pardon for writing so homely.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

20 June. **1170.** Counterfeit Coin.

R. O. 20 June 28 Henry VIII. Confession of Peers Felday, late servant with Robt. Hale, goldsmith, of Thame, Oxon. Two years past Robt. Hale and Sir Richard Hale, his brother, took a chalice and a crown of 5*s.* out of the church of Thame; and the vicar, Sir John Parker, "being of counsel," had the chalice brought back. The vicar received 40 counterfeit crowns of the sun of 4*s.* 8*d.* from Robt. Hale on Friday before Candlemas was 12 months. Hale and Felday, on Friday before Passion week was 12 months, brought 100 crowns of 5*s.* to the vicar, who was saying matins in the church, and he gave them 40*s.* for 50 of the crowns. Felday and James Wheler, cousin to Robt. Hale, took the 50 crowns to Aylesbury on Easter Eve was 12 months, "because there was so many of our company at the said Robert Hale house." Felday and Wheler were examined by the constables of Aylesbury, John Brekytt and John Danney, why they were out of service; and Wheler said he was troubled in the law. On Black Monday they went from Aylesbury to Thame till the Wednesday following, when Hale took seven double ducats of his own making to the vicar of Thame, who gave 10*s.* for them, and promised to pay the rest another time. Confessed before Nicholas Carter, the King's servant, Thos. Streteley, John Brekytt, John Snappe, Wm. Atkyns, and Wm. Balerd.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

20 June. **1171.** "Obligations."

R. O. A list of bonds owing by different persons, the latest in date being 20 June 28 Hen. VIII. The first is dated 14 Jan. 26 Hen. VIII., and falls due at Christmas 1536. The names are as follows: Nic. Stathame, Sir John Gage, Edmund Lynney, John Adams and Thos. Dethike, Thos. Cornewall, John Clifforde, Thos. Adington, John Watson, brewer, Wm. Barlow, rector of Cressyngham, Ric. Parker, cook, Raynolde Vaughan, Robt. Sharpe, John Hughes, John Chekyn, Chr. à Lye, Wm. Simondes, John Gate, clerk, Chr. Coo, John Harwood, Humfrey Farrar, Edw. Leighton, clk., Robt. Bolles, Thos. Tong, herald, Edw. Leyton, priest, Wm. Dod, Perpoint Donaunter, Sir John Russell, the bishop of Winchester, Ric. Long, Chr. Bendolos, Sir Edw. Baynton, Alan Hawte, Chas. Knevett, Thos. Somer, stockfishmonger, Wm. Dod, Robt. Carter, and Thos. Tanner, of Oxford. Ant. Knyvett, Thos. Leyton, gent, Wm. Houynes, and Ric. Couper, Sir John Wallop, Florencius Volusenus, John Aylman, Sir John Seyntloo, Robt. Sharparowe, and Robt. Harding. The prior of St. Sepulchre, Warwick, Chr. Halles, Sir John Dudley, the prior of Lenton, Sir Francis Bigott, Thos. Wyat, the mayor of Oxford, John Tregian, Chr. Jenney, the prior of St. Swithins, George and Nic. Gifforde, Geo. Carrowe, Edw. Rogers and John Zouche, Sir Arthur Darcy, Sir Edw. Seymer, Ric. Atzell, Sir Fras. Brian, and Sir Ric. Bulkeley.

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20 June. **1172.** Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

R. O. Yesterday certain Frenchmen took the castle of Stenebek, beside Arde, pertaining to the Emperor, which was not manned. The same evening the captain of Dornam came thither with a piece of ordnance, and summoned them to surrender on pain of their lives. This they did immediately, for there were but 18 Frenchmen and one Mons. de Cressek, a Frenchman living near, who came to them, having no wages for the war. Him they kept as prisoner, but let the others depart, leaving their weapons and all they had. The captain of Dornam has retained certain Englishmen in wages. Wishes to know how he shall order them on their return, and others who do the like on either side. It is proclaimed at St. Omers "that none being under the Emperor's dominion, to run nor pilfer, but to keep their holds on pain of death." It is reported that 40,000 men are coming to St. Omers and the frontiers on the Emperor's part. Calais, 20 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Chief Secretary and Master of the Rolls.

20 June. **1173.** [Lord Lisle] to Sir Richard Whethill.

R. O. I have received your letter of the 9th instant, requesting that your son Robert may be admitted into the spear's room of Thomas Prowde, deceased, and that I will do my best to continue Snoddon in the same spear's room. As for Mr. Porter's grant, he brought me the King's letter wherein was old Prowde named; "and upon that I sware in young Snoddon as master Porter's deputy, which I cannot without a lawful cause by the old ordinance here put him out again." You write that you, your wife, nor your son never gave me cause. I think never deputy here ever suffered so much as I have done with you and yours, yet I would have forgotten all the malice if your son and you would have been satisfied with my promise, and he should have had the next room vacant. If you think my offer for your son's profit let him take it; if not, do as you think best. Calais, 20 June.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Copy of the answer to Sir Ric. Whethill.

20 June. **1174.** Antony Barker to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I have seen your last letter to Mr. Raynoldes, desiring that Mr. James should be sent to Calais with the next honest man who is going there. This shall be done, for there is no news nor likelihood of the bishop of Winchester's return or Nicolas Hardy's coming. If your letter had come three days sooner, Mr. Raynold would have taken him with him. I have spent 4*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* on his apparel. What was bought for Whitsuntide might have been spared, if we had thought you would have sent for him. It is said the admiral of France will go to England shortly. A herald has been with the French King from the Emperor and the electors to summon him to surrender the duchy of Savoy, or else to declare war. I beg you to show this to lord Lisle. Paris, 20 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.:* Warley, Lipcot, Barker.

20 June. **1175.** Sir John Wallop to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I trust you have received long ere this my letters dated here the 10th June, sent by Collen. If not, they rest at Boulogne in Collen Carow's hands. The Spaniards lying before Fossam, on their first approach, gave a furious assault, and the French repulsed them hardily. They of the town made a sally the day before, and took a captain of De Leyva's band; and the day that De Leyva's men approached they so troubled them with ordnance that they could do no good, but tried another quarter of the town. Thus great hopes are entertained for the French, as they have begun so well. The chief persons in the town are Montpesat, Roche de Mayen and the

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provost of Paris. The Emperor's army is very great in divers parts. In Italy it is reckoned at 50,000 foot and 6,000 or 8,000 horse. It is reported that the marquis of Guast and Andrea Doria have embarked at Genoa 10,000 men; some think for the enterprise at Marseilles, others for Algiers, for they say Barbarossa is coming thither with 50 galleys. Nassau is expected to invade Champagne with a great power, so the French king has many things to consider. If he were as well furnished with men as with money, he would do much better, but the Swiss and Almayns come very slowly. Lyons, 20 June. *Signed.*

There is a rumor within these 9 or 10 days that the marquis of Saluste had become Imperial. It is confirmed today, and he is to have Antony de Leyva's daughter with the marquisate of Montferrat. His brother, who is in prison in Paris, is to have Saluste until he be liberated, which is an evil sign for the French king. If you write this to England don't name me as the author.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

21 June. **1176.** Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 295. B. M.

Power for Dom Diego de Mendoça and Eustace Chappuis, LL.D., to treat with the king of England for the marriage of the princess Mary with Dom Loys, Infant of Portugal. Aste, 21 June 1536.

Fr., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

*** Two other modern copies will be found in Add. MS. 28,173, ff. 276 and 278. The date "Aste" is misread in both, and the day of the month in the former is the 20th.

[21 June.] **1177.** Wriothesley to Cromwell.

R. O.

I received your letters by Jones, your servant, with the King's answer touching the hour of access to the place limited, and I trust I shall use myself to the King's satisfaction. "For there can be no fault imputed to the matter, ne the King's Majesty can wish to be engraved in it that which, pointed with his finger, shall not sink so deep into the heart thereof that all the world cannot again raze it out. And I dare affirm unto you so much joy and comfort is conceived by my coming with the charge of my commission that the remainder would as gladly be finished on bare feet as otherwise; and yet in all the joy ye have plenty of most hearty thanks for your goodly token. The hour shall rather be prevented than expired at our arrival, God willing." Hunsdon, Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

21 June. **1178.** Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell.

R. O.

I received letters from my surveyor of your old assured goodness towards me. Though your suit for the priory of St. Thomas in my behalf cannot stand, yet as you mind my preferment to the farm of the demesnes, I thank you. I desire them only for quietness, not for advantage. Give my surveyor credence for the reparations for the castle of Monmouth, which is in ruins, the hall and walls excepted. As it shall be a shire town, and the council must repair thither, I think it expedient the priory here, *i.e.*, the mansion, stone, timber, &c., should be reserved for re-edifying the castle, which, with 200*l.*, would make a convenient lodging for the council. There is no lead in the said priory. I have set Brecknock castle in as perfect fashion as it was since its first foundation. Since my moving to Brecknock the thieves have gathered about Arnsteley, and whereas I intended for Gloucester, I must return to Hereford and Ludlow for redress of the same.

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1178. Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Cromwell—*cont.*

Remember the commission that Mr. Englefield left with you, without it we can do no good. Whereas for the advantage of Wales and the Marches, commortha and other exactions were done away by the statute; George Mathew, gentleman of South Wales, has obtained a placard to the contrary, though no cause is expressed for it. He is so befriended that it will run through all Wales to his advantage to the amount of 1,000 marks. Monmouth, 21 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary.

ii. Copy of the placard to Geo. Mathew, dated Greenwich, 21 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Endd.*

21 June. **1179.** Bishop of Faenza to Mons. Ambrogio.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 259b. B. M.

The king of Scotland, when he ought to have sent here to marry the daughter of the duke of Vendome, long ago promised to him, has married† a woman whom he has kept for a long time, by whom, it is said, he has two or three sons. * * *

Sees that the English ambassadors have had no news that they expected from their King, and that they are ashamed of these wives of his. * * *

Ital., pp. 6. *Modern copy. Headed:* Al Signor Mons. Ambrogio, A di 21 Giugno, 1536, da Lione.

22 June. **1180.** Ralph Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O.

Lord Lumley has complained to Cromwell against the Earl for stopping a watercourse, but the truth is he altered its channel two years ago to the great injury of the country. Sir Thos. Tempest, Rob. Bowes, and others, were sent to try the matter, and ordered the river to be turned again into its right course, but of late he turned it wrong again; on which, by advice of the justices of the peace, the Earl set it right once more. Brauncepeth, 22 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Master Secretary. *Endd.*

22 June. **1181.** Jaquemyn Jonys to Lady Lisle.

R. O.

Immediately on arriving delivered six dozen quails to Mr. Hussey, and the other six dozen eight days after. Asks lady Lisle to send 12 dozen, either by Richard Mychell or the writer's daughter, according to her promise. Is a poor woman, and if she had them now she might get a penny towards her living. London, 22 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

22 June. **1182.** Robert Colyns, Vicar of Tynby, to Master Leche.

R. O.

Has been wrongfully troubled and imprisoned in the castle of Lauhehaden, by command of Barlow dean of Westbury, for speaking certain words on the first knowledge of the treason committed by queen Anne against the King. Barlow came with great speed into the country; on which the writer said, as Mr. Lloyd of Tynby can bear witness, that he marvelled the dean should come when so much trouble was in hand, after he had told Mr. Lunttley that he was resolved not to come till six days after; and further he said that Barlow always belonged to her, had his promotion

† Or perhaps engaged himself to (*sposato*).

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by her, and had been ambassador for her in divers places beyond sea before she was Queen; adding that if he was an officer of the country they should make sure of Barlow as one who was privy to the treason, for fear he should get away by Milford Haven. On this Barlow threatened him with displeasure, so that he is in danger by lying here of his life and his living unless he may come to his answer. When he was in London to appear before the Council, was suspended by Barlow at Tynby for that of which he was assoiled by the Dean of the Arches. Was summoned on an unlawful day by Barlow, who, to put him in trouble, called for the books belonging to the church to see whether the Pope's name was struck out of them, but found all cancelled with pen and ink, which he declared was not sufficient, because they were not wholly blotted out, or defaced, as he called it, save only the book of the high altar, which belonged to the writer. Though the other books belonged to other altars and chaplains of the said church, Barlow ascribed the whole fault to the writer, and, charging him with misprision, committed him to the castle of Lawhaden. He has also written to Mr. Secretary to know whether the case is to be ordered by himself, or the writer sent up as a prisoner. Dreads the former alternative. Begs he will obtain the help of the Dean of the Arches, and be suitor for him to Mr. Secretary. Requests to be liberated on surety, when he will appear at any day, and doubts not that the whole town of Tynby will testify that he has always spoken against the usurpation of the bishop of Rome, and set forth the Supremacy. Desires Mr. Popley's help. Hears that Barlow's servant is sent up with letters in great haste. Lawhaden Castle, 22 June.

P.S.—Could not certify the signing of his inhibition, because Barlow kept it. Has written to Dr. Incent of Paul's "to make Mr. Calcary my proctor."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

22 June. **1183.** Paul III. to James V.

R. O. Minute of a brief "Jacobo Scotorum Regi, hortatorie ut velit expectare in suo regno nuntium S.V. antequam eat ad colloquium Regis Angliæ."—22 Junii.

Transcript from a book of minutes in the Vatican.

23 June. **1184.** Convocation of Canterbury.

Harl. MS. 419, f. 117. B. M. Strype Eccl. Mem., I. pt. ii. No. 73. "The protestation of the clergy of the Lower House within the province of Canterbury, with declaration of faults and abuses which heretofore hath and now be within the same worthy special reformation;" being a denunciation of 68 erroneous doctrines as causes of dissension.

Printed also in Wilkins, III. 804, from Fuller, who says that Mr. Gwent, the prolocutor, brought the matter before the Upper House on the 23rd June.

1185. R. B[arnes] to [Cromwell].

R. O. Notwithstanding your manifold commandments, I cannot get my money from Mr. Gostwyke. He says I have 80*l.* in ready money, and have no need. You may judge how ready he is to pay other men their duties that cannot speak with your mastership. "Truly it is a piteous case that these men shall thus violently keep away other men's debts, seeing the money is the King's, and not theirs. I would not gladly that they ought me any money." I beg you to remember me with some small living, as you have often promised me. "And my trust is alonely in your h. goodness, whom Jesus preserve and also reward for your good sermond made in the Convo-

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1185. R. B[ARNES] to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

cation,* which hath done more glory to Christ than all the sermonds that the bishops hath preached this half year."

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Right honorable sir. *Endd.*

[23 June.] **1186.** PRINCESS MARY to CROMWELL.

Hearne's ylloge, 144.

"Good Master Secretary, how much I am bound unto you, which hath not only travailed, when I was almost drowned in folly, to recover me before I sunk and was utterly past recovery, and so to present me to the fire of grace and mercy, but also desisteth not sithence with your good and wholesome counsels so to arm me from any relapse that I cannot, unless I were too wilful and obstinate, whereof there is now no spark in me, fall again into any danger." In answer to your credence by Master Wrythesley, (1) "concerning the Princess (so, I think, I must call her yet, for I would be loth to offend), I offered at her entry to that name and honor to call her sister, but it was refused unless I would also add the other title unto it; which I denied not then more obstinately than I am now sorry for it, for that I did therein offend my most gracious father and his just laws; and now that you think it meet, I shall never call her by other name than sister." Touching the nomination of such women as I would have about me, I am content with what men or women the King will appoint me; but I think Margery Baynton and Susan Clarencyus ought to be considered for their faithful service to the King and me since they came unto my company. I should also be glad to have Mary Brown, sometime my maid. As to my opinion touching pilgrimages, purgatory, relics, and the like, I assure you I have none but such as I shall receive from him that hath mine whole heart in keeping, the King, my father, to whose presence I pray God I may once come or I die. Every day is a year till then. Hounsdon, this Friday, 10 at night.

1187. The PRINCESS MARY.

R. O.

Personages appointed to attend on the lady Mary:—

Gentlewomen: Anne Morgan, Mrs. Finche,† Frances Jerningham, Elizabeth Sydney.

Chamberers: Systile (Cecil?) Barnes, Lucretia the Tumbler.

Gentlemen Ushers and Waiters: Richard Wilbraham, Robt. Chichester, Sir Ric. Baldwin, Walter Bridges, Thos. Burrows.

Wardrobe of Robes: Thos. Palmer, Nic. Newes.

Footman: Chas. Morley.

Laundress: Deachryche (Beatrice) Ap Rice.

Woodbearer: John Layton.

Keeper of Greyhounds: Christopher Bradley.

The Stable: Thos. Jene, yeoman; Ric. Hogg, Nic. Twydall, and Thos. Crabtree, grooms.

P. 1. *In a hand of the* 17*th century. Endd.:* "Personages appointed to attend my lady Mary and my lady Elizabeth. (An old hand of that time.)"

Vesp. C. XIV. 245.**

2. The names of persons attending upon lady Mary and lady Elizabeth:—

B. M.

i. On lady Mary:—

Gentlewomen: Susan Clarencyus, Frances Elmer, Mary Baynton Frances Baynan. "*Chamberes:*" Knyght, Syssele. *Physician:* Dr.

* Cromwell was present, and apparently presided, in Convocation on the 21st June 1536. *See* Wilkins, III. 803.

† Mary Fynche.

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Mychell. *Gentlemen:* Ant. Cotton, Wm. Chechester, Ric. Wylbram, Randale Dod, Sym Borton. *Chaplain:* Bauldewen. *Yeoman:* Geo. Mounge, David à Pryce, Chr. Wryght, John Conwey, Gray. *Grooms of the Chamber:* Thos. Borow, Walter Brydges, Thos. Palmer, Nic. Newes. *Footman:* Chas. Morley. *Stable:* Thos. Gent, yeoman; Thos. Bell, John Smith, and John Hyges, grooms. *Laundress:* Beatrice a Pryce. *Woodbearer:* William. Total, 42.

ii. On lady Elizabeth:—

Ladies and gentlewomen: Lady Troy, Mrs. Chambrum, lady Garet, Eliz. Candysche, Mary Norice. "*Chamberes:*" Alys Huntercum, Jane Bradbelt. *Gentlemen:* Thos. Torrell, Robt. Porter, Ric. Sandes. *Chaplain:* Sir Rauffe. *Grooms of the Chamber:* Ric. Foster, Wm. Russell. *Yeomen:* David Morgan, Gabryell Tenant. *Laundress:* Agnes Hylton. *Woodbearer:* Christopher. Total, 32.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. "Personages appointed to attend on the lady Elizabethe, the Kinges doughter."

Gentlewomen: Kateryne Chambernowne, Elizabethe Garret, Mary Hyll, Blanche ap Harrye.

Chamberers: Alice Huntercombe, Jane Bradbelt.

Gentlemen Ushers and Gentlemen Waiters: Rychard Sandes, Robert Power.

Chaplain: S^r^ Raffe Taylour.

Gromes of the Chambre: Willm. Man, John Acton.

Wardrobe of Robes: John Goughe, yeoman.

Lawndresse: Anne Hilton.

Woodberer: John Wyllycke.

The Stable: Owerd Haye, grome; Thomas Clevet, grome.

P. 1, *mutilated.*

R. O. 4. Modern copy of the preceding. *Headed:* "In an old hand of that time, like Sir Will. Pagett's."

23 June. **1188.** William Cavendish to Cromwell.

R. O We have been at the priory of Little Marlowe, and have dissolved it. My lady takes her discharge like a wise woman, and has made delivery of everything, of which we send an inventory. She trusts entirely to you for some reasonable pension. Recommends either this or her promotion to some other house of religion. Little Marlowe, 23 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 June. **1189.** Venison.

Hatf. MS. Warrant to deliver to lord Richard Grey two bucks. Westm., 24 June 28 Hen. VIII.

24 June. **1190.** Bishopric of St. Asaph's.

See Grants in June, No. 47.

24 June. **1191.** Dissolution of the Monasteries.

R. O. *Leicestershire.*—Certificate of John Beamount, Esq., Geo. Gyfford, Esq., and Robt. Burgoyn, appointed together with Sir John Nevell, Roger Ratclyff, and Wm. Asheby, by commission, dated 24 June 28 Hen. VIII., to survey monasteries in co. Leicester, now in the King's hand by Act of Parliament lately made.

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1191. Dissolution of the Monasteries—*cont.*

The articles of the instructions are set forth in columns as follows:—1. Name, religion, to whom they be cells, and value at the last valuation. 2. Clear yearly value at this new survey. 3. Number of religious persons, with their lives, conversations, how many are priests, and how many will have capacities. 4. Number of servants, hinds, and other persons having their living of the house. 5. Value of bells, lead, and other buildings to be sold, with the estate or ruin of the house. 6. Entire value of moveable goods, stocks, and stores, with debts owing to the house. 7. The woods, with the age of them, parks, forests, and commons, belonging to the house, and number of acres. 8. Debts owing by the house. 9. "The houses of religion, and left out at the last valuation."

Answers.—1. Priory of Bradley, White Canons of the Order of St. Austin, 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 2. 20*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* 3. Two, with the prior, of good conversation and living, and desire to continue their religion if it might please the King, otherwise one of them desires a capacity. 4. Five servants and one child found of alms. 5. 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, in convenient repair. 6. 24*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* 7. Six acres of wood, 12 and 20 years old. 8. 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 9. *Null.*

1. Monastery of Oulveston, Black Canons of the Order of St. Austin, dedicated to St. Andrew, 161*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.* 2. 158*l.* 13*s.*, 7½*d.* 3. Six persons beside the abbot, all desiring capacities, their religion not very duly kept for lack of number, and because one of them is a very aged man, and another not having his wit very well, but fantastical and more than half frantic. 4. Seven yeomen, 22 hinds, four women for the dairy. 5. 251*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, a proper, stately, and clean house, well builded and much of it new made with freestone, not fully finished. 6. 381*l.* 12. 8*d.* 7. 222 acres, some five years old, some 50 or 60, worth 329*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 8. 47*l.* 9. *Null.*

1. Priory of Kirby Bellers, Black Canons of St. Austin, dedicate to SS. Peter and Paul, 142*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* 2 143*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, including farm lands belonging to the prior of Axyholme, a malt mill, a water mill, &c. 3. Eight besides the prior, all priests of good conversation and living, and keeping good hospitality; two desire to have capacities. 4. 16 yeomen. 17 hinds, one woman for the dairy, and two persons having corrodies and livings by convent seal. 5. 220*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, including 19*l.* 20*d.* in debts. 6. 92*l.* 14*d.*, in good repair for an old house. 7. Woods on the demesne, 20*l.*; furze annually for fuel, 4*l.* 8. 63*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 9. *Null.*

1. The priory of Ulvescroft, Black Canons of the rule of St. Austen, dedicate to the Trinity and Our Blessed Lady. It stands in a wilderness in Charnewood forest and refreshes many poor people and wayfaring people, 83*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* 2. 85*l.* 11*d.* 3. Eight beside the prior, a wise discreet man; six are priests, good, virtuous, religious, and of good qualities as writers, embroiderers, and painters. They desire the King to establish them there, or otherwise to set them over to some other house of the same religion. 4. 20 yeomen, 14 children for the chapel, three women for the dairy, one person having a corrody, and two old impotent persons having living there by promise. 5. 108*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.*, in good repair and much built within these three years. 6. 137*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* 7. 449 acres, some 100 years old, worth 745*l.* Common in the forest of Charnwood, which is 20 miles about. 8. 66*l.* 11*s.* 9. *Null.*

1. Monastery of Garadon, White Cistercian Monks, dedicated to God and Our Lady, 159*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* 2. 218*l.* 11*s.*, including Dixleye Grange and Oxleye Pasture, in Shippyfed. 3. Fourteen with the abbot and the prior of Bondon, whereof 12 are priests, one being blind, impotent, and in extreme age, of good conversation, and God's service well maintained; they all desire to continue in their religion or be assigned to some other house. 4. Eleven yeomen, 45 hinds, 11 women, 5 children, found of alms, 2 persons having corrodies by purchase; 5 impotent persons having their living there by alms. 5. 448*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the house being great, old, and partly ruinous. 6. 375*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 7. 998 acres of various ages, worth 649*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 8. 142*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* 9. *Null.*

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1. The monastery of Gracedewe, White Nuns of the Order of St. Austin the Bishop, no other of the religion in England, as they are informed, 92*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* 2. 97*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.* 3. Fifteen with the prioress, of good and virtuous conversation and living; all are desirous to continue their religion there, and none willing to have capacities. 4. One yeoman, 26 hinds, 9 women, 3 persons having their living by purchase, and 9 persons found of alms. 5. 72*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, the church, choir, and cloisters are fair, and the rest in good repair, but of no stately building. 6. 137*l.* 7. 196 acres 3 rods, 79*l.*, and common in Charnwood forest. 8. 16*l.* 2*s.* 9. *Null.*

1. The priory of Langley, Black Nuns of St. Benet's rule, dedicated to God and Our Lady, 29*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* 2. 40*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* 3. Six besides the prioress, who is of great age and impotent; all are of good and virtuous living and conversation; one is sister to the late Sir Ric. Saccheverell, almost 80 years old, "one other is in regard a fole." All are desirous to continue in religion. 4. One priest, 10 hinds, 4 women, 2 "corrodyans." 5. 34*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, the house in reasonable reparation and a small old house. 6. 105*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* 7. 115 acres, 96*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 8. 19*l.* 15*s.* 9. *Null.*

Bredone, in Leicestershire, is a cell to the monastery of St. Oswold; Thos. Clerke s prior, and has no convent nor convent seal; he is one of the convent of St. Oswold's, has his voice in the chapter and his stall in the choir, and is eligible to be head of the house. Have therefore, by virtue of their commission, dated 23 June* 28 Hen. VIII., delivered him a privy seal to appear before the Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentations.

There is no house known by the name of Horneby, in Leicestershire, but there is a cell in Lancashire named Horneby, belonging to the monastery of Croxston, in Leicestershire, and the value is certified therewith by the commissioners of the 10th.

Eight broad sheets written on one side only. Endd.

R. O. 2. *Warwickshire.*—Certificate of John Grevyll, Roger Wygston, Simon Mountford, Thos. Holte, Geo. Gyfford, and Rob. Burgoyn, in the same form as the preceding.

Answers.—1. Abbey of Pollesworth, Black Nuns of St. Benedict's Order, 87*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* 2. 110*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* 3. Fourteen with the abbess and one "ancres" of a very religious sort, one close upon a hundred years old; all desire to "keep out" their religion there or be transferred to other houses. 4. Thirty-eight, viz., 3 priests, 8 yeomen, 17 hinds, 9 women servants, "persons having living by promise, 1 very old and impotent creature sometime cook of the house." 5. 52*l.*, the house in good repair. 6. 127*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* 7. 108 acres, "whereof great woods about the age of 100 years," valued at 114*l.* 10*s.*; also a great common with 60 acres of wood; forests and parks none. 8. 27*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 9. None.

1. Maxstokke, Austin Canons, 87*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* 2. 112*l.* 9*s.* 4¾*d.* 3. Seven with the prior, of whom 6 are priests, 2 of them suspected of incontinency, the others virtuous; 5 desire capacities if the house be dissolved. 4. Twenty-six, viz., 2 priests to serve the church of Maxstok and sing mass in the chapel of Bentley, in the parish of Shewstoke, 9 yeomen servants (one having a yearly stipend by convent seal), 12 hinds, and 3 women servants. 5. 352*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.*, the house very stately, mostly built of hard stone and in good repair. 6. 115*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* 7. 186½ acres, with further particulars. 8. 196*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*, of which 100*l.* is for money lent by parson Leson.

1. Erburie, Black Canons of St. Austin, 93*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* 2. 100*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.* 3. Six with the prior, of whom 5 are priests and 1 a novice professed, not having orders, all of good conversation; they desire, if the house be suppressed, to be sent elsewhere. 4. Twenty-six, viz., 9 yeomen (two having wages by convent seal), 5 hinds, 2 dairywomen, 2 corrodians (by convent seal), 6 impotent persons and children found of alms, and 2 persons having fees extraordinary. 5. 125*l.* 12*s.* 8¼*d.*, the house in good repair. 6. 74*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* 7. 177 acres, of which 53 acres are wood 100 years old and upwards;

* Sic.

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1191. DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES—*cont.*

1 acre of about 80 years' growth, and 38 of 16 years' growth, and 80 of 5 years' growth, total value 46*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; no forests, parks, or commons. 8. 50*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

1. Priory of Hynwood, Black Nuns of the rule of St. Benet, 21*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* 2. 23*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* 3. Six with the prioress, and one other sometime prioress there, 94 years old; of good conversation; all were content to surrender the priory to the King, on which we took the same and discharged the nuns. 4. Seven, viz., 1 priest, 1 yeoman, 2 hinds, and 3 dairywomen. 5. 20*s.* "in the price of iij. little manuells bells, the house ruinous and in much decay." 6. 24*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* 7. "270 acres, whereof in woods 60 acres," of which 14 acres are woods of 80 years' growth; with further particulars. 8. 27*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

1. Carthusian priory nigh to Coventry, 161*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 2. 201*l.* 7*s.* 6¼*d.* 3. Twelve with the Prior; all priests; in virtue and religion excellent; desiring, if the house be dissolved, to be sent to other houses. 4. Twenty-one, "whereof converses' professed 3, yeomen servants 6, children brought up in virtue and learning found there of alms 12." 5. 89*l.* 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; the house in very good repair. 6. 31*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 7. 7½ acres, of which 6 are woods of 7 years' growth, &c.; no parks, forests, or commons. 8. 90*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* of which 60*l.* are owing to the King for part of the first-fruits.

1. Priory of Pynneley, White Nuns of, the Order of St. Bernard and St. Benet's rule, 23*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* 2. 25*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* 3. Four with the prioress; all professed; of good conversation by report; one desires a capacity. 4. Eight, viz., 3 hinds, 4 women servants, and 1 having his living by convent seal. 5. 13*s.* 4*d.*; the house in meetly good repair, most of it old. 6. 22*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* 7. No woods except upon the demesnes and copyholds, and a waste or common called Pynneley; no parks or forests. 8. 14*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

1. Stonely White Monks, Cistercian, 151*l.* 3½*d.* 2. 208*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* 3. Eleven with the abbot now and the abbot quondam, viz., 9 priests, and 2 novices professed, all of good conversation; desiring to continue or to be transferred. 4. Forty-six, viz., 15 yeomen servants, 21 hinds, 2 dairywomen, 5 corrodies, and persons having their living by convent seal, 2 others found of alms, and 1 having an annuity by convent seal. 5. 214*l.* 19. 4¾*d.*; the house being ruinous. 6. 173*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* 7. 548 acres, of which 42 acres are of 8 years' growth and under, sold before Christmas last, &c. 8. 212*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.*

1. The priory of the Sepulchre by Warwick. Black Canons of the rule of St. Austin, 41*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* 2. 42*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* 3. Three with the prior, all priests of good conversation, desiring to continue or to be sent to other houses. 4. Eight, viz., 2 yeomen servants, 3 persons having living by convent seal, 1 having living by promise, and 2 others having fees extraordinary by convent seal. 5. 12*l.* 10*s.*, the house in meetly good repair. 6. 8*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* 7. 3½ acres, 2 acres being 60 years old at 40*s.*, and 1½ acre at 7 years' growth. worth 10*s.* 8. 133*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

1. Priory of Wroxall. Black Nuns of the Order of St. Benet, 72*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* 2. 67*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* 3. Five with the prioress, of good conversation, all desiring, if the house be suppressed, to be sent to other houses. 4. Eleven, viz., 1 priest to serve the cure at Wroxall, 7 hinds and 3 dairywomen. 5. 37*l.* 5*s.*; the house a proper little house and in good repair. 6. 69*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* 7. 293 [acres], specifying particulars. 8. None.

1. Priory of Stodeley. Black Canons of St. Austin's rule. 142*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* 2. 141*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.* 3. Eight with the prior, all priests of good conversation, of whom 2 desire capacities. 4. Thirty, viz., 6 yeomen, 20 hinds, 4 dairywomen, and 1 "corridian." 5. 76*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The house a proper house and in good repair. 6. 122*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* 7. 113 acres, 3 roods, particulars specified. 8. 122*l.* 4*d.*

Privy Seals delivered:—

1. To William Umbersleye, prior of Avecourte, Warwick, who alleges his house to be a cell of Myche Malvern, Worc., 25th July 28 Hen. VIII., to appear before the Chancellor and Council of the Augmentation within 14 days. 2. To Chr. Bradewaye, prior of Alcester, Warw., 15 Aug. 28 Hen. VIII., who alleges his house to be a cell

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to the abbey of Evesham, Worc.; to appear before the said Chancellor and Council, quindena Michaelis.

Eight broad sheets written on one side only.

R. O. 3. *Rutland.*—Certificate of John Harryngton, Esq., Geo. Gyfford, and Robt. Burgon, commissioners with Thos. Brudenell, Esq., and David Cecill, Esq., in similar form to the preceding:—

Answers.—1. The priory of Broke, Black Austin Canons; a head house for anything we hear to the contrary, 40*l.* 2. 46*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.* 3. The prior and no more, as the abbot of Kyllyngworth compelled 2 other canons there to come to Kyllyngworth. The prior is of good living by report. 4. Eight servants, one person having meat and drink by convent seal, two keepers in Lyghfeld forest having meat and drink, two meals in the week for themselves and their lyem houndes. 5. 23*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, mostly ruinous and in decay. 6. 51*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* 7. 228 acres of wood in Lyghfeld forest and commons for 300 sheep and 30 other cattle. 8. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 9. *Null.*

One broad sheet written on one side. Add.: To, &c. Mr. Cromwell, chief secretary.

Cleop. E. iv. 280. B. M. 4. *Hunts.*—Certificate of John Goodryk, Wm. Legh, and Thos. Combez, Commissioners.*

Huntingdon.—Austin Canons. Sir Hugh Whitewood,' prior, Sir Wm. Gyddyng, late prior, and 10 others (named), all being priests of good conversation and desirous to continue in religion. The late prior has a pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 10 yeomen, 24 servants and hinds. Lead, 972 "webbes." Six bells of a tune and a clock bell. The house well repaired. Seal, evidences, and plate, &c. in safe custody. Household stuff, 96*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Plate, 220½ oz., 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Money, none. Corn, 62*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Cattle, 58*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Debts by the house, 244*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* Debts to the house, 103*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Site and demesne lands, 40*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Rents and farms, deducting reprises, 81*l.* 2*s.* 2¼*d.* Parsonages and pensions, reprises deducted, 95*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Woods, none, save trees growing about the house for its defence.

Sawtre.—Monks of the order of "Systewce." Dan Wm. Angell, abbot, and six others (named), of whom one, the late abbot (Henry Clopton) has a pension of 6*l.* Yeoman, six; servants and hinds, 16. Lead, 272 "webbes," 19 pipes and a gutter, Four bells of a tune. Seal, evidences, plate, &c. in safe custody. Household stuff, 45*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* Plate, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Money, nil. Corn, 39*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Cattle, 84*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Debts by the house, 168*l.* 15*s.* Debts to the house, 67*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Site and demesne lands, 64*l.* 3*s.* Rent and farms, reprises deducted, 73*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Parsonages and pensions, reprises deducted, 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Woods, 422 acres at 12*d.* an acre.

St. Ives.—A cell to Ramsay, and hath a privy seal delivered him.

Hichingbroke.—(No particulars.)

Stoneley.—Austin Canons, Sir Edmond Bonde, prior, and six others (named), all priests, of whom one, aged 60 years, desires to continue, and the others are willing to have capacities. Servants and hinds, 22. Lead, 305 "webbe," 12 spouts and the steeple leaded. Bells, five of a tune. The house in decay and ruin except the church. Seal, evidences, plate, &c. in safe custody. Household stuff, 19*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Plate, 39 oz., 6*l.* 10*s.* Money, nil. Corn, 17*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Cattle, 17*l.* 5*s.* Debts by the house, 9*l.* 2*s.* Debts to the house, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and four qrs. of barley. Rents and farms, reprises deducted, 16*l.* 15*s.* 5½*d.* Parsonages and pensions, reprises deducted, 21*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Pp. 9. *Signed by* Legh and Combes.

Cleop. E. iv. 288. B. M. 5. *Lanc.*—"Breviate of the brief certificate upon the new survey of the religious houses within the county palatine of Lancaster given to the King's Majesty by Act of Parliament, and within the case of dissolution."

* There is an imperfect copy of this by Stow in Harl. MS. 539 f. 119 b.

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1191. Dissolution of the Monasteries—*cont.*

The information contained in this paper is set forth in columns under the following heads, viz.:—

1. The first value. 2. Second value. 3. Bells, lead, and goods. 4. Woods worth to be sold. 5. Debts owing to the house. 6. Religious persons. 7. Servants, and other, having livings. 8. The offer for the redemption of the house to be paid at days.

Cokersand.—1. 157*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* 2. 282*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* 3. 343*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 4. 40*s.* 5. 108*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* 6. 22. 7. 57. 8. 1,000 marks.

Cartmele.—1. 91*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* 2. 212*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* 3. 274*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* 4. 16*l.* 5. 59*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 6. 10. 7. 38. 8. 1,000 mks.

Conyshede.—1. 97. 0*s.* 2*d.* 2. 161*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* 3. 333*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* 4. 12*l.* 5. 87*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* 6. 8. 7. 41. 8. 1,000 mks.

Burscough.—1. 87*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* 2. 122*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* 3. 418*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* 4. 25*l.* 5. 86*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* 6. 5. 7. 42. 8. 1,000 mks.

Holland.—1. 53*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 2. 78*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* 3. 132*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* 4. 40*l.* 5. 18*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* 6. 5. 7. 26. 8. 250 mks.

Pp. 2. *In a hand of the following century.*

1192. Abbey of Kingswood.

R. O. "The names of the King's Commissioners in the county of Gloucester having authority to receive and take the certificat and values of monasteries."

Sir John Welshe, Nich. Wix, and others.

Memorandum that the said Welshe and Wyx, in their circuit came to the monastery of Kingswood, Wilts, the certificate of which house was offered to them by the abbot and convent, but they refused it as there were no other commissioners present. Afterwards it was decided that the house was not within their commission.

Henry Poole and other commissioners in Wilts. The said abbot sent to them to know what time they would come to receive the certificate, or if he should wait upon them; on which Poole made answer to the messenger Ric. Taillour that it was not within their commission.

P. 1.

24 June. **1193.** John Husee to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has this day received her letter by Corbet, and with it 4*l.*, which he has delivered to Basset, "who is now, lauded be God, merry and in good health at Lincoln's Inn." This will pay all his debts and what he has borrowed for his commons. "And it is not to be doubted but he will be husband good enough, for he is both discreet, sober, and wise, and not too liberal in spending." Can keep nothing secret from her ladyship. Finds that Basset has not been half so well treated as he was at Mr. Danastre's, "but hath been grontyd and grudgid at, and laid in a worse lodging than he was wont to be." Finds he has no mind to return thither "by reason of a dunne cowe that is in the house, by whom he hath had five or six calves, so that she thought all too much that was set before him, and would have Mr. Danastre spare for to bring up her calves. God send them good weaning! But I had little thought Mr. Danastre had been a man of so vile and dissimuling a nature," else he should not have been so fat fed. Hopes to get "him" (Basset) an honest lodging within seven miles of London against the vacation, but Mr. Skerne and his wife have shown themselves at all times to be one manner of people. Will learn of my lady Sarum the Queen's pleasure about your coming over to the coronation. Will do all he can about Hide for my lord and my lady's profit. As to your ladyship's daughter, you will

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receive herewith my lord Montague's letter showing both my lady's and his meaning. My lord said the Queen had appointed all her maidens already, and that on the next vacancy he would get my lady to do her best for your daughter's preferment. This was all his answer. Mentioned the matter to lady Rutland, Mrs. Margery, and Mrs. Arundell, but is sure no one moved it except lady Sarum and Mr. Hennage. Did not press lord Beauchamp, who would scarce give him a hearing. Will show Mr. Hennage that Mrs. Katharine is of sufficient age. Will work by Mrs. Margery's counsel and Mrs. Goldyng's if he find her friendly. Is sorry Skutt has disappointed her about her gown. He promised repeatedly it should be made like the Queen's gowns. Is sure the "velot" (velvet) will be found satisfactory. God have mercy on Mr. Norres's soul! for my lord may say he lost a friend. Hopes, however, his new friends will be good at length. Begs that William Sendy, lady Lisle's man, may have the profits of making the passports. Has delivered the hogshead for lord Daubeney to Thos. Seller, who has cellared it till he know my lord's pleasure. Has written to lord Daubeney about it, and about the quails sent by my lady, which were given to his friends as he was so far off. Seller said he would undertake to redeem Bekonholt Wood for 40*l.*, or that if you would write to Mr. Hatche that my lord Dawbny should do his pleasure with Waram Wood, Bekonholt might be allowed to stand without money. Geofford is in town. Will speak with him in the morning. London, 24 June.

If her ladyship would send the Queen her bird and her dog, thinks they would be well received.

Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*

24 June. **1194.** Lord Leonard Gray to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has made peace with O'Neill by indenture, but could get no pledges of him except by going to war with him, for which the time will not serve, considering the confederacy between O'Brien and the Geraldynes of Mounster. O'Chonor and O'More are also privily in amity with them. McGilpatryk is at war with O'More, and both sue to Gray to receive their pledges and take up the matter. Does not intend to help either, but meanwhile to rebuild the castle and bridge of Athye and the manor of Woodstock. Starts tomorrow with the Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls. Will speak with O'Chonour, and return suddenly on Thursday to carry out his intention. Must go afterwards to Kilkenny to sit in Parliament and thence to Mounster, if he is furnished with money. Kylmaynan, 24 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Copy of the two treaties made with O'Neill by Skeffington, 26 July 1535, and by Lord Leonard, 15 June 28 Hen. VIII.*

Pp. 5.

24 June. **1195.** Lord Leonard Gray to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 334. Was on the borders of Ulster with O'Neill when Agard arrived with money. Repeats his letter to the King.

Complains that he has never been thanked for the apprehension of Thos. Fitzgerald's uncles. Does nothing of importance but by the advice of the Council, but yet is railed at and slandered with light knaves. Pole, the provost marshal, has spread ill reports of the deputy, Brabazon the treasurer, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Justice, trying to put them at variance. Would punish him, but is dissuaded by the Council. Apologises for having opened a letter to Cromwell, as he had heard that Lady Skevington and Colly had written untruths about him. Kylmaynan, 24 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Secretary. *Endd.*

* *See* Vol. viii, No. 1112, and Vol. x, No. 1143.

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24 June. **1196.** Council of Ireland to Cromwell.

R. O. Many people in the army, and others, fear not to speak of the Deputy and Council as though they had a controlment of their doings, and even trouble Cromwell with their seditious and slanderous writings. The Deputy lately opened certain letters of this kind from Lady Skeffington and her son-in-law Antony Colly, and intended to have examined him and sent the letters up immediately, but two of his sisters-in-law died in his lodging of the pestilence. As the Deputy and some of the Council had to go to meet O'Neile, Colly was committed to ward. He has now been examined, but would make no direct answer. Have set him at liberty in recognizance, and send up the letters.

Lady Skeffyngton's letters to the lieutenant of the Tower, Leonard Skeffington and Thos. Fynglasse, concerning her cruel handling, are untrue, and Colly's likewise. As to the Deputy, have never seen a more gentle gentleman in that room, nor one more tractable and governed by the Council. He has never given any of them occasion to be in fear of him. The King's land cannot be defended by the number of men mentioned in Colly's letters without hazard of losing it again. He says it is almost impossible to win and keep land from Irishmen, but none have ever been so strong as Kildare and his kinsmen, but they have been subdued and their lands won. Both the earls of Kildare and Ossory were able to win and keep land from the Irish, and no one will judge the King's power to be less. Conquest is feasible if there are people to inhabit after the conquest. Policy is of no use except by fear of force. Contradict Colly's assertion that the Irish have not assisted the English in making "roodes," &c. More was not done on account of the destruction of the country and the want of money. If no one had done better service than Colley since his father-in-law's death, he might well justify that the King's treasure was wastefully spent. From his private grudge to the Deputy, he would not care, if, being left with a slender company, he suffered reproach, the rebuke whereof might in his opinion sound to the laud of Sir Wm. Skeffington and him. His brother John Colly sent a seditious writing to Cromwell, signed by several of the late Deputy's retinue, whose signatures were procured on the pretence that it was a petition for the liberation of their captain, and it is being conveyed to Cromwell by one Thos. Conor. Begs him to give no credit to those who report in reproach of the Deputy or Council. Kilmaynan, 24 June. *Signed:* John lord of Trymleteston, chaunceler—Edwardus Midensis—J. Rawson, P. of Killmaynan—Willm. Brabason—John Alen, Mr. of the Rolles—Gerald Aylmer, justice—Thoms. Luttrell, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron—Thoms. Houth, justice.

Pp. 5. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

24 June. **1197.** Reginald Pole to Card. Contarini.

Poli Epist. 457. Wishes he could speak to him by word of mouth. Has received certain articles of religion which the King is said to have signed. These appear to indicate a hope of restoring religious matters. Would have rejoiced still more if the King's opinion about the unity of the Church and the only vicar of Christ had been also expressed. Believes he will at length subscribe these points also. Begs the Cardinal to use his influence in calling back the erring sheep to the fold. The Pope also should invite him, not dissembling his error, but showing himself well disposed to his return. Has no news of his book to write. Finds fault with the Cardinal for being sad. Pole's friends, who do not know his case, congratulate him on the change in England, but he recognises the danger. Is going to Verona to see the Bishop. Ex Villa Prioli Trevillana. Festo S. Joannis Baptistæ.

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25 June. R. O. **1198.** Earl of Shrewsbury to Cromwell.

Perceives by a letter from his son that Cromwell has told him that the Earl's and other men's lands in Ireland are given by Act of Parliament to the King towards his charges sustained there; but Cromwell thinks, if he makes humble suit to the King, that he will give him a reasonable answer. Cannot come himself without danger to his life, and has therefore written to his son to make suit for him. Asks Cromwell to help him obtain a command from the King to his Deputy and other officers to allow the Earl's officer to enjoy his liberties as hitherto. Hansworth, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

25 June. R. O. **1199.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his letter received by John Antony, dispensing with him for non-appearance in the Convocation. Sends half of the yearly fee promised by himself and his brethren to Cromwell. Will make a draught for the reversion of Mepeham farm when baron Hales comes next to Canterbury, when Cromwell's servant Thomas Bartlett has promised to be here. Canterbury, Sunday, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

25 June. R. O. **1200.** John Poletensis, Abbot of Pershore, to Cromwell.

I send you 10*l.* in recompence of your goodness. Pershore, 25 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

25 June. R. O. **1201.** Wm. Stevyns to John Sturgeon.

Thanks him for the good news in his letter of the 10th. Hears by letters from other men that the bishop of Worcester preached at Paul's Cross on 17th inst., and openly purged himself of the false lies surmised by the enemies of the truth, but the disciples of Antichrist have filled this town full that he had openly on his knees denied all that ever he had preached. Found out the author of the rumour, one Sir Wm. Blagges, parson of Harvelingham, who at first affirmed boldly that he heard the Bishop recant, and when asked what articles, said he had revoked what he had said against confession and worshipping saints. Denied that Latimer had ever spoken against confession, for he had heard him say in either the Black or Grey Friars at Cambridge these words, "If ever I had amendment of my sinful life, the occasion thereof came by auricular confession." After long communication, "this imp of Antichrist" confessed that he stood so far off that he could not hear what the Bishop said, but the bishop of London told him so. Told him he was a naughty shameless fellow thus to spread abroad such abominable lies, and such as he caused sedition among the people to the hindrance of God's word. Threatened to bring his naughty words to light, so that he should repent it.

Thinks this requires punishment, for these petty thieves are sent out by the great papistical murderers both of soul and body. He has published these lies so openly that he cannot go from them, and if he is allowed to go unpunished the people will believe he spoke the truth. He can tell the bishop of Worcester if he likes. Calais, 25 June 1536.

Has burnt his letters. Desires to be recommended to Henry Tournay.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* . . . Worshipful John [Sturg]eon haberdasher in grassy . . . . . e by the conduite in London. *On the blank page is written the name* Edward Gosmen (?).

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25 June. **1202.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. At 4'oclock I went to Mr. Geofford's lodging, and found him ready to ride westwards. After some words about unkindness between your Ladyship and him, he began talking about the sale of Wareham and Bekenholt wood, and said he had four letters in less than 14 days from lord Dawbny, urging him to make the sale as soon as possible; to which he replied that he awaited an answer from you and my lord touching the respite taken by Geo. Rolle. He said he would be your friend, forgetting all unkindness, as Mr. Basset and he are to be neighbours. I think he is sincere. When I told him lord Dawbney could not sell the wood without danger of his bond, because there was no assurance of the annual rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*, he said he would forfeit all he had in this world if that rent were not paid quarterly by Mr. Cobly to your bailiff. If so, the matter is not so clear as I thought, for you told me there was no such rent paid. So we agreed that my Lord and you should write within a month what you would do; but he said ready money must do all. He is content, to obtain your friendship, to drive the bargain in his own name and turn it to your use, and he thinks 60*l.* would rid all. I think 40*l.* for the safeguard of both woods would be well bestowed, and if it cannot be done under 60*l.*, to offer 20*l.* in hand, and the rest in two instalments six months apart. London, 25 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

26 June. **1203.** The PRINCESS MARY to HENRY VIII.

Otho, C. x. 266. B. M. Hearne's Sylloge, 128. Burnet, V. 368. Most humbly lying at your feet, my most dear and benign father and sovereign, I have this day perceived your gracious clemency and merciful pity to have overcome my most unkind and unnatural proceedings towards you and your most just and virtuous laws. I cannot express my joy or make any return for your goodness, "but my poor heart which I send unto your Highness to remain in your hand, to be for ever used, directed, and framed, whiles God shall suffer life to remain in it, at your only pleasure." I beg you to receive it as all I have to offer. I will never vary from that confession and submission I made to your Highness in the presence of the Council. I pray God preserve you and the Queen and send you issue. Hounsdon, 26 June.

Hol. Mutilated.

1204. The PRINCESS MARY to [JANE SEYMOUR].

R. O. I have received your letters, "no less full of motherly joy for my towardness of reconciliation than of most prudent counsel for my further proceeding therein," which of your goodness you promise to travel to bring to a perfection. Cannot express the comfort this has given her. Promises that from this day she shall neither be lacking in duty to her father, who has the whole disposition of her heart in his noble hand, nor in humble and obedient service to her Grace. Begs her, "with such acceleration as shall stand with your pleasure," to have in remembrance her desire to attain the King's presence.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the Queen's grace, my good mother. *Endd.:* My lady Mary to the Queen's grace.

26 June. **1205.** TREASON.

R. O. Information against John Hill, of Eynsham, for saying, on 26 June, "that the King caused Mr. Norrys, Mr. Weston, and such as were put of late unto execution, for to be put to death only of pleasure, and that he trusted if that ought should come unto the King's grace save good, to see

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the king of Scots king of England." One Wm. Saunders also accused him to the bailiff of Bampton of saying "how that he trusted to see the king of Scots wear the flower of England, and how that the King, for a frawde and a gille, caused Master Norrys, Mr. Weston, and the other Queen to be put to death because he was made sure unto the Queen's grace that now is half a year before." Of this, Saunders could not produce proof, and is committed to ward.

P. 1.

26 June. R. O. **1206.** Will. Prior of Norwich to Cromwell.

I have received your letters dated at the Rolls, 17th inst., for a lease to be made to Ric. Gresham of the chapel of St. Edmund, in Hoxon, with the farm pertaining to the same, for the rent of 10*l.* As the farm is valued in the King's books at 21*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* yearly, and for the payment of the tithes, I beg I may have a sufficient dispensation from my oath heretofore made in that behalf, so that no blame nor perjury be objected to me. Norwich, 26 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Secretary.

26 June. R. O. **1207.** Sir Will. Goryng to Cromwell.

I received your letter by Ric. Foster, 22 June 28 Hen. VIII., that I should resort to the priory of Tortyngton and inquire into the truth of such matters as the said Richard reported. In compliance with your commands I conferred with Foster, and desired him to write his charge in articles and set his hand to them. Then I examined a canon of Tortyngton in the church there, and afterwards all four of them; and I have sent you their examination and a copy of the book that the prior did read as a prophecy. I have sent you a bill in the prior's hand, sent to Sir William Bury of Tortyngton, late prior of Schelbred, on the 21st June, one day before I received your letter. It was copied out of a book of one Mayys, of Southwark, grocer, the prior's brother. Harry Rynghede, one of the canons, told me that when the prior was in the court by means of my cousin Palmer he wrote to the said Harry to burn all such letters as his brother May had written to him, which he did. Borton, 26 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

26 June. R. O. **1208.** John Husee to Lord Lisle.

I have with much difficulty and many delations recovered "out of Mr. Hoollys (?) hands" the band in which Mr. Skryven was bound to him. The viscount Beauchamp, now Lord Privy Seal,* hath stayed it till now, saying that he never did hitherto overread his writings. God keep all true meaners out of their danger!" I enclose the said band, which please to re-deliver to Mr. Skryven with hearty thanks. I have little comfort yet of your suit; your advocates are thick of hearing, yet I look daily for your Lordship's answer. If Mr. Treasurer be not content with my deputy at Oy Search, let another be put in. Please tell me if the controller and vice-treasurer are satisfied with Mr. Treasurer's letter for my check; if not, I would they had room and all. London, 26 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* The earl of Wiltshire was appointed Lord Privy Seal 24 Jan. 1530, *quamdiu Regi placuerit*, and held the office till 24 June 1536. The writer was mistaken, however, in supposing that lord Beauchamp was appointed in his place. Cromwell was his successor, but was not formally appointed till 2 July.—Rym. xiv. 571.

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26 June. **1209.** JOHN HUSEE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I wrote by Annes Woodroffe what communication passed between Geofford and me concerning the woods of Wareham and Bekonholt, and how the annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* was quarterly paid to your use by Mr. Cobblyghe. If so, the matter is not so clear as I thought, and lord Daubeney need incur no penalty by the sale. I think if both those woods could be kept for ever to your use, 40*l.* were well bestowed. Pray write your mind to me and Geofford, or to John Davy what answer he shall make, for your answer will be expected within a month. As to the letter of Mr. Russell, he that wrote it declared to me the contents, "which was only giving thanks for the cherries, and being glad to hear of my Lord and your Ladyship's good health; and, further, advertising my Lord how he should write the King's highness in laud and praise of the Queen." Mr. Russell's chaplain, named Mr. Manchester, assured me there was nothing else by his priesthood. I have paid 12*d.* to Jacklyn* for six dozen quails, and Geo. Rolles paid the other 12*d.* for his six dozen. Warley desires you to treat with my Lord for his absence, who trusts shortly to be rid, or he will go home as he came out. I will write in a day or two of your other affairs. London, 26 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

26 June. **1210.** DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Now that the rebellions of the earl of Kildare, his son Thos. Fitz-
St. P. II. 337. gerald, and their allies, are repressed, and the bodies of the said Thos. and his uncles in the King's hands, some means must be taken to provide for the inhabiting and safe-keeping of the land. Many manors and lands in Dublin, Kildare, Carlagh, Westmithe, and elsewhere, which belonged to the late earl of Kildare, are now unoccupied, and all Wexford is resumed to the King at this Parliament.

The English blood of the English conquest is in manner worn out by attainders, murder by the Irish, and returning to England, but the Irish blood ever increases. Advises the King to provide for the inhabiting of these lands, so that those who hold them may provide for their defence against the Irish rebels. Otherwise, an army must be kept here continually. Have often written of the necessity of conquering McMurho, O'Murho, O'Byrne, Othole, and their kinsmen, and inhabiting the country with English. There could not be a better time than the present. Dublin, 26 June.

Signed: Pour Leonard Gray—John Barnewall, lord of Trymleteston, your Grace's chaunceler—Edwardus Midensis—J. Rawson, p. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabason—John Alen, mr. of the Rolls—Thomas Lutterell, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron.

Add. Endd.

26 June. **1211.** PRIOR AND CONVENT OF ST. WOLSTONS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Understand that the King has agreed to suppress their monastery and give it to John Alen, master of the Rolls. A supplication is to be presented to the King in favour of the house; beg Cromwell to support it. Will pray for him as one of their most special benefactors. The monastery of St. Wolstons, in Ireland, 26 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Principal Secretary. *Endd.*

* Jaqueline Jones. *See* 22 June.

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26 June. **1212.** Bishop of Faenza to [M. Ambrogio ?].

Vatican Archives.

Is informed by the English ambassadors that the Parliament was to end this month, in which it was expected that the true daughter would be declared Princess, because the King was much softened, besides that she had powerful friends in Norfolk, Cromwell and others, and that she herself is universally loved; and it was hoped that after this would follow the King's return to the Church, though they have some fear of his avarice. The French are doing their best to bring him back, and their ambassador there gives me to understand he has good hope for it. This last wife is said to be much loved by the subjects, both because she is very gentle and good, and because she has five times thrown herself publicly at the King's feet, requesting him to send for his daughter and declare her Princess, a thing which has greatly moved the people. The ambassador Valo (Wallop) informs me that Reginald Pole at Padua, having been several times requested by his King to return, and having always replied that he would not come till the King had returned to the obedience of the Church, the King at last, eight months ago, desired him to write what he thought on such matters, especially *de potestate Pontificis*, and he has now sent him a book so much in favor of the Holy See, "che beato quel Re se lo gustara." The King now shows great tokens of kindness to his daughter. On the return of her governess to Court (who, they say, is Pole's mother), it being supposed that the Princess was in her company, a crowd with 4,000 or 5,000 horses ran to meet her. The King, not knowing the cause, asked, "Why so many people?" and being told it was to see the Princess, answered that she was not there, but would soon come and they might see her.

Marseilles is strongly fortified; 25 well appointed galleys were in the port. They say the Emperor will not come into Provence. The Imperial ambassador, who was here, has intimated that if some one were sent to the Emperor for a forty days truce, matters might be accommodated; but here they will not trust the Emperor. It is clear they are sanguine of success. The English are beginning to make their meaning understood, and as to keeping the agreement say that they will not fail to do so, that King promising to go in person against the Emperor if the latter attack France. The Grand Master says it would have been worth 500,000 scudi to them if that King had not shown himself so dissatisfied with their adhesion to the Holy See. He expressed great devotion and respect for His Holiness, as also did the cardinal of Lorraine, who has lately returned from Rome.

The marriage of the king of Scots, which was considered as accomplished, is not yet so, but is very near it. The Admiral is in disgrace with the King, speaks little to him, and never comes when called to important business, but only Lorraine and the Grand Master. Every morning the queen of Navarre proposes to go to Burgundy, but everyone opposes it. She is never likely to have again a third of her former influence.

Ital. Three modern extracts, pp. 5. *Headed:* Di Mons. di Faenza de 26 di Giugno 1536 da Leon.

Add. MS. 8,715, f. 261. B. M.

2. Modern copy of the preceding letter.
Pp. 8.

26 June. **1213.** Dr. Ortiz to the Comendador Molina.

Add MS. 28,588, f. 296. B. M.

The king of England has married a lady who was five or six months gone with child by him (*que estava preñada del en cinco o seys meses*). Rome, 26 June 1536.

Sp., p. 1. *Modern copy.*

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27 June. **1214.** JOHN PAYNTER, Mayor of Dover, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Friday morning last Cornelius Adryanson of Middelburgh, riding at the Foreland in his hoy, bound for London with hops and linen cloth, was boarded within three bow-shots of the shore by a French man-of-war of small portage, and all his men and boxes were cast into the sea. His son, a lad of 15, was brought to shore by a mackrel man, and reported the whole matter to John Antony, Cromwell's servant. Desires to know what to do when French or Flemish men-of-war arrive here. Dovor, 27 June 1536.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

27 June. **1215.** GEORGE GYFFARD to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have made an end of our survey in Leicestershire, of which we send you the certificate by Thos. Harper. By order of Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Attorney of the Augmentation we have returned to the house of Catesby in Northamptonshire, where we must begin our suppression. We wish to know whether their letter is a sufficient warrant. Catisby nunnery, 27 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd. Sealed.*

27 June. **1216.** SIR JOHN WALLOP to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Last night a gentleman came to the French king from Fossam,* bringing news that the town had capitulated with Antony de Leva to surrender if not relieved within a month, leaving behind them the great artillery, men of arms, and horses, but every one having one curtall to return home. It is said the cause is lack of water. The hostages are La Pellice, the grand esquire's son, and Mons. Roche de Mayne. Lyons, 27 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

28 June. **1217.** JAMES HAMILTON, of Scotland.

See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 50.

28 June. **1218.** GEORGE ELYOT, mercer, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Writes to him as having experienced his love and true heart since the Syngsson Mart at Middelburgh in 1512. Perceives that the priory of Dover, the fairest church in all that quarter of Kent, stands very well, whether there be made a haven or not. There are four or five small churches in the town very evil, and all the priests are without learning. It will be advisable, therefore, to make the priory the parish church, and as the incumbents die off, the income to fall into the priory for the maintenance of a learned person. This would save expence to the parishioners and enable them to hear God's word. Calais, 28 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

29 June. **1219.** JOHN SMYTH to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have been in the west parts, and surveyed all the Queen's lands in Hampshire. Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire. We have found all the Queen's farmers and tenants as glad of her Grace as heart can think, and have been well entertained. On our return to the Court,

* Fossano.

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which will be within 10 or 12 days, I trust you will see we have done her good service, and that the King will be pleased. To ascertain you of the plentifulness of the "newing" of this one year in these parts, it has not been seen that any such yering hath been of late within this realm, as Mr. Richard, your nephew, can inform you. "So that the people doth note this same year to be the year of grace here in England, which men were wont to seek in Rome." Bromeham, Wilts, at Mr. Baynton's house, 29 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 June. **1220.** JOHN DE PONTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. John Joachim, *alias* de Vaux, built a chapel to Our Lady at Dover, and gave it to John de Ponte for the term of his life with a small endowment, which the mayor of Dover now wants to take away. It is now six years since the chapel was repaired. If it can be truly said that any of the goods have been conveyed away I will lay down my life. I am a loyal subject to the King, as Master Thos. Wakam, bailiff, Master Waren, and Master Nedersoll are willing to depose. 30 June 1536.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

30 June. **1221.** JOHN AMADAS, Serjeant, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reports the disaffection shown by the abbot of Tavystock, who, when Sir Thos. Arrundell visited the abbey in his journey on the King's business, used these words sitting at table: "Lo, the King sends about to suppress many houses of religion, which is a piteous case; and so did the Cardinal in his time, but what became of him and what end he made for his so doing, I report me unto you; all men knows." Thos. Cole, whom he addressed, called all present to witness his words. Tavystock, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary unto the King. *Endd.*

30 June. **1222.** WILL. LONDON to LORD LISLE.*

Titus, B.I. 154. B. M. Thanks lord and lady Lisle for the kindness shown to him and his wife. The King is favourable to him in his suit touching the Staple Inn. On St. Peter's Day† lord William was married in the King's chapel at Westminster, to Mrs. Gamage. Lord Thomas and Mr. Manars led her to the church. At 2 o'clock a carrack was prepared like a ship of war upon a lighter of 40 tons, and three other lighters were made like the Turks' small galleys, with oars, to take the said carrack. Sir Umfrey Ratclyff was captain of the carrack, which was well charged with ordnance, and well furnished with men. Mr. Hen. Knevett was captain of the foists. Sir Chr. Mores and many other gentlement were with them in harness. They discharged their ordnance and assaulted each other marvellous well. With the shooting one foist clave in the middle, and John Sandes was nearly lost. Two gunners had their legs broken. When all was over a gentleman named Gates, being in harness, tried to leap into another boat, and fell short and was drowned. "Men did not marvel greatly that knew him of his misfortune, because he was so great a swearer." After this lord Thomas, Mr. Knevet, Mr. Parr, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Chamber, Parker and Vaughan, and one other, ran at the tilt and brake staves very well, though they missed and crossed more than they brake. London, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais, at Calais.

* Printed erroneously in the year 1533 (VI. 728). The true date is 1536. *See* Wriothesley's Chronicle, I. 49.

† 29 June (SS. Peter and Paul).

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30 June. **1223.** Council of Ireland to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. II. 340. After the receipt of the King's money, the Northern men refused to receive less than their whole payment, and menaced the whole Council, and especially the Treasurer and Chief Justice. The Treasurer offered to show them the King's letters, but they would not hear them read, but said if they had not their whole wages, they would do no service, "and besides that they would have been at bord with the Council at their houses, in spite of their hearts." At this time the Deputy was near the Borders of Athy, and so that everything go forward it is thought better to pay them in full, and the late Deputy's retinue are entreated to forbear their whole money. Do not know what Sir John Sayntloo's retinue, who are at Waterford, will do. More money should be sent. Dublin, 30 June.

Signed: J. Rawson, p. of Kyllmaynam—Willm. Brabason—Thoms. Houth, justice—Thoms. Lutterell, justice—Walter Kerdyff, justice—Patrik Fynglas, baron.

Add.: Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

30 June. **1224.** William Brabason to Cromwell.

R. O. The Northernmen and the late Deputy's servants have made insurrection because their wages were not fully paid. They heard there was sufficient treasure sent for them, though he had the King's letter to the contrary to show them. Has been obliged to pay some of them in full, "for when they be in rage they be without reason, howbeit I have no cause so to say." The late Deputy's retinue are right honest men, and by the persuasion of their captain, Antony Colley, who has in this case done his duty, they will wait for most of their wages until the next money comes.

Fifty of the company have been discharged, according to the King's letter; but it was thought requisite that they should be in wages until the coming of the money; and the Deputy, who was "parlyng" with Irishmen, left the matter to Brabazon and others of the Council. Fears that Mr. Seyntloo's retinue may also cause trouble, but has confidence in their captains.

Most of the army thought they should never be paid, and it is folly to persuade them to the contrary, for words without money will not serve. Is sure that he will smart for it if there is not enough money next time, and he will never flee from them if he dies for it.

Has given them a bill that they shall have their due as soon as wind and weather serve. There are many young captains who are right honest gentlemen, but some sage captains should be sent to be of the King's Council. The Deputy intends to build the bridge of Athie, "and so further into the west parts of Ireland." Will find out if this "scisme" began for any other cause than money. Borrows as much as he can, and begs that more may be sent. Agard would have gone over, but that the army was not fully paid. Wishes no one from Ireland to see his letters. Had much difficulty to prevent the Northern men from sending some of their company to the King. 30 June.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1225. "A Remembrance for Desmounte to Master Secretary."

R. O. 1. That my lord of Desmounte pay his homage yearly to the King's Exchequer in Ireland, as his ancestors have done. 2. That sheriffs and escheators be made in every shire of his country. 3. That he aid the King's officers in executing the laws. 4. That all the tenants be written for to the Exchequer of Ireland to answer for their intrusion on the King's possession there. 5. That the King's records be looked up to know the King's tenants in the country, and that they yearly pay their homage. The King has lost much of his right in that country, and now is the time to help to reform it.

P. 1. *Endd.*

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30 June. **1226.** BONDS.

R. O. Memoranda of bonds by statute staple.

19 June 24 Hen. VIII,. R.B. to Martin Bowes, goldsmith, of London, in 100 mks. st., to be paid 16 Oct. prox°; 12 Ap. 26 Hen. VIII., R.B., William Bakton and John Barton to Martin Bowes, in 200*l.* st., to be paid 7 Nov. prox^mo; 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., Thomas Barton, R.B. and John Barton, to Sir Ralph Dodmer, alderman of London, in 200*l.*, to be paid at Easter next; 28 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., R.B., et (*sic*) Matthew Boynton to Sir Ralph Dodmer, in 200*l.*, to be paid at Easter next; 13 March 27 Hen. VIII., R.B., to Rob. Fermor, leatherseller, of London, in 300 mks., to be paid at Christmas next; 13 June 28 Hen. VIII., Rob. Bowes, of South Cowton, Yorks., "et R. B.," to Martin Bowes, in 300*l.*, to be paid at the feast of St. Andrew next; 30 June 28 Hen. VIII., R.B. John Barton and Thomas Barton to John Judde, fishmonger, of London, in 200*l.*, to be paid at Michaelmas next.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.:* "R. B. debts in statutes."

30 June. **1227.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

Vienna Archives. Has received his letters of the 6th by his man George. Is much pleased with his conduct to the king of England, his ministers, and the new Queen, and with his good advice to the Princess [Mary].

As to the principal point, the persistence of the King and Cromwell that he should persuade the Emperor to make peace, nothing could justify the Emperor's conduct better than his answer, to show the French king's obstinacy in refusing his offers, especially that of Milan for the duke of Angoulême, which, in the answer he has sent to Rome, he insists upon having for the duke of Orleans. He also refuses to restore what he has taken from the duke of Savoy, and has gone on from bad to worse, even to a war against the Emperor, whose ambassador he has dismissed, while he has invaded the Low Countries. Does not think the mediation of the king of England, or of any one else, is any good, nor does he see how he can now listen to the proposals. Is pleased with the ambassador's telling Henry that the only method to bring Francis to reason is for him to declare himself openly on the Emperor's side. Gives him arguments to use to the King and Cromwell for this purpose, referring to his letters from Gaeta and Asti. Sends a copy of a letter which he writes to the King, and a new power. His letters from Gaeta will serve for instructions.

If the King insists on no peace being made with France unless he gets his claim, according to previous agreement between him and the Emperor, the ambassador must first find out Henry's intention about the declaration and the assistance which he will give, and whether there is any appearance of his procuring any money for the enterprise. If he really intends to give good aid, the ambassador may promise that the Emperor will not make peace without his intervention and without regard to his honor and the weal of his kingdom. If he wants more security he may take time to consult the Emperor, or, if the King will not wait, he may treat on the lines of the old treaties, binding the Emperor as little as possible. If there is no hope of his assisting, the ambassador must procure his neutrality.

Nothing must be treated or promised which is directly or indirectly against the Pope or his authority, or to the prejudice of the Council. If he cannot induce the King to return to his obedience to the Holy See, or remit his differences with the Pope to the Emperor and to the Council, no treaty must be entered into, but the matter must be discussed in a friendly way to gain time and see how our enterprise succeeds.

The ambassador has done well in telling the king of England and his ministers what the Emperor wrote about the marriage of the said King with

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1227. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

the infanta of Portugal, daughter of the queen of France our sister, though there is no chance of it taking effect, as the King will have seen the Emperor's good will by it.

Is desirous of the marriage between Don Luys of Portugal and the Princess. It would be a means to reduce the King to obedience to the Church and the Emperor's friendship. In this case it would be important for the Princess to be declared heiress, at least in case of no male heirs. Has some hopes of this from the demonstration lately made by the King, the Queen's goodwill to her, and the words of Cromwell. In any case the King cannot prejudice her rights. If he will not make this declaration, the ambassador must find out what portion he will give her in ready money and in the future, and promise that the Emperor will do the best he can for the good of both parties and to content the King.

Finally, he is to do his best to get the King of England to declare himself against France and assist the Emperor with money, for it is too late to get men from him, and would do no good, and also to treat the said marriage if it can be accomplished. If not, or if the King demands exorbitant terms, he must negociate at least to prevent his aiding France.

Thinks it unnecessary to send any other personage to England; he has so much confidence in Chapuys, and it is so important in the first place to know how far the King's friendship is to be depended upon. If there were sufficient grounds to treat, would send some one either from here or Flanders. Desires to know what chances there are of the match with Portugal. Approves of his visiting the new Queen and commending to her the interests of the Princess. He may further declare the Emperor's pleasure on hearing of her marriage and of her goodwill to the Princess. Savillan in Piedmont, 30 June 1536.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 6.

Add. MS. 28,588, f. 297. B. M.

2. Extracts in Spanish from the preceding, containing all but the last paragraph.

Sp. Modern copy from the archives of Simancas, pp. 9.

30 June. **1228.** CHARLES V. to HENRY VIII.

Vienna Archives.

Has been much pleased to hear of his prosperity and of the proposal he has made to Chapuys for a new treaty to make their amity indissoluble. This accords with what he has always hoped of their old alliance, and induces him to believe that when he knows of the Emperor's efforts to avoid the renewal of war in Christendom and the outrageous conduct of the king of France, who has provoked him to it by so many violations of treaties, he will be of opinion that Charles could not have done otherwise. Trusts Henry will declare himself on his side according to the treaties between them seeing that other means are of no avail. Desires credence for his ambassador. Savillan, 30 June 1536.

Fr. From a modern copy, pp. 2.

Vienna Archives.

2. An alternative letter, omitting the appeal to Henry to declare himself. Savillan, 30 June 1536.

Fr. From a modern copy, p. 1.

30 June. **1229.** PAUL III. to JAMES V.

R. O.

Minute of a brief "Regi Scotorum, responsiva super dispensatione matrimonii inter Regem et Margaretam *Erskyyn*" (this name erased) 30 Junii.

Transcript from a book of minutes in the Vatican.

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1230. HENRY VIII. to ———.

R. O. As the Emperor and the French king, who are both in amity with Henry, have declared war on each other, the King, to preserve his neutrality, has appointed * to see to the beacons "near unto that our port of" * , and to make a view of all the ships belonging to that port and the adjoining creeks, and to muster the mariners there. Ships taking refuge in the port are to be succoured, and no prize allowed to be taken out.
Signed with stamp.
Letters missive, p. 1.

R. O. 2. Three other copies.

1231. CROMWELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

R. O. Things done by the King's highness sythyn I came to his service.
He purchased Hampton Court, the More, St. James in the Fields, and all the ground whereof the new park of Westminster is now made; all the old tenements in Westminster, where now is builded the new garden, the tennis plays, and cockfight; the manor of Pyssowe of lord Scrope; the manor of Weston Baldoc; the manor and park of Coppydhall; certain lands from Thos. Roberts, the auditor, lying beside Waltham: lands to a great value from the earl of Northumberland; the manors of Llanamovery and Kendys in Wales from lord Audeleye; the manor and other lands in Chombham, whereof a park is made, of the abbot of Chertsey; the manor of Alderbroke in the forest of Waltham, of Gyles Heron, the manor of Chigwell Hall in the forest of Waltham, of Manoke; the manor of Edmonton, Middx. [of Edw. North and Wm. Brown].† He has repaired the tower of London; new made *the Mary Rosse, the Peter Powngarnerd, the Lyon, the Katheryn Galye, the Barke, the Mynyon, the Swepestake.* The manor of Coggeshall and Esterforde purchased of Mr. Sowthwell. He has purchased woods beside Portsmouth in Hampshire sufficient for the new making of the *Henry Grace a Dew* and the *Gret Galye*; lands in Lee beside Eltham Park, purchased of Barett; 1,000 new bows bought and made within the Tower. He, with a great and chargeable train, passed the seas in person to Calais and Boulogne. He has newly builded Hampton Court; the place at Westminster with the tennis plays and cockfight, and walled the park with a sumptuous wall; and St. James in the Fields, a magnificent and goodly house. He has purchased the manors of Donnyngton, Ewelme, Hoknorton, and other, of the duke of Suffolk. He has made a great deal of new ordnance of brass here in England. He has newly edified a great part of the walls of Calais. He has newly made a quantity of new ordnance in Calais. He has most costly wars in Scotland, and has had great wars in Ireland. He has borne most costly charge at the coronation of queen Anne. He has maintained the great and sumptuous house of the lady Catharine Dowager. [He has also maintained a great and sumptuous house of the lady Mary.‡]
In Cromwell's hand, pp. 4.

1232. ROBERT SHERBORNE, Bishop of Chichester.

Harl. MS. 604, f. 28. B. M. The sum of the inventory of Robt. Sherborne, late bishop of Chichester.
Plate, 243*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Chapel stuff, 6*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Bedding, 6*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Apparel, 21*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Debts which he counteth desperate, and others 826*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.* Total, 1,117*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.*
P. 1.

* Blank. † This is struck out.
‡ This sentence is struck out.

1536.

1233. Sir Thomas Elyot to Cromwell.

R. O. I remembered what you had said to me at the Rolls. I have been employed in surveying certain monasteries, and should be glad to have my poverty and my charges relieved out of the suppressed lands or by pension. I would have waited upon you, but found you much occupied. Let me know if I shall attend you to the Court.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1234. The Prior of Lenton to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas I have a promotion to the priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, through your favor, which is not of so clear state as I thought my predecessor had left it; I desire your favor to my poor house. And whereas I granted to Mr. Richard to your use 100*l.*; I beg you will take 60*l.* and remit the rest till Martinmas. This year is very dear, but I must keep up hospitality, and in default of this charity I must seek aid in London of some merchant, which would be to my great hindrance. I have accomplished your pleasure touching the cell of Keyrsall, in Lancashire. I beseech I may have your favor concerning two young men in our religion at Lenton. All my brethren, except four or five, are very impotent, and of great age, and request your favor that they may continue in their religion.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1235. John Hoigekyn to Cromwell.

R. O. Please remember Dr. Hogekyn, late provincial of the Black Friars in the town of Sudbury, who is in much poverty. He has made suit to you many times, and without your help will never be able to do service in the administration of the Word of God, nor to the common utility of Christ's Church. Consider how that a man in favor with the world hath many friends, but me depressed none or few. He has long waited to know your pleasure, and has always been a loyal subject to the King. The Lord Chancellor can inform you of this petition. *Signed.:* Jon Hoigekyn, &c.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary.

1236. Memorandum by the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. "Item. The priory of nuns of Bongay, 60*l.*

"Item. The priory of canons of Wodebrige, 50*l.*

"Item. I had the possession of Bongay at Saint Andrew tide last past, and not one nun left therein." Before it was suppressed I showed the King and Mr. Secretary that the nuns would not abide in the house; "so, the house being void, I, as founder, lawfully entered thereunto."

Item. About Twelfth-tide last I laid out 30*l.* for payment of the debts of Wodebrige, and had their convent seal to have the house suppressed to mine use, and to this I made his Highness privy.

"Item. The Act of Parliament in Ireland* hath taken fro me the county of Carlaghe, which is come to me by inheritance, and for the manors of Olde Rosse, Dorbas Islond, and Fasaghe of Bentre, my lord of Ossory took the same in farm of me for 40*l.* a year, and at the time of the rebellion I was peaceably possessed of the castle of Carlaghe Balysax and all the lands belonging to them."

In Norfolk's hand, p. 1.

* Irish Statutes 28 Hen. VIII. c. 3. This Act was passed before the 1st June. *See* No. 1030.

1536.

1237. HENRY VIII. to the LORDS OF THE CLERGY IN IRELAND.

Lamb. MS. 611, f. 28.

Thanks them for the grant of a certain yearly and continual rent of the 20th of their promotions, benefices, and possessions (28 Hen. VIII. c. xiv.)

Copy, p. 1. *Headed,* Anno 1535.

1238. LIST OF MONASTERIES IN ENGLAND of a less yearly value than 200*l.*, with the yearly value of each.*

Cleop. E. IV. 290 b. B. M.

Yorkshire.—Holy Trinity; St. Andrew's by York; nuns of St. Clement; nuns of Apulton; Halough park; Synnythwayte; Woderhall (cell); cell of St. Martin's by Richmond; cell of St. Mary Magdalen by Lincoln; cell of St. Bee's, Cumberland; Drax; nuns of Arthyngton; nuns of Essholth; nuns of Hampall; cell of Bamburgh; cell of Skekyrke; cell of Hyrste in the Isle of Axholme; nuns of Kyrkeleys; nuns of Ardern; Gramonte; nuns of Dasedale (Basedale); nuns of Handale or Gryndale; Marten; nuns of Thyrkehed; nuns of Molsbye; nuns of Swyna; nuns of Kelyng; Master of Order of St. Gilbert; Carthusian priory, [Hull]; Waurter; Haltempryce; Ellerton; Fryrelye (Ferriby); Noneborneholme; nuns of Wylberforse; Salley; Oldemaleton; Yedyngham; Rosedale. Total for Yorkshire, 2,565*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*

London and Middlesex.—Elsyngspetyle; nuns of Stratford at Bowe; nuns of Kylborne. Total, 368*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Worcestershire.—Whyston; Avecote, Warw.; cell of Malvern; Lesser Malvern; nuns of Cokehyll; nuns of Westwode. 286*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*

Herefordshire.—Monmouth; Flarsford; Acornebury; Mormesley (*sic.* Wormesley); Clyfford; Dore; nuns of Lynebroke. 403*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*

Somerset.—St. John Baptist, Wells; Mynchynbarowe; Worsespryng; Bryggewater; Canyngton; Clyve; Berlyche; Dunester. 603*l.* 1*s.*

Leicester.—Kyrkeby Kelers (*sic* for Bellers); Olveston; Bradeley; Garradon; Ulvescrofte; Gracydewe; Langley; Bredone. 713*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*

Wilts.—Kynton; Stanley; Ferley; Lacok; St. Margaret's Marlborough; Holy Trinity, Eston; Ederos; Maydenbradeley. 902*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

Bishopric of Llandaff.—St. Mary's, Nethe; Morgan; Evenny; St. Mary's "de Gracia Dei"; cell of Malpas, near Newport; "Lanternensis"; Uske; Chepstow. 589*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Southants.—St. Mary's, Winchester; Motteshunt; Bremer Canonicorum; Leto Loco (Netley); St. Denis; Quarre. 773*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Herts.—Hertford; Mounketon; Belvere; Hattefeld; Byngham; cells of St. Alban's; nuns of St. Giles "in Bosco" (Flamsted); Wymondley; New Byggyng, Hitchin; Royston; nuns of Chesthunt. 619*l.* 11*s.* 6¾*d.*

Staffordshire.—Tudbury; Rocester; Croxden; nuns of Brewod; Hulton; Trentham; St. Thomas the Martyr, Stafford; St. Wolphei, Stone; Renton; St. Mary Broke, Rutland. 976*l.* 3*s.* 5¾*d.*

Essex.—Hattefeld Regis; Tyltey; Donemowe; Threnchale; Byerden; Hednyngham Castell; St. Botulph's near Colchester; Colne; Bylegh; Prytelwell; Lyeghes. 1,255*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Bishopric of Durham.—Cells of Fynchekatte (Finchale); Jerrowe; Wermoueth; Holy Island; Fanelond; Letham; and Stamford; nuns of Nesseham. 343*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

St. Asaph's.—Basyngwerk; Conwey; Valle Crucis; Strata in Marcella; nuns of Wanligan. 588*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Westmoreland.—Shappe. 154*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Lancaster.—Burscoght. 85*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Norfolk.—Langley; nuns of Carowe; Thetford; nuns of Thetford; Bokenham; Wenlyng; Bromeholme; Hykelyng; Yngham; Beeston;

* The yearly values agree generally with those given by Dugdale, which will be found in Tanner.

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1238. List of Monasteries in England of a less yearly value than 200*l.*, with the yearly value of each—*cont.*

Wabborne; Horsham St. Faith; Kockesforth; Shuldeham; Marham Barbara; Warmound; Hempeton; Pentus (Pentney) and Wormegay; nuns of Blaburgh; nuns of Crabehouse; nuns of Flytteham. 1,582*l.* 13*s.* 11¾*d.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Newminster in Northumberland; Alnewyke; nuns of Holyscombe; Brekenborne; nuns of Tynemouth; Hexham; Alba Lundy; Ovyngham, cell of Hexham. 580*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Carlisle.—St. Mary Magdalene, Lanercost; Armethua. 96*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Huntingdonshire.—Monasterium sive fratrum canonicorum; Hynchynbroke; Stoneley; Sawtre. 391*l.* 19*s.* 1¾*d.*

Dorset.—Byndon. 147*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*

Cambridge.—Chatteres; St. Clare of Dene; Fordan; Anglesey; Skelyngton; Saffam Bulbek. 546*l.* 13*s.* 10¾*d.*

St. David's.—Haverford; Pulla; cell of Cargayne; Strata Florea; Wanlleir (Llanclere?); Dogmael; Brechon; Comehyre; Alba Landa; Karmerdyn; Talley; Kyrkewelly. 1,039*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Sussex.—Mychelham; Hestyng; Tortyngton; Durford; Shuldebrede; Estebourne. 488*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.*

Notts.—Newstead; Felley; Bella Valla; Shelford; Rufford; Blythe; Mattersey; Wollyngwell; cell at Capell; Brodeham. 1,003*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.*

Cornwall.—St. John Baptist, Helston; Tywardreth. 136*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Lincolnshire. — St. Katharine's; Swyneshed; Tupholme; Styxwold; Markeby; Hageneby; Leybourne; Grenefeld; Louthparke; Alvyngham; Nunormesby; Humberstone; Newsted near Axholme; Estam; Newsom; nuns of Nunncotton; Irford; Scaynefeld; Syxhyll; Bolyngton; Thorkessey; nuns of Fosse; nuns of Hevynges; Thorneholme; nuns of Thoykewell Vaudey (Valla Dei); SS. Peter and Paul; Bryggend; Newstede near Staunford; Newboo; Belvoir (Bello vero); Kynne; Haverholme; Cateley; Noton Parke; nuns of St. Michael near Stamford. 3,062*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*

Beds.—Caldewell; Busshemade; Harwold; Bosco. 336*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*

Bishopric of Bangor.—St. Mary's, Bradesey; Kymmer; Siriolis; Bethkylhert. 207*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Northants.—St. Mary's, Fynneshed; nuns of Ruthwell; St. James; nuns near Northampton; Sewley; Asshebye; Chacum; nuns of Catesby. 694*l.* 16*s.* 1¾*d.*

Gloucestersh. — Flaxley; St. Oswold's, Gloucester; Lanthony prima. 245*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*

Berks. — Hurley; Donyngton; Burneham; Ankerwyke; Murresley; Sneshall; Byttellesdon; Lavenden; Little Marlow; Medmenham; 504*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Devonshire.—St. Nicholas, Exeter; prioress of St. Katharine, Polslowe; St. Mary's, Canoneley; prioress of Frethylstoke; prioress of St. Mary Magdalene, Bramstapoll; Pylton; Corneworthye; prioress of St. Mary's, Tetton. 1,003*l.* 17*s.*

Archdeaconry of Richmond.—St. Agatha, Yorks.; Egleston; nuns of Maryk; Eversham; nuns of Ellerton; St. Robert's; Knavesburgh; nuns of Nonemonketon; St. Mary's, Cokersond; Kauder; nuns of Seton; Conyngeshed; Tertmell (*sic*, Cartmell). 894*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*

Derbysh.—Dale; Bredeshall Park; Kingsmead (De Pratis Domini Regis); Ryppyngdone; Gresley. 323*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Suffolk.—Gye; Redlyngfeld; Ixworthe; St. Olave's, Heryngflete; Campesey; Wodebrydge; Lethryngham; Lyston; Wangford; Blyburghe; Brusyed; Flyxston; Gypwycy. 1,136*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* 1½*q.*

Surrey.—Waverley; Reygate; Tyturyge. 322*l.* 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

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Warwick.—Charterhouse; Yerbury; Stanley; Makestok; Avecote; nuns of Pollesworthe; nuns of Hennewode; Holy Sepulchre, Warwick: Studeley; Alcetour; nuns of Wroxall: nuns of Pynley. 951*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Oxfordsh.—Rewly; Dorchester; Goryng; Stodeley; Bruerne; Clatercote; Wroxton; Burchester. 902*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*

Bucks.—Byttellesden; Lavenden; Burneham; Little Marlowe; Medmenham; Snelshall; Aylesbury; St. Margaret's; Ankerwyke. 386*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.*

Kent.—St. Gregory's, Canterbury; St. Radgund; nuns of the Holy Sepulchre; Bylsyngton; Combewell; nuns in Sheppey. 505*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Cheshire. — Nuns at Chester; St. Mary's, Norton; Byrkehed. 337*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Total (added in a later hand), 29,041*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* 2½ *q.**

Pp. 20.

June . **1239.** The Sub-Prior of Woburn.

R. O. Confession of Dan Raffe Woburn, sub-prior of Woburn, desiring pardon for the scruples he had entertained about acknowledging the King as Head of the Church, and his erroneous estimation of Mr. More and the bishop of Rochester, whose death he a great while thought meritorious, wishing he had died with them. Would have refused to swear the Supremacy, had not his father abbot, both by counsel and menaces to send him up to the Council, changed his mind. Has been freed from many errors by reading *The Obedience of a Christian Man* and *The Glass of Truth.* Confesses that he has preached many times without declaring the Supremacy, until rebuked for it by Ric. Newporte, one of the fathers of the house, and warned of his danger, when he for some time left off preaching altogether. Reports also a conversation with Sir William, chaplain of Woburn town, who denied the authority of the bishop of Rome, but on the writer asking him by whose authority he had left his friar's coat and become a priest, acknowledged that it was by that of the bishop of Rome, adding, "Well, he hath had authority here, and perhaps shall have when you shall not say nay." Heard Dan Laurence, the sexton, say that when he was first sworn, for the multitude of swearers he could not lay his hand on the book, and so thought himself free, though he had signed "the carte of profession;" and by report of Dan Rob. Saleford, the said brother has said he had not sworn to the Supremacy. Begs that he may be allowed to put away all tokens of the authority of Rome, and have the common vesture of the clergy.

Pp. 12. *Endd.:* Junii. *Several passages marked, in another hand,* "M." for "Memorandum."

1240. Wardrobe Stuff.

Cott. Appx. xxviii. 54. B. M. "A viewe taken by . . . . . [War]derobe the xxvi. day . . . . . of the raigne of . . . . . Henrye the VIIIth. . . . . Highnes and to . . . . . singular suche stuf . . . . . daie and yere at the house . . . . . and delivered to the custodie . . . . . Edmonde Harman, nowe kepe[r] . . . . ."

Hangings. Tapestry of bay . . . Octavian, &c. Verdures with beasts and trees. Saye for five chambers, yellow and blue. Saye for the parlour, the hall, the chapel, and another chamber; and window curtains.

Table and cupboard carpets, some ornamented with the King's arms, roses and fleur de lys; 2 close stools, covered with crimson velvet and purple saye; a timber chair, covered with purple, yellow, and tawny satin; 28 cushions of satin figure, tapestry wrought with Mr. Norris' arms, needlework, &c.;

* This total is not correct, as some houses are entered twice over in different counties.

1536.

1240. Wardrobe Stuff—*cont.*

2 down beds, 11 feather beds, 16 pillows, 4 quilts. Canopies and other apparel for beds, of red camlet, red Turkey satin, red tynsyn and blue satin, embroidered with H. and N.; cloth of gold and silver, with white and purple satin, embroidered with letters of black velvet, with a heart burning in the fire, and a hand coming out of a cloud with a waterpot to slake the said fire; and other stuff; with 6 trussing bedsteads of wainscot, gilt and painted; 16 counterpoints of red fryse, verdours with beasts and other devices, and tapestry; 4 pr. of fustians, 29 pairs of sheets of Holland cloth, 24 pillowberes, a diaper coverpane, wrought with gold and fringed with gold and silk.

'Tables' (*i.e.* pictures): Our Lady and her Son. Embroidered, a naked woman, and a man with a dagger; Lucryse; a naked man and a naked woman; Our Lady, and the Angels crowning her.

A pair of tables painted and covered with glass, with men of glass; ivory and steel comb cases, with combs, scissors, and razors; 2 candle plates.

Chapel Stuff. — Crimson velvet vestment embroidered with Jesus and M., a printed parchment mass book, and a superaltare.

A great standard, a Flanders coffer, &c.; chamber stuff and kitchen stuff. *Signed* E. H.

Stuff also at the little park at Windsor, viewed by "the said Edw. Lloyd."

Apparel of a bed of white and purple sarcenet, a trussing bedstead, a counterpoint of verdures with large flowers, B. and N., and birds; a hanging of saye for the new parlour; sheets, &c.

Pp. 22. *Mutilated. Endd.:* A booke . . . . . howse a . . . . .

1241. The King's Game in Hampshire.

R. O. Articles alleged against Wm. Holles, one of the justices of peace in co. Southampton [by] John Coke, ranger and principal foster of the King's forest of Westbere.

1. Holles caused Robert Coke, under-keeper, to bring him deer. 2. He has maintained Robt. Coke in stealing the King's game after he was bound to good behaviour. 3. He caused the tenants of Aschly to rescue certain "rother" beasts from the King's pound in the forest of Westbere on 14 June and 3 July 27 Hen. VIII. 4. He caused the tenants to take the horses of John Coke out of his pasture, which is his by patent of the late lord Burgevenny, and when he went to Aschly to seek them on 8 July he was assaulted and his servant hurt by Holles' commandment. 5. When Robt. Coke and the tenants were indicted Holles gave evidence against the King and threatened the jury. 6. Holles wrongfully delivered the sheep of the tenants of Aschly which were pounded at Winchester for pasturing in the said forest. 7. He commands the tenants of Aschly wrongfully to put their "rother" beasts in the forest where they have no common, and then commands the keeper to pound them. 8. He granted copy of the copyhold of the said John Coke to Robt. Coke, and to cover his wrongful malice embezzled the original parchment roll. 9. He oppresses poor tenants for bribes. 10. He persuades persons to take warrants of peace from him upon a little displeasure and allures the party that the peace is taken of to take his supersedeas, and takes 2*s.* 6*d.* from each. 11. He receives from the tenants of Aschly for wrongful maintenance of them "the last day of May last the xviijth (xxviij) year" of the King a bagged doe which was taken from John Coke's office.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1536.

1242. Officers in Wales.

R. O. A list of fees of officers in Iskennan and Kidwelly, in Wales, with the following note in the margin:—"These be the fees of such officers which be made under me, for whom I am answerable."

P. 1. *The following memoranda are endorsed in Cromwell's hand:—*

"The Charters of liberties.
"Midd. St. John's Jerusalem, in England.
"Midd. Syon.
"Dors. Shaftesbury.
"Dors. Sherborne.
"Dors. Cerne.
"Devon. Donkeswell.
"Devon. Polsloo.
"Collegium de Eton."

1243. The Marches of Wales.

R. O. Instructions given by Robert Salesbury to Thomas Crumwell, Secretary and Councillor of the King, of certain things which he wishes to be examined by the Commissioners in the Welsh Marches.

1. That Sir Edward Johnes, clk., has held fermes and tackes worth 20*l.* yearly, for a term of years and for life, ever since the making of the statute to the contrary, so that 2,000*l.* and above is forfeited to the King.

2. He rears cattle and sheep and sells them, with milk, butter, and cheese, to the yearly value of 20*l.*

3. He tills other lands, and sells corn to a similar amount.

4. He farms the vicarage of Llaynsse of the vicar for 5*l.*, its yearly value being 20*l.*, and he being beneficed to the amount of 100 marks.

5. He and his brother Robert have taken stuff worth 20*l.* from Ruthyn Castle since the King bought it, and have allowed others to take lead, iron, and timber worth 500 marks.

6. He cut down 500 oaks, worth 100 marks, in the lordship of Ruthyn.

7. He and his brethren have succoured outlaws and murderers.

8. "The said Edward Thelwall"* and his brother John, the King's attorneys, compounded with two murderers, by which the King lost 200 marks, and are guilty of other extortions and wrongs.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1244. County of Montgomery.

Harl. MS. 368, f. 178. B. M. Articles and petitions made by Sir Ric. Herbert, John Corbet, Humfrey Lloyd, John Clon, Reynold William, and Mathew Price, in the name of the King's subjects and tenants, in the counties and lordships marchers, lately appointed by statute† to be the shire of Montgomery, to the King's Commissioners in the marches of Wales.

1. For divers reasons desire land now divided by gavelkind to be fee-simple and inheritable by the common law of England. 2. That the sheriff may be removable yearly, and that they may do their suit royal at the sheriffs' turns, and also the reeves of townships, and that they may be discharged of the leets used in every lordship. 3. That all pleas may be held before the King's justices, as in North Wales, and that the lords marchers may only have the jurisdiction of a court baron. They desire to be immediate subjects of the King, as they have hitherto been under the oppression of their lords without certain laws, but only unwritten customs interpreted

* Deputy-Receiver to the duke of Richmond. *See* letter of Piers Salisbury, 6 Aug. 1536.

† Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26.

1536.

1244. County of Montgomery—*cont.*

at the lord's will. 4. They do not desire to be put to mayneprise, as in North Wales. 5. They complain of the issue of writs of *subpœna*, and desire that such suits may be heard by the King's Commissioners in the Marches. They desire to be acquitted of arrears to the King for excessive fines, which can never be paid. Will give the King such sum as is possible. 7. The disposition of the lords and officers was to nourish thieves, &c. for the sake of fines and escheats. Beg the Commissioners to commend their petition to the King.

Later copy. Pp. 3. *Endd.*

1245. Priory of Bradwell.

R. O. A catalogue of documents, entitled "Notes of certain evidences concerning the priory of Bradwell." The documents are almost all deeds of gift to the monastery, of which the effective clauses are quoted.

Pp. 9.

1246. Carmarthen Priory.

R. O. Considerations for the priory of Caermerdin, in South Wales.

1. At the first survey for the tenth the prior returned the yearly value as 209*l.* It was presented as being under 200*l.* by the fault of the Commissioners. 2. Beside the twelve canons, whereof four died but lately, there are daily and commonly found by the said priory about 80 persons. 3. The house is well builded and in good repair. 4. As to the behaviour of the brethren, they refer to the report of the country and the Commissioners. 5. The priory stands in Caermerdin, a notable market town and common thoroughfare, and a great number of people have their meat and drink in the said house. 6. As there is but little good lodging for noblemen resorting to these parts on the King's or other business, the house is an open lodging for all such. 7. Hospitality is daily kept for poor and rich, which is a great relief to the country, being poor and bare. 8. Weekly alms is given to 80 poor persons, which, if the house were suppressed, they would want. These charges are maintained more by the good husbandry and provision of the house than by its revenues, which stand mostly in spiritualties. 9. When Henry VII. came to this country the prior made a new lodging for him, which is meet for the King or the Prince if they happen to come to those parts. 10. Strangers and merchantmen resorting to those parts are honestly received and entertained, whereby they are the gladder to bring their commodities to that country. The king of Portugal thanked the house under his great seal for entertaining his merchants.

P. 1. *Headed:* To the King's highness. *Endd.*

1247. Sibton Abbey.

Names of the abbot and monks of Sybton, Suffolk, of the order of Cistercians:—William Flatbury, abbot, Robt. Sabyn *alias* Bongay, prior, John Fawkon, and five others.

Things to be obtained and purchased for the said abbot:—Of the Vicar-General, a commission to some person in this country to take his resignation, a capacity to change his habit, a capacity to take two benefices with cure, and a non-residence; of the Chancellor, a license to take two benefices with cure and be non-resident.

For the monks, except Sabyn and Fawkon, capacities to change habit and take each one benefice with cure. For Sabyn and Fawkon, a dispensation for their obediences without changing their habits.

P. 1. *Endd.:* The names of thabbot and monks of Sybton in Suff.

1536.

1248. Bittlesden Abbey.

R. O. Names of the late monks of Bittlesden, for the obtaining of their capacities ; viz., Ric. Grene, abbot, Ric. Benet, late abbot, Thomas Alkelond *alias* Tod, sub-prior and priest, and 11 other priests, each of whom has an *alias*.

In margin: Ordinis Cisterciensis. *Below, in Wriothesley's hand:* "Master Townsende, I require you to make out dispensations for these persons as shortly as you may conveniently."

P. 1. *Endd.*

1249. Cromwell's Memoranda.*

R. O. "The duke of Richmond,† the earls of Northumberland, Cumberland, Shrewsbury, and Westmoreland; lords Darcy, Dacre, Latymer, and Conyers; the abbot of S. Mary and other abbots, and to every of them; the dean of York, Sir John Nevell, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Robt. Constable, and other knts., and to every of them; Sir Wm. Gascoyne, Sir Wm. Perpoynt, Sir John Berye, Sir Bryan Stapulton, and other knts. of note, and to every of them. The duke of Richmond's Council.

"A placard for carts for his carriage by the way."

In Cromwell's hand.

1250. A Catalogue of Books.

R. O. *Headed:* "Jesus."

Epistolæ 12 Episcopi Romani. Secunda pars Gulielmi Parisiensis. Holcote super Sententias. Opera Jacobi Almayn. Major in quartum Sententiarum. Sermones Odonis Parisiensis in Evangelia Dominicalia. Opera Richardi de S. Victore. Prima pars Cronicæ Antonini, cum 2 et 3. Decretales epistolæ. Joannis de Turre Cremata. Petrus Martyr de Rebus Oceanicis, &c. Opera Barnardi. Magister Sententiarum. Summa Prædicantium. Volateranus. Alvarus de Planctu Ecclesiæ. Dialogi Guliermi Okcam. Cronica Albani. Sextus cum Clementinis. Polybius de Primo Bello Punico. Leonardus Aretinus de Temporibus. Plutarchi Parallela. Holcot super Proverbia. Opera quædam Durandi et Petri de Palude. Vitæ Patrum. Cronicæ Gaguini. Joannis Rusborg de Ornatu Spiritualium Nuptiarum. Fortalicium Fidei. Gaufridus Mon[u]m[e]tensis. Dictionarium Petri Bercharii, 3. Summa Anthonini, 4. Froserde, *Gall.* Boccasius de Casu Principum, *Gall.* Duo volumina de Enguerran de Monstrelet, *Gall.* Constitutiones Lynewodde. Ca[j]etanus super Secunda Secundæ Divi Thomæ. Guiliermus Parisiensis et Hugo de S. Victore de Claustro Animæ. Gregorius de Arimino super Sententias. Sermones quidam Divi Bernardi. Bernardus super Cantica. Gabriel Biel in primum et secundum Sententiarum (*bis*). Sermones Thesauri de Sanctis. Præceptorium Joannis Nider (*bis*). Legenda Sanctorum. Quæstiones de Temperantia. Major in quartum Sententiarum. Gabriel Biel in 3 et 4 Sententiarum. Sermones Thesauri de tempore. Antidotarium Animarum. Guiliermus Voralonii (?) super quatuor libros Sententiarum. Dictionarium Ambrosii Calepinæ. Sermones quadragesimales Leonardi de Utino. Exhortationes novitiorum. Colloquium Jesu cum puero, et Herbarium. Sermonum liber inscriptus Biga Salutis. Sermones Jacobi de Voragine de Tempore et Sanctis. Breviarium postillæ Fratris Philippi de Monte Calerio. Sermones Gabrielis Biel. Spirensis de Festivitatibus Domini. Epistolæ aliquot Erasmi et aliorum

* It is not clear at what date or with what precise object this paper was drawn up. It cannot be later than July 1536, when the duke of Richmond died.

† This name has been crossed out.

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1250. A Catalogue of Books—*cont.*

illustrium virorum. Sermones Menoti. Responsio Marco Grandevalli pro tribus Magdalenis. Sphœra cum theorica et higino. Moralizationes Sacræ Scripturæ. Theologia Naturalis. Prima Summæ S. Thomæ, cum prima secundæ, et tertia parte Summæ; secunda secundæ deest. Prima et secunda Scoti super Sententias. Quædam Fragmenta Ruperti in Schædis. Quarta pars glossæ ordinariæ. Repertorium in opera Augustini juxta vetustam impressionem.

Lat., in Dr. London's hand. Endd. in the same hand: Catalogus aliquot librorum.

1251. William Foster to [Cromwell].

R. O. I heartily thank your Mastership for your great goodness shown to me "in the business that my lady of Rechforth, most special patroness of my stody, traveled with you for me." A friar named Bassam obtained the advowson of Sopham (Swaffham, Camb.), and got the nuns to seal it for a friend of his. Then he got them to seal it in my lord of Hareford's name, and brought it and others to my Lord, on condition he might have a small benefice in our college,* whereof my Lord is provost. His Lordship arranged that whoever took the college benefice should let him have it; on which a master of ours, proposing change with the friar, took the college benefice and agreed with him. But when Dr. Leght visited the nunnery he cancelled the gift, suffering no one to meddle with it until the King's pleasure was known. When he who held the benefice heard of this he gave up the title to me, leaving me to obtain it as I could. My lord of Hareford will not seal it until I obtain the college benefice for the friar. Begs his interference in his behalf.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1252. The Prior of Laund's† Complaint against Thomas Holt, his servant.

R. O. That on 15 May last he compelled his wife at midnight to enter the prior's bedroom in a house with which they were well acquainted, as they were trusted with the keys and everything there. That when the prior was awoke by the noise he saw Holt come into the room with a candle in one hand and a naked sword in the other, and after swearing to put the prior to death, asked what he would give him to save his life. "Wilt thou give me 100*l.* ?" and on the prior saying he had not so much to give, Holt sware, blood and bones, he should die forthwith except he would put his signet to an indenture he brought with him of two watermills, and an obligation to pay 100*l.* in event of failing to confirm the same by convent seal. Hereupon he brought in one Thos. Brymston as a witness, and compelled the prior to deliver the indenture and obligation. He then took the prior's porteus, lying on a cupboard, and with his sword drawn compelled the prior to swear by the contents of the book to pay him 40*l.* before Midsummer, and never divulge what had happened.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1253. Cowbridge‡ to ———.

R. O. *Begins:* "Pleaseth you to understand of the man having the heart suppressed with the mind in such wise it dulleth wit, so he must unload and discharge the peril which he hath in the bearing thereof."

* King's College, Cambridge.

† John Lancaster, prior from 1513 to the Dissolution (Dugdale, VI. 188).

‡ A lunatic, burned at Oxford as a heretic in 1538. *See* Foxe, V. 251.

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The writer, who throughout calls himself "dull wit," complains in very incoherent language of the conduct of the chapter of some cathedral who had taken from him a rent, founded for the celebration of daily mass, and applied it to the works of the church. Seems to say that he came to London on the 9th April. Has lost wages, which John Marten had, of 10*s.* a year. Speaks of "monasteries and nunneries in this realm."

Ends: "Also if Mr. Speaker will nothing of him service accept, time hath been he was content and never so well as now of dull wit he might have pleasure. By Cowbredge laete provenge dull witt."

Pp. 3.

1254. Foreign Policy.

Vit. B. xiv. 12. B. M.

"First . . . . . peace . . . . . comprehe . . . . . comprehended with . . . . . ally with him against the . . . . . that for a certainty at the least not s . . . . . any of them were allied with the King [against the] Bishop, when either of them lust, they [might let him] slip for their advantage by colour of a [dispensation] from the Church of Rome, if there be no be[tter surety of their] honesties than in their bands.

"Moreover, the Council is thereby more . . . . . ye [yea?] and that will be one of the capitulac[ions] . . . . . Again, the French king seeing the Ki[ng] . . . . . [by no] other means but by war alo[ne] . . . . . and the arrearages thereof . . . . . persuasion to forbear . . . . . for contribution against the . . . . . m shall he have the Emperor's request . . . . . allege it to be as well honest to forbear [the] French king contributing against the Turcque, as making war against him. And therein nother the one Prince nor the other shall lacke instigation of the bishop of Rome, yea and that to deny it flat without any colour of forbearing, and it shall be reputed to him not only worthy dispensation, but merit to break alliegnes (*sic*) with the enemies of the Church of Rome.

"If they conclude peace, the King not comprehended (as the promise on this side is contrary), then are all these things [lik]e to ensue, with worse.

"[If they] break into war, other the King shall join with one p[art] . . . . . If he . . . . . paid . . . . . King shall have . . . . . his wars endure or . . . . . of joining with the Bishop against . . . . . If he join with the one part, then . . . . . a war, whereof he shall nother know . . . . . the end.

"But if it be so thought that he must n[eeds join] with the one, then must it be other with the Fr[ench king] or with the Emperor.

"If with the French king, then he must . . . . . peraventure also sustain further charges [therein without] any great apparence of recompense . . . . . warre.

". . . . . ne his merchants greatly . . . . . between the Flemings . . . . . .

"[If with the Emperor,] the French king other (*either*) shall have the [better or] the worse.

"If the worse, beside the despair of the debt and the loss of the further charge, the dishonor must be indifferent, and the mind of the adversary more provoked.

"If he have the better, then having Milan and the Italians alway following the most fortunate, he shall be of that greatness, ability, and reputation, almost to give laws to his neighbours. Besides that of this victory, I see

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1254. Foreign Policy—*cont.*

neither what dominion may more amount to the King, nother that the King desireth any that the Emperor hath.

"[I]tem, the French king having foot in Italy, shall be continually [more] and more in the bishop of Rome's danger, being a ne . . . . . .

"If h . . . . . of entre . . . . . thende nor the . . . . . that at the end thereof. . . . . the more apparent the victory . . . . . more certain by reason of the more con. . . . . war upon the Low Countries of Fra[nce] . . . . . Low Countries of Flanders.

"Item, the King likewise shall have his ma[rchaunts] . . . . that occupy into France though the don . . . . . .

"Item, the joining should undoubtedly mak[e] . . . . . whereby, if there were no wiser man tha[n] . . . . . officers of this last year should be set a . . . . . traitors to chastise enemies.

"Again the Emperor in this war . . . . . e worse although . . . . . h the other part yet . . . . . Emperor more than his . . . . him no money, and yet . . . . . sustain the great and utter . . . . . he shall ever have Milan in his hand to make therewith appointment both for the King and him. If he have the better, me thinketh beside the recompense of his charges, the payment of the arrearages and peradventure further commodity that may be treated shall amount to the King, yet shall he have in the Emperor no exaltation whereby there might arise any discord between them sithen there is nother debt nor dominion between them in question.

"If it be thought it should be the King's commodity to hold these Princes in war, that cannot he long do [remainin]g neuter. And upon a peace rising he being indifferent shall . . . . . at the . . . . . joining . . . . . mine op[inion] . . . . he see the time . . . . . In this case yet I see not . . . . . have to nourish the war, joining . . . . . as he may have joining with the . . . . . .

"For besides the slipping of the French . . . . . advantage, which they will always . . . . . yet in the disposing of Milan the King . . . . . stroke which may much make to his . . . . . Italy and disposing it from the Frenchm[en] . . . . . never rest in peace by the desire they . . . . . And soever (*sic*) shall have in regard the . . . . . displeasure. Beside that it is nev[er] . . . . . him of too great a power at . . . . . the contynuance of the . . . . . .

"[As for a marria]ge for my lady Mary. . . . . think all the potentates of [Christendom, those of Ita]ly except, would come into the league [for the resc]use of that state so that nother themperor nor the French king have it.

"If these practises come to pass of the Council, this will ensue, other by reason of this war there shall be none, or else by the death of the Bishop,* which is of an exceeding age, there shall be none. Or if it come hereafter to purpose these alliances made, no doubt the King shall have a great consent therein, and that that now at the first brunt can not be done time and reputation shall peradventure bring to pass.

"I see not beside what doubt is of the Council on the [Kin]g's part, whereby that should hold him from any profitable [and hono]rable alliance. For besides that the alliance made here should . . . . . .

* Pope Paul III., who, however, was really at this time only sixty-seven years old.

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. . . . . would . . . . . neverth[eless] . . . . . enough to . . . . . any thing that . . . . . purposing by means of fr . . . . . withdrawing some smaller princes firs[t] . . . . . points from the Bishop, rather at t . . . . . directly against the Emperor.

"For which purpose there is Mantua . . . . . Urbine other about it or already conspir . . . . . Mantua other excommunicated by him or . . . . . title of juspatronatus of an abbey in [the duchy] of Montferrat, for the which he hath se[nt a] gentleman to excuse himself to the Emperor . . . . . obeying of the interdiction. Ferrara . . . . . certain towns that the Bishop . . . . . factus ex privato . . . . . And also Florence . . . . . to give to dymes to . . . . . [wa]rre against the Turcque . . . . . were it so that he were as willing . . . . . we of the Bishop's authority as the King could desire of him, yet can he enterprise nothing against him.

"For first, he should provoke him plainly to join with his enemy, whereby might ensue to him the loss of Italie. Another thing, and that greater, is that these his countries are so superstitious, so pestered with friars, monks, and priests, and that in such reputation that God unneth could drive it out of their heads, except he would knock them on the heads with stones. These border upon France, ready people to murmur, and lying as they do, might with [sli]ght occasion be solicited to commotions, which could not . . . . . Bes[ides] . . . . . his co . . . . . persuaded . . . . . from them. I . . . . . the Nuncio suspect . . e h . . . . . might touch them. Wherein they hav[e] . . . . . readiest way to rule the Emperor, and t . . . . . suasions against their purpose that can . . . . . is a Black friar in great credit with . . . . . these pillars could not suborn him and . . . . . for their instrument they had little wit."

Mutilated.

1255. Instructions to ———.

Calig. E. 1. 135. B. M.

It shall be declared to the French ambassador that the King ("la [Majesté ?] du Roy") has determined to write to his agents in France his conversation with the said ambassador [concerning] this overture of marriage, to which he is very well inclined, both from his zeal for universal peace and the love he bears to the French king, to whose benefit the affair will redound. As he has been asked to consent to inquire the Emperor's pleasure, he is content that it should be proposed to the Emperor in the presence of the ambassadors resident with him. He will even, if desired, allow his ambassadors to take the lead in proposing it to the Emperor, and he will write accordingly to his ambassador resident with the Emperor that he will be glad to employ his daughter thus for the common good of Christendom, in order that the Emperor may consent thereto. And whereas this marriage will be a certain means to bring back Milan into the possession of the King, his good brother, which otherwise could not easily be done without war, the King's Commissioners shall ask the French ambassador what return their master will make. "Et s[ur ce] . . . . . capituler sur les deux points que le [Roy son bon frère a] parcy devant promyz par sa propre lettre . . . . . de sa propre main, emporté autant et . . . . . en estoit desja capitulée, sauf telles circ . . . . . requises pour en fair traicté comme le Roy des . . . . . "

One point is that the French king shall make no treaty without including the King as principal contrahent. The other is that neither he nor any of

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1255. INSTRUCTIONS TO ——.—*cont.*

his kingdom shall be present at the Council, "dont levesque de Rome a fait l[indication, ni] a aulcun aultre concile qui par luy ou ses s[uccesseurs seront] indict cy apres, mais plustost le refuser . . . . . a quelque bon franc et libre concile general . . . . . par lesdits sires Roys, l'empereur et aultres prin[ces, pour que] les abuz puissent estre reformez."

The Commissioners may [discuss] the other points, but suspend their decision till the King's pleasure be known.

Fr., mutilated, pp. 2.

1256. . . . . GRANTS in JUNE 1536.

June.

GRANTS.

1. John Clopton and Elizabeth his wife and Francis Clopton. Licence to alienate the manor of Newenton Belhouse, Kent, to Th. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary. Westm., 1 June.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 3, *m.* 32.

2. Sir Hen. Parker lord Morley. Grant of the offices of chief steward of the manor or lordship, master of the hunt of deer of the whole forest, and keeper of the park of Hatfeld Regis, Essex, parcel of the honor of Beaulieu, with the usual fees of 2*d.* a day as keeper, and the herbage, &c., and an annuity of 40*s.* in the same office. Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 June.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

3. Wm. Corfe. Grant of two messuages, one cottage, 30 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in Yardley, Worc., in the King's hand by the death of Hen. Page, who lately held the same, whereof Th. Wood, of Yardley, the King's native of blood belonging to the manor of Yardeley while he lived, was seized in his demesne as of fee, and which came to the King's hands because the said Thomas is the King's native as aforesaid by virtue of an inquisition taken at Droytwiche, Worc., 21 Sept. 4 Hen. VIII., before John Washburn, then escheator in said co. Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *No date of delivery.* —S.B. *Del.* Westm., 5 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Endd.: Expedit' apud Westm., ultimo Maii anno R.R. Henrici octavi xxviii°. Per Godsalve. Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24, undated.

4. Sir Edw. Sainctmayr (Seymour). Patent of creation as viscount Beauchamp, with 20 marks a year.—S.B. *Del.* Terling, 5 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 26.

5. Sir Edw. Seymour, viscount Beauchamp. Grant of the manors of Brodeton, Sherston, and Ambresburye, Wilts, and the hundreds of Ambresburye, Wynterbourne, and Alleworthbury, Wilts, and all lands, &c. in those places belonging to the said manors and hundreds; to hold to the said Edward and the heirs male of his body by dame Anne his wife, with remainder. Westm., 6 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 7 June. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 9.

6. Sir Edw. Seymer, viscount Beauchamp. Grant in tail male of the site, ground, &c. of the late priory of Holy Trinity, Eston, Wilts, dissolved by parliament; and all messuages, &c., within the circuit; the manors of Eston, Froxfeld, and Grafton, Wilts, the rectories of the parish churches of Estonne, Froxfeld, Stapleford, and Tydcombe, and the advowsons of the churches and vicarages thereof, the manors, messuages, &c. in the vills, parishes, and hamlets of Eston, Froxfelde, Stapleford, Tydcombe, and Grafton, Milton, Wyke, and Puttale, and elsewhere in said co., lately belonging to the said priory, as enjoyed by Hen. Bryan, late prior, in right of the said priory on the 4 Feb. last, which came into the King's hands by virtue of the Act 27 Hen. VIII. Also the manor of Corseley, Wilts, parcel of the lands of the late priory of Studley, Oxon, dissolved by parliament; and all messuages, &c. thereto belonging in Corseley; in the same manner as Mary Baynbrig, the late prioress, held the same. Also the manor of Monketon, Wilts, parcel of the lands of the late priory of Farleygh, Wilts, dissolved by parliament; and all messuages, lands, &c. of the said late priory in Monketon, in the same manner as Lewis Breknok *alias* Millen, prior, held the same on the 4 Feb. last. Also all messuages, lands, &c. in Tudworth, Wilts, parcel of the lands of the late priory of Mayden Bardley, Wilts, now dissolved by the said Act, in the same manner as Ric. Jenyns the prior held the same on the 4 Feb. last; with all court leets, views of frankpledge, &c. in the above possessions.

(2.) Also grant in tail male to the said Edward and dame Anne his wife, of the manors of Barwyk, Basset, Richardston, Langden, Mydgehall, Studley, and Costowe, Wilts; parcel of the lands late of the abbey of Stanley, Wilts; and all messuages, lands, &c. in those places, as fully as Th. Calne *alias* Morley the abbot held the same on the 4 Feb. last; the site, ground, &c. of the late priory of Farlegh, Wilts; the church, bell tower, and churchyard of the same priory; all messuages, &c. within and without the enclosure and circuit of the said late priory; and the manors of Farlegh, Chippenham, Thornehill, and Brome, Wilts; and the advowson of the parish church of Farlegh, and all messuages, lands, &c. of the said late priory in Farlegh, Chippenham Thornehill, and Brome, as fully as the said Lewis Breknok enjoyed the same on the

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June.

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4 Feb. last. Also the manors of Erchefounte and Alcanings, Wilts; parcel of the lands of the late abbey of St. Mary, Winchester, likewise dissolved; the rectory of the parish church of Erchefounte and the advowson of the parish church of Alcanings, and the advowsons of the churches of Erchefount and Alcanings, and all messuages, lands, &c., in those places, parcel of the said late abbey, as fully as Eliz. Shelley the abbess held the same on the 4 Feb. last; with all views of frankpledge, court leets, &c. in the above possessions.

To hold the possessions in the 1st paragraph to the said Edward and the heirs male of his body by the said dame Anne; with remainder to the heirs male of his body by future wife, at the rent of 7*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; and those in the second paragraph to the said Edward and Anne and heirs male of the body of the said Edward by the said Anne; with remainder in default of such issue to the heirs male of the body of the said Edward by any future wife; with remainder in default of such issue to the heirs female of the said Edward, at rent 34*l.* 16*d.* Westm., 6 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 7 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 5.

7. Res Mauncell, knight of the Royal Body. To be chamberlain of co. Chester. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. p.* 4, *m.* 5. Undated.

8. Urian Brereton, a page of the Privy Chamber. Grant of 4 messuages and 200 acres of land in Chorleton, Hampton, and Shokelich, Cheshire, lately belonging to the inheritance of Edw. Ap Howell, and granted by patent to Wm. Brereton, late a page of the Privy Chamber, in the King's hands by the death of the said William, late attainted of high treason. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. No date of delivery.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 4, *m.* 5. Undated.

9. Ralph Worseley. Grant of the office of comptroller of the records of pleas, fines, and other processes before the justices or their lieutenants, in cos. Chester and Flint, the chamberlain of Chester, the escheator in co. Chester, the escheator in co. Flint and his deputy, and the sheriffs of said cos. and their deputies or under-sheriffs. Westm., 28 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 8 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

10. John Harford, a yeoman of the Crown. Grant of 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown, as enjoyed by John Sowthwall, deceased. Greenwich, 5 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

11. Th. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary. Grant of the offices of chief steward, receiver, and bailiff of the manor or lordship of Wrytle, Essex, and keeper (with the herbage and pannage,) of Writle Park; with stated fees; on surrender of patent 14 Oct. 20 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Sir Th. Cheynye, knight of the Royal Body. Westm., 5 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 9 June.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 14.

12. Bishopric of Norwich. Assent to the election of Wm. Reppes, S.T.P., abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Hulme, Norwich dioc., as bishop, *vice* Ric. Nyck, deceased. Greenwich, 6 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

13. Ric. Yarowe, officer of the King's Pantry. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of issues of co. Denbygh, marches of Wales. Greenwich, 4 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

14. Edm. Pekham, the King's cofferer. Lease of the manors of Aldeford, Echels, and Alderlegh, Cheshire, with lands, &c. thereto belonging, in co. Flint, with advowsons, free chapels, wards, marriages, &c., which were lately held by grant of the King for life by Wm. Brereton, now deceased, and came to the King's hands by the attainder of the said William; for the term of 30 years, at the annual rent of 100*l.* Also grant to the said Edmund of the office of steward of the manor of Londondale, Cheshire, formerly belonging to Fran. Lovell, attainted, which came to the hands of King Hen. VII., and was granted by the present King to the said William, and an annuity or annual rent of 5*l.* issuing from the said manor, with power to distrain for the same; with the government, attendance, and conduct of all the King's tenants in the said manor, to serve the King in war under his safe-conduct; and with the same emoluments, &c. as enjoyed by the said William or Sir Ralph Egerton in the said office. Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Del.* 9 June.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

15. Wm. Chaundeler, S.T.B. Licence to hold along with the parish churches of Thurcaston, Sowthkilworth, and Breylisforth, of the dioceses of Linc. and Cov. and Lich., respectively, which he now holds by dispensations, a fourth cure or otherwise incompatible benefice. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

16. Chr. Coo. To be bailiff and keeper of the manor of Gaywood, Norf., bailiff of the liberty of the town of Bishops Lynne and keeper of the gaol or house in the said town called "le Stewerdshall," parcel of the lands of the bishopric of Norwich, given to the King by Act of Parliament; with wages as bailiff of the manor, of 4*d.*, keeper of the same, 2*d.*, bailiff of the town, 4*d.*, and keeper of the gaol and house, 6*d.* per day. —S.B. *Endd.:* 10 June 28 Hen. VIII.

17. Sir Piers Dutton. To be ranger of the forest of Dalamere, *alias* of La Mere, Cheshire, with fees of 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* a year out of the issues of co. Chester. Westm., 2 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

18. Sir John Bruges and Th. Bruges. Grant in survivorship of the office or keeper of the manor and park of Langley, Oxon,

1536.

June.

GRANTS.

1256. GRANTS in JUNE 1536—*cont.*

with the herbage, &c., and fees of 6*d.* a day, payable by the receiver of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands, and other fees as enjoyed by Sir Wm. Compton, Hen. Norres; the offices of steward and receiver of the manor of Mynsterlovell, Oxon, with fees of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the former, and 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for the latter office, &c., in as full manner as the said Sir William or Henry; steward of the manors of Boreford, Shipton, Langley, and Spellesbury, Oxon, with fees of 8*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* a year, &c., in manner as above; bailiff of the hundred of Chadlington, Oxon, with fees of 2*d.* a day, payable by the receiver aforesaid; the offices of four bailiffs in Wychewode forest, *alias* "eight walks in Wychewood," Oxon, with 4*d.* a day for the office of each of the said bailiffs, payable by the same receiver; ranger of Wychewode forest, with fees of 6*d.* a day out of the issues of cos. Oxon and Berks, in as full manner as the said Sir William or Henry, Rob. Whithill or any other; the "laundership" of Wychewood forest, with fees of 6*d.* a day, payable by the said receiver, &c.; keeper of the woods of Chadworth, Glouc., called the "wodwardship," with the usual fees, &c.; keeper of Cornebury park, Oxon, with the herbage and pannage, and 3*d.* a day in that office out of the issues of the manors of Wodstok, Ambrough, Wotton, and Stunsfeld, Oxon, &c. Westm., 28 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *ms.* 9, 10.

19. Bishopric of Chichester. Assent to the election of Ric. Sampson, the King's chaplain, as bishop, *vice* Rob. Shirburn, last bishop, resigned. Westm., 10 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 11 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.—*Rym.* XIV. 570.

20. Monsieur de Dynteville, bailly of Troys, ambassador from the French king. Licence to depart the realm, with his servants, six horses, and with his letters, bag, and baggage. T.R. Westm., 11 June 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Memorand. below: "Christoferus Parke. T. 26 die Junii. Ext[a] libre."

21. Th. Skevyngton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Wm. Skevyngton, deceased. Westm., 10 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 12 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

22. John Scolay, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Bynglaye, York dioc. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 12 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

23. Alex. Unton. Lease of the demesne lands, &c. of the manor of Mynsterlovell, Oxon, and two granges, a granary, a stable near the great gate, a tanhouse,* and a dovecot in the said manor, fishery in the water of Wynwych, warren of conies and a great garden or orchard thereto belonging, with reservations; for the term of 21 years; at the annual rent of 13*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*d.* of increase. Westm., 12 June 28 Hen. VIII. —P.S.

Vacated on personal surrender by Rob. Kelway and Eliz. Unton his wife, administratix of Alex. Unton, 27 Nov. 1 Mary, to the intent that a patent might be granted to them in a different form.

Pat. p. 1, *m.* 4. [Undated.]

24. Hugh Panton of Denbithlond, marches of Wales. Pardon for having assaulted and killed in "chaunce medley" Sampson Mason, a burgess of Denbith, at Denbith. Westm., 7 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 12 June. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

25. Geo. Harper. Annuity of 50 marks; on surrender of pat. 8 Jan. 13 Hen. VIII. granting the same to Sir Edw. Baynton. Westm., 23 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 13 June. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

26. Th. Crumwell, the King's chief secretary and Master of the Rolls. Grant in tail male of the manors of Northelmham and Beteley, Norf., with the advowson of Northelmham church, Norf., with all presentations, &c. thereto belonging; and all messuages, lands, &c. in the vills, parishes, and fields of Northelmham, Beteley, Burgraff, and Breseley, Norf., which were parcel of the possessions of the bishopric of Norwich, and which came to the King's hands by an Act of Parliament 27 Hen. VIII.; to hold in as full manner as Richard late Bishop and his predecessors. Westm., 12 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 15.

27. John Aspdem, clk. Presentation to the rectory of Hatford, Salisbury dioc., *vice* John Brereton, clk., resigned. Westm., 12 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

28. Laurence Cruse, a native of the lordship of Braynerd in Flanders, and born subject of Charles emperor of Germany. Denization. Westm., 14 June.— *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 13.

29. Urian Brereton, a page of the King's Privy Chamber. To be escheator of co. Chester. Westm., 3 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 4, *m.* 5. *Vacated on surrender* 1 *June* 37 *Hen. VIII. in order that the office might be granted to the said Urian and John Brereton.*

30. John Norres a gentleman usher of the King's Chamber. Grant of the office of parker or keeper of the park of Foly John in Wyndesore forest, Berks, lately held by Hen. Norres, attainted of high treason; with fees of 4*d.* a day, &c., as enjoyed by the said Henry, Wm. Norres, or Sir Wm. Norres in that office, and the herbage and pannage of the said park. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 4, *m.* 5.

* "Unam *bergariam* vocatam le Tannehouse *exteriori.*"

1536.

June.

GRANTS.

31. Robert earl of Sussex. Confirmation of a patent under the Augmentation Seal, dated the 28th May, inst., granting to the said Earl the offices of chief steward of the honor of Bealieu, Essex, and of all the possessions annexed to the said honor by Parliament or otherwise; keeper of the new park of Bealieu, in the lordship or manor of Newhall, Essex, being likewise parcel of the said honor, with fees of 10*l.* a year for the chief stewardship, and 3*d.* a day for the keepership of the said park; in the King's hands by the attainder of Sir Geo. Boleyn, late lord Rocheford, of high treason; also the offices of master of the hunt of deer in all forests in the said honor, &c.; keeper of the palace or manor of Beaulieu *alias* Newhall, and of the mansion there; gardener or keeper of the garden or orchard of the said palace or manor; keeper of the wardrobe in the said palace; and bailiff of the said manor of Beaulieu *alias* Newhall; and the manors of Boreham, Walkefarehall, and Powers; with certain stated fees in those offices, and 60 cartloads of wood to be used as fuel in the said wardrobe, with power to hire laborers for the said garden and orchard, &c. Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 14 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 3, *m.* 17.

32. Percival Harte, one of the King's sewers. To be sheriff of co. Flint, N. Wales, *vice* Wm. Brerton, attainted. Westm., 31 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 17 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

33. Th. Foster of Leicester, barber, *alias* waxchandler, *alias* yeoman. Pardon for having assaulted and killed John Smyth of Leicester, barber, as appears by an inquisition taken before Wm. Pratt and Rob. Gaddysby, coron[ers], in the liberty of Leicester. Greenwich, 7 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 17 June.—P.S. *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

34. Rob. Tyrwhyt, esquire of the Royal Body. Offices of keeper of the lordship and manor of Dytton, Bucks; of Dytton park, and of the outer woods belonging to the said lordship and manor. Westm., 12 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 18 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

35. Gilb. Dethyke, who has been appointed Hammes, one of the King's pursuivants. Grant of 8*d.* a day as fee, payable at the receipt of Exchequer at Calais. Westm., 14 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 18 June.—P.S.—*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

36. Th. Tirwhitt, a yeoman of the pitcher.* To be clerk of Gawtresse, York, *vice* Edw. Vaux, deceased. Westm., 7 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

37. Sir Nich. Carowe, the King's serjeant, Grant of the offices of chief steward, receiver, and surveyor of the manors of Perchynge, Preston, Ponyngs, Pengeden, Ashecombe, Walderme, Dunction, Sutton, and Chyntynge, Suss., and an annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Westm., 10 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

38. Rog. Hough of Hulme, *alias* of Magna Trafford, Cheshire. Pardon of all felonies, robberies, and burglaries committed on the houses, goods, and chattels of Rob. Massy. Westm., 8 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

39. Sir Fran. Bryan. To be constable of Walingford castle, steward of the honor of Walingford and St. Walric, and of the four hundreds and a half of Chiltern. Westm., 2 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 20 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 13.

40. Geoffrey Mathewe, *alias* Calfe, of London, gentleman. Pardon as accessory to the murder of John ap Harry at Estsmythfeld, Midd., and Ric. ap Yevvan ap Jenkyn, at St. Dunstan's in the West and ward of Farringdon, London. Woodstok, 12 Aug. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 June 28 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

41. John Care, a groom of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the manor and site of the manor of Chilton Foulyat, Wilts; late in the tenure of Th. Care, deceased, father of the said John. Westm., 21 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19* June anno subscripto.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

42. The guild of Holy Cross, Abendon, Berks. Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 20 Feb. 1 Ric. III., being a licence for the foundation and endowment of the said guild. Westm., 21 June.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

43. Hugh Starky, gentleman usher of the Chamber. To be steward of the lordships or manors of Tattenhall and Newall, Chester, *vice* Wm. Brereton, attainted of high treason. Westm., 12 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 22 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

44. Wm. Abbot, an officer of the King's cellar. Annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the issues of the lordship of Denbith, N. Wales, as enjoyed by Hen. Page, deceased. Westm., 7 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 22 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

45. Edw. and Miles Forest. Lease of the herbage of the west park of Middelham, the farm of Geldepole and Wissyngs, the farm of Modre, and the farm of a lodge called "le Westcote;" a pasture called Kylneclose, in the lordship of Middeham, parcel of the duchy of York; for 21 years at certain stated annual rents, and 6*s.* 8*d.* of increase; on surrender of patent 20 Mar. 13 Hen. VIII. and of patent 17 Mar. 14 Hen. VIII., granting them a 21 years' lease of the falcage and focage of Wissyngs

* "unus garcionum picherie n're."

* Sic, which is likewise the date on the Patent Roll.

1536.

June.

GRANTS.

1256. GRANTS in JUNE 1536—*cont.*

and Geldpole and "le Moderinge" in winter, and the parcel of meadow called "le Modre." Westm., 21 May 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 22 June.—P.S. *Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

Vacated on personal surrender by the said Edward and Miles 17 July 38 Hen. VIII., in order that another patent might be granted to the said Miles and one Edw. Forrest, son of the said Edward.

46. Gerard Smyth, a native of the duchy of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 22 June. —*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 13.

47. Bishopric of St. Asaph's. Assent to the election of Robt. Wartton, abbot of the exempt monastery of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, as bishop of St. Asaph's, *vice* Wm. Barlowe, last bishop, translated. Westm., 16 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 24 June.—P.S., also S.B. in shorter form. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20. *Rym.* XIV. 570.

48. Edw. Cornewalleys. Grant of a tenement called "le Sonne," in the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, near Bilyngsgate, London; viz., between the land and tenement called "le Baskett," now in the tenure of the Drapers' Company, on the east, and the lane called St. Mary Hill Lane on the west, and between the land and tenement of the abbot of Waltham on the north and the lands and tenements of the college of Pomfrett on the south; a tenement wherein one John Osborne now dwells in the said parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, viz., between the highway there and a place of land called "le Romland," belonging to the parish church of St. Mary-at-Hill, on the east, and the lands and tenements belonging to the said church on the west, and between the lands and tenements of Ric. Page on the south and those now in the tenure of Wm. Billyngton on the north; also grant to the said Edward of a tenement with a wharf called Holy Roode Wharf, in the said parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, viz., between the land and tenement belonging to the Guildhall Chamber of the city of London on the east and the lands and tenements in the tenure of the said Chamber on the west and north, and the river Thames on the south; which lately belonged to the prior and convent of the monastery of Holy Trinity, London, commonly called "the Pryory of Christis Churche in London;" which premises came into the King's hands both by reason of a gift and enfeoffment of Nich. Hancok, the last prior, and the convent of said monastery, and by reason of the dissolution of the same monastery. T. 24 June 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. Enrolled (by mistake?) on *Pat.* 30 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

49. Chr. Parke. Licence to import 300 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad. Westm., 10 June 28 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 26 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.—*Fr. m.* 1.

See Grant No. 20.

50. James Hamilton, a native of Scotland. Licence to go beyond sea with three servants, four horses, and baggage. T. Westm., 28 June.—S.B. [No date of year.]

51. Nich. Herbert, gent., of Llansanfrede, in lo. of Over Elvell. Pardon for having stolen a horse belonging to Jevan David ap Jorothe, at Glassecombe, and for having knowingly received and entertained at Over Elvell Maurice Goz, of Collewa, in lo. Radnor, John Herbert of Cantercelly, gent., and Walt. Vaughan of Wynforton bastard, gent., the above places all in the marches of Wales, who had broken and entered the close of Rich. Arundell at Castell Frome, Heref., and stolen therefrom two horses. *Del.* Westm., 30 June 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

52. Eliz. Savage, widow of Sir John Savage and late wife of Wm. Brereton, deceased, attainted of high treason. Grant of all the goods and chattels, rents, fees, and annuities belonging to the said William at the time of his attainder, all debts then due to him, all deeds and obligations wherein any one was bound to him, and the issues of all the possessions which he held in right of her the said Elizabeth. *Del.* Westm., 30 June 28 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 5.

53. *Devonshire.* Commission of the Peace to Sir Th. Audeley, chanc., Thomas duke of Norfolk, Charles duke of Suffolk, Henry marquis of Exeter, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam lord admiral of England, J. bishop of Exeter, John lord Zouche, John lord Fitzwaren, Sir John Fitz James, Sir Th. Wylloughby, serjeant at law, Sir Th. Denys, Sir Pet. Eggecombe, Sir John Fulford, Sir Edw. Pomerey, Sir John Chamond, Sir Ric. Grenevyle, Sir Th. Stukeley, Sir Ph. Champeron, Sir Hugh Pollard, John Arundell, John Rowe, serjeant at law, John Gilbert, Barth. Fortescue, Ric. Pollard, And. Hyllarsden, Ric. Eggecombe, Ric. Hals, Wymond Carewe, Th. Sydenbam, Alex. Wood, Ric. Yarde, Rob. Chidley, Humph. Prydeaux, John Amadas, Rob. Brytt, John Whiddon, Anth. Bury, Lewis Fortescue, John Forde, John Harrys, Wm. Rowpe. 30 June.—*Pat.* 28 *Hen. VIII. p.* 5, *m.* 3 *d.*

1536.

1257. Debts to the King.

R. O. i. Money due to the King by obligations in the hands of John Gostwyk "by way of forren receipt." The debtors are the abbot of St. Alban's, Thos. Alen of Rayley, Sir Edw. Baynton, the bishop of Bangor, Wm. Byrryton of Stoke Lacy, Heref., the prior of Barnewell; Sir James Bollen and Wm. Shelton of London for the lord Rocheford's debts, 100*l.*; the archbishop of Dublin, for the lord Rocheford's debts, 300*l.*; lord Barnes, the abbot of Combermere, John Cooke of Twiforde, the bishop of Chester, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the abbot of Valla Crucis, abbot of Crowland, earl of Worcester, earl of Rutland, George Frith of Kelledon, Nic. Fytton of Little Hereforde, Roland Goodman of London; James Griffith Appowell and Walter Bowles of Westfelde, John Goodryk and Robt. Cheseman, abbot of Leicester, Wm. Leigh, gentleman usher, bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Marshall, clk., and William Marshall of London, Richard ap Morres Gough, John Norton of Norton, Ralph Pexsall, Thomas Parker, president of Hereford; Thomas Patter and Wm. Patmer, Wm. Pawne, the prior of Royston; John Rastell and Martin Pirry, Sir William Skevington, Richard Suthwell, Wm. Standish of Kendal, Sir Thos. Tempest, John West of Ringwod, clk., Sir Thomas Wharton, the abbot of Waverley, John Wyse of Sydenham; John Williams and Edward Walwyn, the senate of Lubeck, 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Sums (except the last) varying from 4*l. to* 700*l., the latter being the amount owed by lord Barnes.*

ii. Due from the late bishop of Norwich's debts:—

Edm. Knevet of Shelton, Thos. Picarell and Thomas Necton, aldermen of Norwich, Thos. Barbour and Robt. Bray of Ipswich, Thos. Wodhous and Augustine Stewarde of Norwich, Leonard Spencer and Robt. Palmer of Bloffelde, Wm. Raynebalde of Ipswich and Augustine Stewarde of Norwich, Sir Ant. Wingfield and Sir Thos. Russhe, the abbot of Langley and prior of Beeston, &c., Wm. Crane of the King's chapel, Ric. Bisshop of Yarmouth, Gilb. Grise of Yarmouth, Alice Coll of Norwich, the prior of the Trinity in Ipswich, Philip Bedingfelde of Dichingham, Ant. Grise of Brodisshe, Sir Humph. Wyngfelde, Robt. Garrarde of Norwich, Ric. Catlyn, Ric. Lacy of Hoxon, John Aylegood of Weybrode, John Pryour of Wanforde, Thos. Smythe of Aye, Sir James Bolleyne, Thos. Reve of Molton, Thos. Felton of Playforde, Philip Barnarde of Yarmouth, Wm. Blomefelde of Norwich, Thos. Sherle and Edmund Boner parson of East Deram, Thos. Maunde parson of Hokkering, Wm. Hogeson of Hardingham, George Graves parson of Banham, John Scott of Grablesham, Robt. Bosshall of Titeshale, Robt. Thorneham of Routon, Wm. Cutler of Knapton, Wm. Birde of Fulmodeston, Walter Westcote of North Beresham, Ric. Bailly of South Creke, Wm. Percy of Southrey, John Reder of Bekkiswell, Henry Cadybut of Cranewise, John Chapman of Cressingham Parva, Wm. Bollein of Holt St. Andrew, Simon Riseley of Stokesby, Wm. Whyte of Rollesby, Arnold Whitton of Wytton, Robt. Childe of Styneley, Andrew Dey of Dunham, Thos. Aspall of Fraunceham, John Haryson of Marton, Robt. Jakler of Asshell, Augustine Firkyll of Worlington, Ant. Emery of Horam, John Askewe of Trymley, Ric. Stanyngborough of Kyrton, Thos. Bedingfelde of Alderton, Hugh Tilleney of Cambridge, Ric. Humer of Barston, Wm. Stevens of Olton.

iii. From the late bishop of Winchester's debts:—

Wm. Cooke of Fordingbridge, Sir Fras. Cheyny; the prior of Brommour, and Ambrose Taunton, steward there, Sir John Seymour, Sir Edm. Walsingham, lord Sands, Ric. Andrewes of Frefolk, the lady Walop, widow.

iv. Late bishop of Rochester's debts:—

Henry Markham of Tadington, Wm. Thorneton of London, dyer, Robt. Whyte of Lynne Bishop, John Saint John, Thos. Thorneton, clk., Robt. Brograve of Kent; Henry Kighley, and Wm. Violett.

1536.

1257. Debts to the King—*cont.*

v. Mr. Pawne's debts:—
Robt. Bennett of Shynyngfelde, Berks, Arthur Lovekyn of Kent, Ric. Candisshe of Trymley.

vi. Mr. Hennaige's debts:—
Wm. Butts of Medelton, Norf., Ant. Knevett, Thos. Trygott of Kyrkby, Yorks., Thos. a Borough, jun., knight, earl of Northumberland, executors of Sir Henry Gilforde.

vii. Dr. Powell's debts:—
Wm. Williams of Salisbury, the archbishop of York, Ric. Walker of Brystowe, John Hamonde of Salisbury, Thos. Crandon of Salisbury.

viii. The late bishop of Hereford's debts:—
Wm. Ogle, parson of Crednell, the same and Walter Evisham of Crednell, Humph. Ogle, canon of Hereford Cathedral.

ix. The late Queen's debts:—
Bishops of Salisbury and Worcester, Sir Edw. Bayneton, countess of Worcester; John Ashley and Edm. Harvy and Henry Lumnour of London, Edm. Harvy, George Taillour, late her receiver-general, lady Margaret Bryan, Blanche Herbert, widow, Edm. Charnok, page of the Robes.

x. For fines of knighthood:—
Thos. Hutton of Dry Drayton, Camb., Thos. Empson of London, Thos. Denton of Denton, Linc., Fras. Leek of Sutton, Derb., George Rawleigh of Thorneborough, Warw., James Eresie of Elysy, Cornw., James Rogers of Brayneston, Dors., Ric. Tresham of Newton, Northampt., Ant. Rawley of Fernynghoo, Ntht., Philip Barnarde of Akenham, Suff., Barth. Foscue of Hilly, Suff., John Dyngley of Kent, Edw. Boughton of Wolwich, Nic. Clifforde of Bobbing, Kent, John Harington of Exton, Rutl., John Fitz-Geffrey of Clopton, Beds, Reynold Grey of Kempston, John Cheyny of Drayton Bechamp, Bucks, Wm. Wylde of Culsdon, Surr., Firmyne Rukwod of Weston in Norfolk, John Grevyle of Milcote, Warw., John Talbot of Salebury, Lanc., John Palmer of Lemynton, Glouc., Robt. Wye of Lypyatt, Glouc., Ric. Lygon of Arley, Glouc., Thos. Metham of Metham, Yorks., Thos. Portington of Barmby, William Aclom of Moreby, Henry Gascoyne of Sagbury, Chr. Thurkell of Esthrop, John Aske of Awghton, Wm. Maunsell of York, and George Lomley of Twyng, all in co. York.

xi. For export of corn contrary to the King's command:—
Thos. Miller of Lynne, Ralph Syemonds of Cley, Thos. Walter of Lynne, John Day of Wyveton, Andrew Stubbes of Bungey, John Boteswayne and Ric. Willat of Lowestoft.

xii. Due by the 12 gentlemen of Yorkshire for their fines in part payment of 1,036*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*:—
Sir George Conyars of Socborne, bishopric of Durham, and Sir Reynold Carnaby; George Lumley, Nic. Girlington de Hacforde, Wm. Barnyngham of Barnyngham, Ralph Spence of Barden, Wm. Aslabye, John Warde of Bowes, John Thorpe of Burdsall, Thos. Lutton of Knapton, Sir Oswald Wilstrop of Wilstrop, Thos. de Laryver of Braynesby, Sir Walter Caverley. All due at All Saints last.

"Total, the whole debts due by this book unto the King's highness," 12,592*l.* 7*s.* Tenth of the spiritualty due next April, 30,000*l.* First-fruits due at the Annunciation of Our Lady, 10,000*l.*

Pp. 14. *Endd.:* Book of money due to the King, on and before the Annunciation next, in the office of John Gostwyke, "if the same with diligence be called in."

1536.

1258. Small Nunneries.

R. O. "Within the county of Lincoln :—
The nunry of Styxwold.
The nunry of Urford.
The nunry of Nuncotton.
The nunry of Hennyngs."

P. 1. *Small slip.*

1259. St. Mary's, Warwick.

R. O. The whole rents, revenues, and profits of the college church of Our Lady in Warwick.

Of the church baileyship for the rents within the borough of Warwick, 29*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Bakyngton and Haselor rents; the parsonage of St. Lawrence;* Miton tithe; Coton tithe; St. Nicholas' privy tithes, St. Nicholas meadow; Hethcote Lefylde and the marshes; the parsonages of Budbroke, Compton Mordok, Pyllarton, Wolffhamcote, Chaddysley, Spellysbury,* Whytlefforde,* Wolverton,* Ichyngton,* Preston Capes,* Cokowe church; a tenement in Coventry; a barn and close in tenure of Rowland Melche; oblations and privy tithes, formerly 16*l.*, now 11*l.*, for the whole year. Amounts and abatements are specified in each case.

Total, 310*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Yearly charges and deductions paid out of the said revenues :—To Mr. Dean, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the parish priest, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 10 vicars, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; 4 clerks, viz., Philip Sheldon, master of the children and organ player, 8*l.*, John Carter, sexton, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, John Werynge and John Stanley, clks., 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each; 6 choristers, 40*s.* each; payments to 5 vicars; obits; for indemnity to the bishop of Worcester, prior of Worcester, archdeacon, prior of Shene, Stonley Abbey and Bordysley Abbey; pensions; necessaries; fees (specified) to the high treasurer, under treasurer, high steward, under steward, auditor, Mr. Knyghtley, Wm. Nele, Mr. Roger Wygston, Mr. John Olney, Mr. Evans, and Ric. Bedull; repairs; allowances; King's tenths, 25*l.*; law charges, yearly, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total of all the allowances, 367*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Signed by Mr. John Carvanell, dean of the King's College of Warwick; John Wetwod, president; and John Fyssher and David Vaghan, canons there.

Pp. 4.

1260. Sheriffs and Escheators of Northumberland.

R. O. Petition to the King in Parliament by Sir Will. Evers and Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, late sheriffs of Northumberland, and Rob. Colyngwood and Chr. Mydeforthe, late escheators of the same county, setting forth that although since 1 Edw. IV. divers sheriffs and escheators have paid divers sums of the profits of their office to the late Sir John Heron and other officers, yet as a great part of the country adjoining Scotland has lain waste, and the said officers assist in the defence of the realm in time of war at their own cost, and are also put to much expense in suing processes against wild persons on the Borders, they have never accounted into the Exchequer, till recently writs were obtained against them. They therefore pray that all persons who have filled the said offices before last Christmas may be discharged of all liabilities in respect thereof.

On parchment, one skin. Endd.

* These livings are described as "in charge."

1536.

1261. ——— to CRUMWELL.

Vit. B. XIV. 140. B. M.

"Charitas Regnat Virtutum [Mater, Veritas Vitæ Ejus Laudem Lucrata Est]."

A letter to Cromwell, commencing with the above acrostic, which is repeated on the next page, complimenting him on his government of England for many years, and on his patronage of learning. Compares him with Lucius Sulla and Timotheus. Thanks him for his great liberality. "Nec dubito, quin aliquando, me vere eum reddes, qui jure, in clientum tuorum turba, annumerari possit, jampridem patrone (ni mea me fallet memoria) sacerdotium nobis, et quidem non rogatus, (quæ tua . . . . . quod tu me, eo dignum . . . . . præstaturus. At eo . . . . . ut ni tua benignitas, ... annuus nostri monasterii . . . . . mederetur, vix multis annis . . . . . ut quicquam inde ad nos emanet. C . . . . . ret quam sit exigimus haud ignores. Te igitur . . . . . corporis genubus flexis, obtestor, ut sacerdotio aliquo, q . . . . . rit, me donare digneris, siquidem tuis promissis fretus summi po[ntificis] . . diploma, haud parvo sane sumptu impetravi." Urges his request, appealing to Cromwell's influence with the King.

Lat., pp. 3. *Mutilated. The address seems to have been at the head of the letter.*

1262. MARGARET OF ABERGAVENNY.

Vesp. F. XIII. 112. B. M.

"Good Madam, I beseche you to remember that ys and has be ever your aune Margarett Bergevenny."*

A slip of vellum cut out of a book of prayers.

1263. JOHN BAPTIST BORONI to ———.

R. O.

Requests him to pay for him a bill of 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, comprising a white feather for Mr. Semer, 20*d.*; 20 pieces of edge for lady Semer, weighing 17*s.*, the fashion 10*s.*; 2 brooches, weighing 8 cr., lacking 5 groats, and 15*s.* for the fashion, 51*s.*; and 4 boxes of comfets, weighing 16 lb., 16*s.* The parcels were delivered 20 Dec. and 20 March.

Is going within two or three days to Flanders, where he will occupy much money. *Signed.*

P. 1.

1264. JOHN BYRDE to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Information against Thos. Duke, vicar of Hornchurch, that in the presence of Thos. Warner and Sir John Typto, priest, in the house of Ysbell Greneleffe, widow, he said as follows:—"The Kyng and hys consell hathe made a way by wyllys and crafftys to pull downe all manner off relygyus, and thus they go a bowt to abottes and priores and possesynors and grey (agree) with them to delyver up ther ryzth and promos them a sofycyent levyn, a C. markes or more, and when they have gyen all over, all other muste nedes geve over, but and they wollde hollde harde for ther parte, wyche be ther ryzth the Kynge cowde not pull downe none, nor all hys consell."

Complains that the vicar has used great cruelty to him by favor of great men, and that on the 4th of February last, when he and his wife were before Sir Brian Tuke at London, Mr. Tayler, sometime receiver to queen Anne,

* Probably Margaret Nevill, daughter of George lord Abergavenny, who died in 27 Hen. VIII. She became afterwards the wife of John Cheney.

1536.

Mr. Rothe, alderman, Mr. Hadlee, and Mr. Craford, men of law, would not let them speak, or else this treason would have been known at the first. Craford's servant wanted Wm. Wyllett, constable of Hornchurch, to be surety for the vicar, but he refused. "Wytnes that I put up this matter a monethe be fore the rysen off on Antony Cooke, gentellman, the wyche lyet in Yerlond, a ware fare, and a nother Wyllm. Wyllet, and Wyll'm Bussce."

Hol., pp. 2.

1265. Antony de Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes, to Cromwell.

R. O. Urges his previous request in favor of Rogier du Prat, French merchant, who says it is time for him to load his merchandise and bring it here, and that he is only waiting for the King's goodwill. Bridewell. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* M. le Secretaire. *Endd.*

1266. Anthony Coope to Cromwell.

R. O. Seven convicts escaped on Tuesday night from the bishop of Lincoln's prison at Banbury. As many applications will he made for the forfeit, I thought right to give you notice. You have now an occasion to serve me. The Bishop has in fee-farm the hundred of Banbury, in which I dwell; and he might now be entreated to lease the said hundred for ever in fee-farm to any of your friends or servants, paying him the same rent that he pays to the King. This I will be glad to do, and shall become your debtor for 200*l.* If you bring it to pass it will be to my singular comfort. My servant can inform you of all particulars. Banbury, Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Secretary. *Endd.*

1267. John Bishop of Lincoln to Cromwell.

R. O. Through ill keepers, on Tuesday night last the prisoners, convicts who were in my prison in Banbury, brake out and are gone; so I am at the King's mercy for the forfeit.* I request your intercession, that the King may forgive me part of the same, and grant days of payment for the rest. There are seven escaped. I beg you, as my cousin archdeacon † tarries beyond sea, to command Mr. Bryan Tuyke to deliver to my cousin Robyns "money for his banke," when Robyns shall sue to you for it. This Thursday at Wooburn.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Secretary. *Endd.*

1268. Sir William Fitzwilliam.

R. O. A list of offices granted by the King to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, Treasurer of the Household.

Constable and Steward of Pountfrete castle and honor, and master of the game in all forests, &c. in the said honor, being parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, for life with a fee of 100*l.* yearly, after Darcy's death, or as soon as they shall come into the King's hands. To have the rule of all men in the honor for the service of the King, and the power of appointing all stewards, clerks of courts, and officers, who shall have their customary fees.

* The Bishop received a pardon for this escape on the 24th Jan. 1539, which must have been nearly if not quite three years after the occurrence. On the 10th March 1534, he had received a pardon for a similar escape of *thirteen* prisoners; but the escape here referred to must have occurred some time between that date and the beginning of July 1536.

† Rich. Pate, archdeacon of Lincoln.

1536.

1268. Sir William Fitzwilliam—*cont.*

The custody of the manors of Childerley and Lolleworth, Camb., and the tenements, &c. to the King's hands by reason of the nonage of John, son and heir of Sir John Cutte, as long as they are in the King's hands, without account, and all the profits thereof since Sir John Cutte's death.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* A Bill of Maister Thresaurers offices.

On the back is written in Cromwell's hand: "The mytygatyon of the pykant termys in the Kyng's letters gyvyng credens to myn. Fyrst. The assistyng hym to the kyngdom of Castyll. Item. The assistens ageynst the Frenche and of the money sent for that purpose. Item of the answer that his honor was not to make ware to his prysoner. For the accelleracyon of answers."

1269. Johannes Man to Cromwell.

R. O. Has studied at New College, and been induced to give lectures on Greek, to the profit of some at the least, as the master (*præses*) can testify. Would like an exhibition from the King to study abroad.

Lat., p. 1. *Add. at the head:* Dom. Crumwello Ser. Regis nostri a Secretis. *Endd.*

1270. Yan Martin to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. Reminds him of his coming to Calais with a letter. Has a fine Spanish jennet, fit to bear arms, which he offers to sell to the Deputy cheap. If the Deputy does not know him it will be because he is sunburnt.

Signed: Yan Martin, qui a ete paige de Mestre Pamme de le cambre et prive du roy dengelterre.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

1271. Jhan Martin to the Deputy of Calais.

R. O. In accordance with your letter, I have enquired the value of the horse, and find it is 12 cr. of gold. A Spaniard brought it from Spain, and was obliged to sell it, for want of money, to a villager, who put it to the plough. This has not improved the animal, but it will suit your purpose. I have sent a messenger to Hesdin to get it, and given him 16 sous to bring it to you.

Hol. Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

1272. William More, late Prior of Worcester, to [Cromwell].

R. O. "Petitions made to your mastership by William More, late prior of Worcester":—

(1.) To have his pension paid quarterly. (2.) To have the mansion place of Grymley, with garden, orchard, &c., and three ponds there. (3.) To have sufficient fuel from the wood called Monke wood. (4.) To have all the debts due to him from the house, or the house to discharge his debts. (5.) To have all the implements, bedding, &c., and cattle stuff at Grymley. (6.) To have the bedding, hangings, and books now in his chamber in the monastery of Worcester. (7.) To have all such plate as he has bought for the maintenance of his household.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1273. Moryson to Cochlæus.

R. O. In answer to Cochlæus, who had attacked bishop Sampson for writing in defence of the King's supremacy.

1536.

Beginning: "Tecum mihi rem esse volo, qui regi mastix esse voluisti, qui neminem non ad contumeliam vocas, qui omnes ad pugnam lacessis, ut Morum et Roffensem seditionis, atque adeo quod in illis fuit, proditionis duces, in Martyrum collegium cooptes. Mori vitam non accuso, etiamsi non desint qui eum crudelitatis ac etiam immanitatis accusent, quod homines, alioquin provectæ ætatis, arboribus ligatos, verberibus cædi, joci ac ludi studio habuerit."

Ending: "At ego stultus sum qui putem a Cocleis quantumvis cornibus armentur, bella inter principes indici. Mecum bellum gere, Coclee, cornua ut sint ad feriendum magis apta facito; acue; venenum adde, aspidis quoque si voles; nunquam Cocleus ita erit armatus, ut ego Cocleum et Cocleorum insultus omnes non contemnam."

Pp. 47. *Draft, in Morison's hand.*

1274. The Earl of Northumberland.

R. O. "Values of lands" [of the earl of Northumberland], viz., in cos. Somerset, Dorset, and Devonshire, Sussex, Linc. ("in my Lord's hands and Sir Will. Percy's, term of his life"), Wales, Yorkshire, Northumb., and Durham. Total, 3,266*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 9. *Endd.:* The values of the earl of Northumberland's lands.

R. O. 2. Valuation of the parcels of "such woods as my lord hath in Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Cumberland," viz., Lekyngfeld, Pokling-ton, &c.

Badly mutilated, pp. 6.

1275. Margaret Wells to [Lady Lisle].

R. O. Asks her to move Lord Lisle to take into his service a poor son of hers, who is in Calais without service or succour. Will help to maintain him. "Kyngston a pontems" (upon Thames).

Hol., p. 1.

1276. John Wynfeld to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you will be charitable to me, a poor victualler of this town of Dover, for the laborers on the King's works. One Ric. Darwin was hurt and not able to labor, when my lord sent me word by one of our clerks that I should comfort him with such things as I had in my house, for which I should be repaid. I beseech your mastership that I may have money for what I have laid out.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd. Begins:* Desiring your mastership charitably.

APPENDIX.

A.D. 1536.

[10 April.] . [LISLE to DU BIES.]*

R. O. The bearer is Bastien Michiel, merchant (*blank*) subject of the French king, who has been resident at Paris for 8 or 10 years. He is coming from London and goes to Paris, charged by the King, my master, with matters of importance. I beg you not to hinder him on the way, but give him a certificate which may be of use to him on the other frontiers, with the company of the post of this town.

Fr., p. 1.

. THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.†

R. O. Copy of Charter 3 April 18 Henry III., granting to the Abp. of Canterbury and his successors the right to dispose by will of their goods, whether grain sown in their lands or other.

Large paper, pp. 2. *In Wriothesley's hand.*

. DISPENSATIONS.

R. O. A scheme of fees to be paid for dispensations, for monks or canons to hold benefices, or to leave their habits; for priors or abbots to use mitre and staff; for pluralities and various other cases affecting monks and clergy; and for marriages in different degrees of affinity. The fees are in most cases six in number, ranged in two divisions; first, to the King, the Chancellor, and the clerk; and second, to the Archbishop, the Commissary, and the scribe. The lowest dispensations on the list are for a marriage in the fourth degree ignorantly contracted, and a "dispensacio de non promovendo ad biennium," in each of which cases (there being no payment to the King and civil officers) the fees amount to 10 shillings. The highest is that for a prior or abbot to use mitre and staff, the amount being 47*l.* 10*s.*

Large paper, pp. 7.

. ALAIN LEMELENEC.

R. O. Complaint of Alain Lemelenec, factor of Francois du Com, merchant of Brittany, that he had been plundered by two ships, whose captain was named Cauoree (Calverley?), commissioned by the King to guard the west coast against the Scots. Has been a year and a half unable to obtain redress. On the 1st Jan. last the Council admitted the facts, and caused the goods taken to be appraised by commissioners, who sent in a report under their signatures to Cromwell ("Mr. Cramouel") on the 13th March.

Fr., p. 1. *Endd.*

* *See* No. 651, which was evidently written in reply to this letter.

† It is difficult to say for what purpose this copy of an ancient record was made, but it may have had something to do with the negociations for the exchange of lands between the Archbishop and the King ratified by Statutes 27 Hen. VIII. c. 34, and 28 Hen. VIII. c. 50.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

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GENERAL INDEX.

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NOTES AND ERRATA.

No.

24. This paper is clearly of a few weeks' later date. Its place in the volume was unluckily altered at the last moment in consequence of the reference in the despatch of Bonner and Cavendish, 14 Feb. (No. 303), to a former letter of Jan. 3, speaking of the rumor of the king of Sweden's death.

108, l. 2, "here." Melancthon was then at Wittenberg. *See* No. 112.

164 ii., at end, for "*Pp.* 3" read "*Pp.* 2."

166, l. 6, for "when" read "where."

170, l. 2, for "talked very big" read "had a long conversation."

213. *See* Vol. VIII., No. 77, which is really of the year 1536. Ric. Lyst was presented by Mr. Wendy to the vicarage of St. Dunstan's in the West on the 5th Feb. 1535[6]. *See* Newcourt, I. 337.

226 (35), for "30 June," in date, read "30 Jan."

230, margin, for "R. M." read "B. M."

246 (6), for "*Pp.* 9" read "*Pp.* 10;" and (10), for "*Pp.* 8" read "*Pp.* 9."

251, ll. 2, 3. Remove the comma after "Raynolds" and place it after "William" (the name being Raynolds William).

262, ll. 2, 3, "four bishops and as many abbots." For the names of these bishops and abbots *see* No. 284.

297. The writer of this letter is not unlikely to be Ghinucci, and the mutilated name on the second line may have been "domino Ricar[dino]." *See* Vol. IX., 728, where the mutilated passages at the beginning seem to correspond with the tenor of this letter. The name, however, would appear to be Robert Ricardine, not Richard. *See* Vol. IX., No. 1021, *note*.

317, l. 2, for "hers" read "his."

344, for "Yorkshire" read "Lanc., York dioc."

353. The *lacunæ* in ll. 1, 2, may be supplied thus:—"which I sent [by Peter Molle], the merchant of Hamburg, bearing date the 3d [of this present]." *See* No. 240.

No.

364 (1), for "*Pp.* 33" (p. 143) read "*Pp.* 31. *In parchment cover with title.*"

368, p. 146, ll. 3, 5, for "Brescia" read "Bresse" (in the original Italian "La Brescia").

376–7. The real date of these letters seems to be in the beginning of Sept. 1535. *See* Vol. IX., Nos. 232, 365, 391.

392 (5). Insert after the date "*Del.* Westm., 1 Feb."

392 (28). The P.S. is slightly mutilated.

392 (48), l. 11, for "Bethen" read "Blethyn."

392 (49). "London" dioc. So on the Patent roll. The place must be South Normanton in Derbyshire. *See* Valor. Eccl. III. 179.

419, l. 7, for "Knygnton" read "Knyght."

419, l. 8, for "bp. of London" read "Dr. London" (*see* No. 411). The title in the original Latin "D. London" is in itself ambiguous.

437, l. 15, for "through" read "into."

437, l. 18, for "duke of Milan" read "duke [of Savoy]."

447, l. 2, for "for" read "from."

476, l. 1, for "Paisley" read "Prisley."

561. "I have not written to you for a long time, having been absent from my garrison." This is inconsistent with the fact that Nos. 493 and 540 are by the same writer, besides an intermediate letter of the 20 March referred to in the latter. But it appears by No. 493 that Tovar had just returned from the court of the Queen Regent on the 17 March, and this document seems to be of the same year. The exact words, however, used by the writer, are in the original French: "que non vous ay escript *de mes novelles*, pour avoir este de long tamps de ma garnison;" which apparently mean only, "I did not write to you *any news*, because I was so long away from my garrison."

565, at end, for "*p.* 1" read "*pp.* 3."

571, for "JOHN BRUCE," in heading, read "Robert Braie."

No.

586, p. 231, l. 20. *Dele* comma after Udalrichus.

601, p. 244, l. 26, for "of whom I lately wrote" read "of whom I have written before" (*dont jey cy devant escript*).

606. The real date of this letter is 11 Sept. 1535, *i.e.*, Saturday after the Nativity of our Lady (not Lady Day in March). *See* Vol. IX., Nos. 377, 388. This correction is important. It appears that lord Leonard, coming over from Ireland with his prisoner lord Thomas Fitzgerald, had reached Fawley ("Fallesley") in Northamptonshire by Friday the 10th Sept., and that they were with the King at Winchester on the following Monday, the 13th.

597 (9). After "S. B." add reference "*Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

623. This document belongs to the year 1537.

659. This letter seems to be misdated by the writer at least by a day, as Pole writes from Venice the same day (No. 658), and Morison, who was also at Venice, writes the same day "Mr. Pole departs *tomorrow* to Padua" (No. 661).

721 (3), for "*pp.* 4" read "*pp.* 6. *With title page:* Ep'atus Landaff. *Slightly mutilated.*"

728, p. 309, l. 9, for "my lord Secretary" read "the lord Secretary" (*i.e.*, Erskine, Secretary of Scotland).

731, l. 4, for "commendatory" read "commander."

754. This letter is of the year 1524, and has already been noticed, Vol. IV., App. 6.

748, footnote (p. 314). Supply No. 699 (left blank.) *See* p. 289, near the bottom of the page.

750, l. 2, for "2 April" read "28 April."

752, l. 35, "the brother of lord Montague." Doubtless Sir Geoffrey Pole.

765, l. 2, for "lord Barners' son" read "lord Barnes' sons" (*i.e.*, Humphrey, Jas., and Geo. Bourchier, illegitimate sons of John Bourchier lord Berners, who died in 1533.)

775 (26), for "22 April" read "20 April."

777 (10, 14). These commissions would appear to be of later date, as Fitzwilliam was not Admiral in April 1536; yet if they be of the year 1537 lord Darcy's name could only have been retained by a mistake of the clerk.

790. This letter is of a later date, as Kingston was not Controller of the Household in May 1536.

830. This letter must be of another year, as Brion was with the army in Savoy in May 1536.

831, last line, for "from thence" read "thither."

860, l. 1. for "ambassador's" read "ambassadors'."

860, l. 3 from end, for "Cranmer (?)" read "Foxe."

885. This letter is of the year 1535.

902. This letter is out of place, as it was written before lord Rochford's death. It was probably written on the 16 May, a few hours after No. 890.

908, line 4 from end, and 909, l. 4. The lady who had charge of Anne Boleyn was probably Mrs. Coffin. *See* No. 798.

947, p. 396. "Two Catholic bishops." The rumor referred to Tunstall and Clerk, bp. of Bath. *See* Pole's letter, No. 1093.

972. For the text of this brief, so far as it relates to Henry VIII., *see* Raynaldus, XXXII. 406.

987. This letter is of the year 1535, referring to the last illness of George lord Abergavenny.

997. This letter is of the year 1534. Christopher Plummer was arrested and sent to the Tower on the 27 May in that year. *See* Vol. VII., No. 828, where his name is inaccurately given as "Chas.," and Vol. VIII., No. 1001.

1015 (12). The S.B. is mutilated and partly illegible.

1015 (20). Before reference to *Pat.* insert "P.S."

1015 (29). The P.S. is mutilated and partly illegible.

1057. This letter is probably of the year 1534, when the King went to Waltham early in June. A week later the Earl was at his place of Stansted, in Essex. *See* Vol. VII., No. 822.

1064. This letter must be of the year 1537. It is true that in that year Sandes had been at Guisnes for more than two months before 5 June. But in 1536 he had been residing for some time at the Vine, in Hampshire, and

No.

he had a licence granted him to remain still in England on the 25 May. *See* No. 1015 (23).

1088. This document is probably a year or two earlier. The mutilation of the endorsement makes it impossible to ascertain its precise import.

1091, heading, for "to" read "and."

1178, l. 2, for "Arnsteley" read "Arusteley."

1244. This appears to be a copy of No. 251.

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1246. This document, though connected with the first suppression under the Act of 1536, must have been written after the birth of prince Edward in 1537.

1247. Supply "R. O." in margin.

1250. At end. Supply "*Pp.* 2."

1256 (2, 11, 14, 24). Insert "P.S." before "*Pat.*" in each of these grants.—*Ib.* (53). This commission has been incorrectly enrolled, and is probably of the year 1537, as Fitzwilliam was not Admiral until 16 August 1536.

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